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THE EAGLE

A MAGAZINE

SUPPORTED BY

MEMBERS OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

VOL XXI

(CONTAINING NOS. CXX—CXXII)

Cambridge

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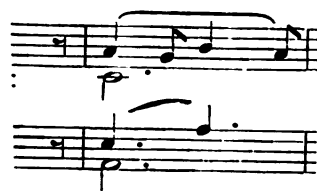
Gwathlin - 29 March
 Eagle XX as XX

OF GOLD.

Music by
 E. T. SWEETING.



ip of fame, . . . The
 sw of note, . . . The



Edinburgh.

20 South Frederick Street,



First of a thou - sand eights she came To rouse the Cam . .
 vowed that the Banner of Red should float Proud - ly up . . .

. . . from his slee - py ways :
 at the riv - er's head ;

Who

Big as a barge she may seem to you, But her planks were sound, and her
 fal - ter'd nev - er for storm or sun, But swung to the stroke, — eight

lines were true, And stout were the hearts of the sturdy crew, That
blades like one, Till the thing they had vowed to do was done, And the

rall.
rowed in the old - en days.
fore most flag was red.

a tempo.
rall. *cres.*

CHORUS.
Then fol-low the men of long a - go

ff

Pesante.

Thorough the thick and thin; Row as hard as

they used to row, And you'll win . . as they used to win.

8va.

3. Sing of the giants of long ago,
 Merivale, Selwyn, Trench, and Snow,
 As long as the river they loved shall flow,
 Their wreath of laurel shall still be green.
 Sing to the same triumphal tune,
 Of Berney, Shadwell, and Pat Colquhoun;
 Never has eye of the wand'ring moon
 Better or braver seen.
4. Sing of the days of fifty-four,
 When Wright and Kynaston drove the oar,
 And raised the flag to the head once more.
 There for a four years' reign to wave.
 Sing of the oarsmen true and strong,
 Whose pluck has carried the flag along;
 And Goldie's laurel shall crown the song,—
 Goldie, the great, the brave.
5. Sing, and think of the place you hold:
 You are a link in a chain of gold,
 Joining the glorious days of old
 With the glorious days that are yet to be:
 Seventy years are calling you,
 Bidding you wake, and work and do.
 Grip the beginning, and drive it through,
 And answer them "Si je puis!"
 Then follow the men of long ago
 Thorough the thick and thin;
 Row as hard as they used to do,
 And you'll win as they used to win.



THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1899.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xx. p. 654.)

THE history of College and University Reform can hardly yet be written, at least in anything like a complete form. The Statutes of the Colleges and of the University of Cambridge remained essentially unaltered from the days of Elizabeth to the early years of the reign of Queen Victoria. We have seen in a previous instalment of these Notes how the County restrictions had weighed on St John's College, being rendered peculiarly burdensome when taken in connexion with the private foundations. In the present instalment of Notes, some documents are given which foreshadow the coming changes and illustrate the difficulties which retarded reform at the first. The documents fall into two groups. First a correspondence and other documents with regard to the earlier movements for a change.

The Earl of Radnor had introduced a Bill into the House of Lords entitled "An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire respecting the Statutes and Administration of the different Colleges and Halls at Oxford and Cambridge."

The preamble to the Bill commences as follows :

Whereas the Colleges and Halls at Oxford and Cambridge are possessed of great Estates and Funds, which were bestowed with the Intention of providing for poor and indigent Persons, of promoting Religion and Virtue, and of encouraging Learning and the Liberal Arts : And whereas many of the said Colleges and Halls were founded in Times of remote Antiquity, and nearly all of them before the Reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and the Statutes prescribed by the original Founders of most of the said Colleges and Halls have been altered, and latterly many even of their most recent Statutes have also been long and habitually disregarded in the ordinary Administration of the Affairs of divers of the said Colleges and Halls : And whereas it is highly expedient that an Inquiry should be made, by Commissioners to be specially appointed, into the Amount, Nature, and Application of all such Estates and Funds, and into the said Statutes, and the ordinary Administration of the Affairs of each and every of the said Colleges and Halls, and also how far the said Estates and Funds may be made more conducive to the Objects intended by the Founders and Benefactors, and for which they were endowed, and to the Diffusion of Religion and Virtue, and the Encouragement of Learning and the Liberal Arts.

The Bill then proceeds to enact that the King shall appoint Commissioners under the Great Seal who were to inquire into the revenues and management of the Colleges and Halls and to report the result of their inquiry to the King and to both Houses of Parliament,

Successive University Commissions have done all these things and recorded the results of their labours in portly Blue Books. St John's and other Colleges have had several new sets of Statutes given to them since then. But in 1837 the proposals excited great hostility and opposition.

The chief persons whose names occur in the letters were the following. Mr Henry Goulburn and Mr Charles Euan Law were the Members for the University. The latter was of St John's. He was a son of

Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice of England and was Recorder of London. He took the degree of M.A. in 1812. The *Annual Register* for 1811 (Chronicle p. 175) has the following item: "Married 8 March 1811 at Gretna Green the Hon Charles Evan (*sic*) Law, second son of Lord Ellenborough, to Elizabeth Sophia daughter of the late Sir Edward Nightingale." Mr Law's portrait hangs in the Combination Room. Mr Pryme (or Prime as he is called in the Marquis Camden's letter) was of Trinity College, he was Professor of Political Economy in the University and M.P. for the Borough of Cambridge. The Bishop of Norwich was Dr Edward Stanley, father of Dean Stanley. Dr Wood was Master and Dr Tatham President of the College.

Letter from Lord Camden, Chancellor of the
University, to the Master of Jesus College.

My dear Sir,

It was thought the debate on the 11th did not pass satisfactorily by many of the good friends of the University. Lord John Russell told Mr Goulburn that he thought Government would advise the King to issue a commission of enquiry into the Statutes of Colleges, but was doubtful if he should support Prime's motion, which is for an address to the King from the House of Commons for that purpose.

Lord Radnor told the Bishop of Llandaff yesterday, that in consequence of his suggestion he should move for a committee of the House of Lords to examine the Statutes.

All these circumstances induced the Duke of Wellington to wish that those who are interested about Oxford and Cambridge should meet at his house yesterday. Mr Goulburn and I, the Duke, Sir R. Inglis and Mr Estcourt were there—the Recorder could not come.

The King, if advised, can issue his commission, but it was thought if the friends of the Universities could state that the Colleges through their Visitors were seriously desirous of amending the Statutes, it might prevent such Commission being issued. I am not very sanguine, but I have written to The Vice Chancellor and I doubt not he will shew you mine and

Mr Goulburn's letter as he meant to write to him. There is a general feeling that the taking of Oaths to obey Statutes that are obsolete, or evaded, should be done away with.

April 18, 1837

yours &c
CAMDEN.

Lords summoned for Monday 1st May.

Notice of the Earl of Radnor to move that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of such of the several Colleges and Halls in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as have Statutes enjoined by their respective founders and benefactors in so far as relates

1. To the provisions of the said Statutes and the practice relative thereto.
2. To the oaths by which the Members of the Institutions are bound to obey the same.
3. To the power which may be vested in their respective Visitors or others to alter, modify or amend them.

And to report to the House their opinion of the expediency or necessity of a legislative measure on the subject.

1837, 22 April. At a meeting of the Seniors the above notice from the Minutes of the House of Lords was read, and at the same time a communication was received from the Vice Chancellor requesting to be informed 1. Whether St John's College possesses through its Visitor or otherwise the power of altering or amending their Statutes. 2. If so whether the College is desirous of exercising such power.

Whereupon it was agreed that

1. The Statutes of St John's College do contain a provision by virtue of which the Crown on the Petition of the College with the concurrence of the Visitor may alter, modify or amend the said Statutes; and that this power was so exercised in the year 1820 under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown.
2. That the Master and Fellows of the College are desirous that such power should be so exercised in all cases in which it shall appear to them on a careful review of the said Statutes to be necessary or expedient.
3. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Vice Chancellor.

Deanery, Ely

April 24, 1837

Dear Tatham

It seems probable that the Ministers may advise the Crown to issue a Commission for the examination of University Statutes, and I think a hint of that kind has been thrown out. It will therefore be prudent to turn our attention to this point and consider the outlines of a Petition to the King against such a measure. I know nothing of the form or management of such a Petition and I wish you would mention the subject to the Master of Jesus College and your other friends; and let us not be too late in expressing our strong objection to so impolitic and destructive a course of proceeding. I am very glad to see by the Papers that Lord Lyndhurst is returned. His advice and assistance will be invaluable.

I have written to our Visitor and also to the Duke of Northumberland, whose letter I had before answered but slightly.

Believe me

Dear Tatham

very truly yours

J. WOOD.

Addressed : The Rev R. Tatham, St John's College, Cambridge.

Northumberland House
3rd May 1837

My dear Sir

The Great Law Officers stated in writing to the D. of W. the inconvenience which would arise from an investigation on Oath and that the enquiry should be stayed off. I conclude that he would not venture to enter into Debate against his own Party, but we must be thankful for his advice, and apparently good feeling towards the University.

The Colleges however must be upon the alert and must charge their Chancellor with all the information necessary to repel future attacks, which I have no doubt will be attempted in subsequent Sessions.

In an answer which Sir R. Inglis shewed me it appears that the MS of Plato was purchased from Dr Clarke by the U. of Oxford after the U. of Cambridge had refused to buy it. The

writer however acknowledged that he had heard his Predecessor say that they had (or had had) a Manuscript in the Bodleyan Library which had once belonged to the U. Library at Cambridge. Perhaps you could ascertain which that Manuscript was, and whether it has ever been returned. I put in a claim to Sir R. Inglis of any and all the MSS and books which were belonging to Cambridge Library.

Rev R. Tatham
President
St John's College.

Believe me
yours very truly
NORTHUMBERLAND.

16 Hereford Street
5 May 1837

My dear Sir

Accept my most sincere acknowledgment for the valuable notes with which you were so kind as to furnish me; and which I should have found most serviceable, if the debate had not come to an abrupt termination in consequence of Pryme yielding to the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to withdraw his motion.

Mr Goulburn went very fully into the subject, and the rest of the Members for each University were prepared to follow when it was intimated to us that the Motion was about to be abandoned. I own the Speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was by no means satisfactory, holding out, as it did, the probability of the direct but unsolicited interference of the Government—but it was thought wiser to allow the motion to be withdrawn without combating the question of the interference of the Crown, than to prolong the discussion at the moment. The House was becoming a little impatient, and as we are still threatened with a renewal of the discussion in some other shape, perhaps it was as well to reserve ourselves for another opportunity. In the meantime the University will have an advantage in considering whether it is expedient to originate any alterations that may obviate the pretended necessity of issuing a Commission—a measure in the present temper of the times to be greatly deprecated. I shall feel most grateful for any suggestions you may be good enough to impart to me, and I remain, My dear Sir,

Most faithfully
your much obliged
CHAS. E. LAW.

Dear Master

I send you a copy of a letter which I received from the Duke of Northumberland this morning, and from which you will be glad to learn that we have not been damaged by Lord Radnor's last attack. I have written to thank the Duke for his letter and for his exertions in our behalf; but as the question which he asks respecting our Fellowships &c will require much consideration, I have promised to write to him on these matters at a future time. The Bishop of Norwich was admitted to the degree of D.D. this morning, and he appeared to feel himself quite happy and at home in his old College Hall. We invited the Vice Chancellor, the Master of Jesus, Prof Sedgwick and Mr Adeane to meet him at dinner. I told the Bishop we should be happy to pay our respects to him at Norwich or in London at any time that he would appoint after the long vacation.

I have some rather extensive repairs going on at my Rectory House at Colkirk which require my attention, and I think of proceeding thither by the Fakenham coach which leaves Cambridge at twelve o'clock on Friday next.

Mr Law in a letter which I received from him after Pryme's motion in the House of Commons, urges the expediency of our originating such alterations in our statutes as may obviate the pretended necessity of issuing a Commission.

I remain Dear Master
yours very sincerely
R. TATHAM.

Northumberland House,
9th May 1837.

My dear Sir

Although I had not left my couch I was determined to attend the Debate last night in case I should have been wanted. Lord Radnor was even more dull than usual and although he repeated some of his former arguments his speech was very feeble when compared with his former attack. I was quite prepared to refute his statements as quite inapplicable to St John's, but I found that the Duke of Wellington was most anxious to make his statement in the hopes of putting an end to the Debate without any Division; Lord Camden made the same statement on behalf of Cambridge.

Both of them considered Lord Radnor's confused misstatements as not worthy of notice, and seemed to fear lest some topic of irritation might prevent Lord Radnor from withdrawing his Motion. The three Bishops of Llandaff, Lincoln and Gloucester with the Archbishop of Dublin followed: Lincoln made an excellent speech commenting on Lord Radnor's misstatements, consequently my occupation was gone, which I was not sorry for, in the impatient state of the House, after one of the dullest Debates I almost ever heard.

Lord Brougham could not resist answering the Bishops and Lord Radnor withdrew his Motion at least for the present—he and his party can never allow themselves to be satisfied with any improvements which the Colleges and Universities can effect for themselves. What you now do, you must do honestly and manfully, but with great caution and judgment. Your defenders in Parliament must be furnished with every local information from each College in order that they may be enabled to refute, and to do it with confidence, any random general attacks which may be made on a future day. Where in a random statement of abuses sometimes one College is named and sometimes another, it is not easy to understand how much Lord Radnor intends to apply to one and how much to another College. I know not what impression his speech may make out of doors but I am convinced that he made none in the House. Should you be enabled to furnish me hereafter with any further information as to your Foundation and other Fellowships, the number of Fellows recommended to absent themselves as Preachers for the diffusion of Religion, with the sums allowed for that purpose. The Foundation and other Scholars, the sums that can be allowed them by the College which will nearly pay the expenses of *indigentes* it will hereafter be most useful information.

yours very truly

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Revd
The President
St John's College.

Dear Tatham

In addition to the letter which I received yesterday from the Duke of Northumberland, I have been favoured with

one from Mr Law which expresses somewhat more distinctly the points on which our conservative friends wish for precise information. He says: "The proceedings of the House of Lords seem strongly to point attention to the Questions—How far after the lapse of years and under altered circumstances the statutes of the College have been strictly complied with? Whether there exists and in whom vested the power to amend or to dispense with the observance of the Statutes, or any of them? Whether such power has been in due form acted upon in amending or dispensing with the strict observance of any of the statutes? If upon examination of the cases in which a departure from the Letter or Spirit of the Statutes without due authority, may be objected, anything can yet be done under the authority already possessed by the Colleges, their Visitors, or the University at large to effect a strict conformity between the Laws by which they profess to be governed and the actual practice under these laws, not only would the pretended necessity of a Commission be obviated, but in the apprehended event of such a Commission being actually issued, the University at large and the Colleges respectively would occupy a defensive position impregnable to the attacks of the Dissenters and of a Government unhappily leagued with the Dissenters."

To save myself trouble I send you a rough copy of Mr Law's letter which I hope you will excuse. By tomorrows post I will state to Mr Law as distinctly as I can the circumstances in which we Johnians are placed, having a Visitor with plenary power to correct all or any abuses or offences against the Statutes and from whose authority there is no appeal. That on application to the Crown in concurrence with the Visitor we are enabled to obtain new Statutes when from the progress of Science and Literature new regulations become necessary. That this has been done in more than one instance, by which the College has received great benefit and the cause of learning been much promoted.

I wish you would consider with the Master of Jesus College or any other head, what steps we can take to meet the wishes of our conservative Friends. If this violent attack should be warded off; I am disposed to think that we ought to look over our Statutes carefully by ourselves and then submit our opinion to the Visitor, and request him to make, in conjunction with us, such alterations as may quiet the public mind, which is at

present a little excited against us. Let me hear from you as soon as you conveniently can. Believe me

ever truly yours

J. WOOD.

Pray give your attention to the last clause and give me your opinion whether the suggestion may not be mentioned to the Duke of Northumberland.

Addressed: The Revd. R. Tatham, St John's College, Cambridge. *Postmark,* Ely.

The document which follows, in the handwriting of Dr Wood, is probably the commencement of a Petition to the House of Lords which was never proceeded with.

To the right honourable the House of Lords in Parliament assembled :

The humble Petition of the Master Fellows and Scholars of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge sheweth :

That your Petitioners learn with the utmost surprise that a measure is intended to be proposed to your Right Honourable House Intituled &c., which if passed into Law is calculated to effect the subversion not only of individual Colleges but of the whole system of academical education.

From the Preamble of the proposed Bill it is sufficiently manifest that the necessity of the measure is founded on allegations the accuracy of which your Petitioners, as far as they relate to their own society, have good reason to deny. On the most prominent of these allegations we beg to be allowed to make a few observations to which we most humbly, but earnestly request the attention of your Right Honourable House.

There are three principal points on which the Preamble of the proposed Bill seems to rest the necessity of the interference of the Legislature :

First. It is alleged that the original Statutes of most of the Colleges have been altered.

Secondly. That many of the most recent Statutes have been long and habitually disregarded.

Thirdly. That to correct these irregularities, and habitual misconduct in divers of the Colleges, it is highly expedient that Commissioners should be appointed to inquire into the amount, nature and application of the Estates and Funds, Statutes, interior administration &c of every College.

With respect to the first allegation, that the original Statutes have been altered, your Petitioners have to observe that the Charter of the Foundation of St John's College was given by Henry the 8th in conformity with the will of Lady Margaret Tudor our Foundress and on the petition of her executors. The Charter was given on April 9th 1511 under the Authority and Patronage of Henry 8th, the License of the Pope, and the consent of the Bishop of Ely, and the erection of the buildings begun. The College was opened in the year 1516, Statutes framed, a Master and Fellows appointed, and sworn to observe the statutes. These statutes cannot so much be said to be antiquated as inconsistent with the spirit of the reformation. In the progress of the reformation, it was found necessary to remodel the Statutes, the observance of which must in a certain degree presume the reestablishment of popery. Accordingly a new body of Statutes at the instance of Lord Burleigh was granted by Queen Elizabeth. By this code, which in the Preamble of the measure now proposed to your Right Honourable House seem to be designated by the epithet "most recent statutes," the Master Fellows and Scholars of St John's College have ever since been governed. And your Petitioners deny that they have been either long or habitually disregarded in the ordinary administration of their affairs. The Statutes are before the public having been printed by order of the Honourable the House of Commons in the year 1818; and any notorious violation of them would excite public complaint, specific cases would be pointed out, and examination into such cases called for. In the Preamble of the intended Bill no such instances are produced, nor such general complaints alleged or as we believe ever heard of. Even any mistake or error in the construction or administration of them may be corrected in an easy and summary way; with little trouble, expense, or delay.

The mode of correction is fully explained in the Statutes now before the Public. In the 51st chapter of the said Statutes, *De Visitatione*, The Lord Bishop of Ely is appointed our Visitor with plenary power to correct all abuses, in such manner and to such

extent as may be necessary, even to the deprivation of the Master, Fellows or Scholars who have been the Offenders; and from his decision there is no appeal. The Powers thus given to the Lord Bishop of Ely have from time to time been exercised, and we are not aware that any Visitor ever declined the Office or refused to hear a complaint preferred by any man or set of men against the acts of the College. Your Petitioners therefore conceive, that it is neither necessary or expedient to appoint Commissioners with powers to supersede the authority of the Lord Bishop of Ely.

In the third place, it is declared in the Preamble to the proposed measure, that in order to remedy the abuses and irregularities which are presumed to exist, it is necessary to appoint Commissioners with powers most extraordinary and unlimited. They are required to call for accounts of the Estates and Funds of each College and examine into the management and application of them: To suggest a new application of them: To recommend new Statutes and Ordinances. What benefit is to be derived from such a total change of academical Institutions does not appear; but it may be prudent to consider what inconveniences may arise from the grant of such extravagant powers to men who may have some political bias on their minds, or experimental scheme in view. By a new code of Laws, the Master and Fellows may have new duties assigned them; and the Colleges made nurseries of dissent and Romanism. But the evil most to be dreaded and which will be the obvious consequence of such a Bill as is proposed, should it become a Law, is the establishment of a principle which renders all property insecure.....

Active proceedings in Parliament or elsewhere were now dropped. The death of the King and the summoning of a new Parliament no doubt assisting in turning men's minds in other directions. Dr Wood himself died in 1839, and was succeeded by Dr Tatham. But the subject of University and College Reform was not really allowed to sink out of sight. Dean Peacock's "Observations on the Statutes of the University of Cambridge" were published in 1841. In these we learn from one who was no unfriendly critic the antiquated

nature of the rules under which members of Colleges lived. As all were sworn on oath to obey the statutes, the endeavour to work under them must have been a severe strain on conscientious men.

At St John's, and probably at other Colleges, steps were taken to have new Statutes passed. The Petition to the Bishop of Ely which is printed in what follows shews the difficulties which some minds felt even at this step. Mr Crick was President of the College from 9 May 1839 to 5 May 1846, and was Rector of Staplehurst in Kent from 1848 to 1876.

The copy of the Reply of the College to Mr Crick's appeal, which has been preserved in College is in the handwriting of the late Dr W. H. Bateson, then Senior Bursar, afterwards Master of the College.

The Appeal of Thomas Crick, Fellow, to the Visitor of Saint John's College.

My Lord Bishop

In conformity with a provision in the Statutes of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge which appoints the Lord Bishop of Ely sole arbiter of disputes and supreme Judge of all differences that may arise between any members of the College, by reason of diverse and conflicting interpretations of the laws, by which they are governed, I beg most humbly and respectfully to submit to your Lordship certain extracts from the said Statutes, which appear to me to impose an obligation different from that, which is understood and recognised by the present Ruling Body, and I crave your Lordships patient examination of the grounds, upon which I am constrained at this time to dissent from an opinion entertained and expressed by the Master and Seniors, upon a grave and most important question.

In bringing the matter in dispute under your Lordship's notice, I disdain every other motive than the one by which I am truly actuated, which is—a sincere desire to maintain and uphold the Statutes of the College, and to avoid all unnecessary and gratuitous violation of the Oaths which were administered to me at the time of my election, either as Scholar or Fellow,

and although the declaration of my own views of the meaning of the controversial clauses may appear to convey an indirect censure of the interpretations adopted by others, yet, as it is my object, so shall it be my earnest endeavour to set forth the whole controversy, in such manner, as may not unnecessarily impugn the judgment of those, from whom I differ, but at the same time may not prejudice the interests and the cause of truth. To state, without note or comment, the particular clauses, either in the Statutes, or in the Oath, which have occasioned my present embarrassment, and merely to petition your Lordship's exposition and interpretation of the same, would not, I apprehend, be agreeable to the Statute, which prescribes, that the whole matter in dispute *Tota controversia* be fully exhibited to the Visitor, and an opportunity be thus afforded him, of balancing the arguments on both sides of the question, and of deciding the controversy accordingly, rather than of pronouncing an independent judgment.

I propose therefore, in obedience to the Statute to explain freely and without reserve the objections, and the grounds of objections, which the Statutes suggest to my mind, against the course adopted by the College in reference to a question, that is now before them, and I shall endeavour to put your Lordship in possession of the difficulties, which seem to lie in the way, and which induce me (with the sanction of the College) to bring the whole matter under your Lordships consideration. The main question upon which I am constrained to differ from my College is this—Whether we have any power to originate, suggest, or propose alterations in our Laws, which question has been determined in the affirmative by the present Master and Seniors, but from which I have deemed it right to declare my dissent, resting my objection upon a clause, which is here cited from Cap. XIV. "*Jusjurandum electi Socii*": *Item juro quod non impetrabo dispensationem aliquam contra juramenta mea vel statuta prædicta, vel contra aliquam particulam in eis contentam, nec dispensationem hujusmodi per alium vel alios palam vel occulte impetrari vel obtineri procurabo, directe vel indirecte; neque ab aliis quaesitam et oblatam accipiam.* The conclusion that the College has a power of altering or rather of proposing alterations in its Statutes, is based, as I conceive, upon an erroneous assumption, viz. that the reservation of a power to the Crown of imposing new Statutes, under certain limitations, is identical with the

enjoyment of a liberty by the College of suggesting, originating, or in any way compassing the introduction of changes in its Code of Laws.

Now it is apparent, that some power is reserved to the Sovereign of these Realms, to alter and amend our Statutes, if any amendment shall be needed, but in every such alteration of the Laws attempted by the Crown, the requirements and provisions of the Oath binding us to observance of the existing Statutes would demand our attentive consideration, and no new ordinance could be justly imposed by the sovereign, or honestly received by us which involved a violation of the Oaths administered at our election as Scholars or Fellows. Notwithstanding then the obligation that is laid upon us to receive new Statutes from the Crown, still the Crown cannot impose Statutes, the admission of which by the College would involve a violation of the Oaths of election, for the authority of the Crown, in this matter, is only derived from the Statutes, and the same Statute cannot be so interpreted as both to bind us to observe and to violate the Oaths which it prescribes shall be taken by all who are elected on the Foundation.

In regard however to the College having any power to move the Crown for alterations or revision of its Statutes, I believe I am expressly forbidden by the Clause in the Oath already cited, to take any step in that direction, and although I acknowledge that the obtaining the sanction of the Crown to the changes we ourselves suggest will acquit us of the disrespect for the power over the Statutes reserved to the Sovereign, yet it cannot acquit me of the guilt of perjury if I indeed violate (as I apprehend I should) my Oath of fidelity to the College in first soliciting the Crown to dispense with, or repeal, the Statutes.

The question of a power reserved to the Crown to impose new Statutes upon us, appears to me to be entirely distinct from the question of any liberty granted to the College of compassing or promoting any alteration of the laws by which it is governed, and whereas I find in the Statutes sufficient warrant for acknowledging the one, I find in the Oath a clause obliging me to obey the other. The distinction appears to me very necessary to be observed, as involving the question of the violation of an Oath to those, who interpret as I do, and moreover tending to maintain the strongest, if not the only barrier against all undue and arbitrary exercise of the Power of the Crown over the Statutes of the College.

For in the event of any violent exercise of that power I should appeal (and it appears with reason) to the terms of the Oath required of me at my election as a Fellow, but if I first violate that oath, in moving the Crown to dispense with the Statutes, I can no longer appeal to the same Oath in justification of my reluctance to accept any Statutes which the Crown may see fit to impose upon me.

The clause in the Oath, which I understand to forbid every attempt to diminish, or weaken, the obligation of the Statutes is interpreted by some, as forbidding simply application to the See of Rome, for which rendering of the word *Dispensatio* there appears no foundation, except in the late conventional usage of the English word 'Dispensation,' but that it cannot be limited to that sense (even if the word at all admit of such meaning) is apparent from the addition of the indefinite adjective *aliquam*, and yet more evident from the enumeration of certain persons in the 50th Chapter of the Statutes, to whom the *jus dispensandi* of right belongs, or who may assume such power over the Laws, and in this enumeration there is not any allusion to the Bishop of Rome. By some it is supposed that the clause in question forbids only application to such persons, as pretend to, but do not possess, by the Statutes, the *jus dispensandi*, but in this plain broad renunciation of any effort to release myself from the obligation of the Statutes, I find no exception in favour of application to that Power which alone is competent to release me. I believe the spirit and intention of the Oath to be this. To restrain me from any attempt to weaken and impair the Statutes and I therefore cannot interpret the clause as forbidding me to apply to Parties, who have not the power, but allowing me to apply to Parties, that have the power of dispensing with the Statutes. I see nothing in the phrase *Non impetrabo Dispensationem aliquam* to warrant a conclusion that I am at liberty to seek a dispensation from those who can grant it, but tied up from asking it at the hands of those who have no authority in the matter.

If such were the purport of the sentence, the maintenance of the Statutes in their integrity would not be the object of this clause in the Oath, but the maintenance of the power of the Crown. Neither would the violation or abrogation of the Laws as such, be guarded against, but simply as wanting the proper sanction—which—that it is entirely at variance with the

intention and spirit of the Oath—may be gathered generally from the importance attached, in the Statutes, to the maintaining and upholding the Laws, and particularly from certain expressions in the Oath itself, all manifestly directing our allegiance to the College and enforcing obedience to its Laws, without reference or allusion to the Crown. *Deinde me omnia hujus Collegii statuta, praescriptiones, ritus, consuetudines laudabiles servaturum; praeterea me huic Collegii fidelem futurum . . . dignum debitamque legibus et statutis omnibus reverentiam exhibiturum.*

Upon the whole there appears to me to be far greater reason for questioning the absolute and independent Right of the Crown over our Statutes, than for questioning the absolute and entire prohibition of the College from taking any step towards the repeal or alteration of its Laws; for the exercise of the *jus dispensandi* is limited by the addition of an important clause *si opus erit*, but the terms of the Oath are unequivocal and unconditional *Non impetram Dispensationem aliquam*. I cannot believe that in so distinct a renunciation of any effort to defeat the obligation of the Statutes, the indirect and least efficient methods of accomplishing that end are alone prohibited. To me it appears highly probable that all irregular and secret ways of eluding and stultifying the Laws are forbidden by the terms *indirecte, occulti*, but I am no less satisfied, that, by the expressions, *directe, palam*, is forbidden also any application to the Crown in which, according to the Statutes the *Jus dispensandi* resides.

I have probably been betrayed into too great diffuseness in my anxiety to explain fully my view of the obligation imposed by the *Jusjurandum electi Socii*, but the question is one of great importance, both as regards the liberty which that Oath allows, and as, in reference to the present question, the Duty of receiving and obeying the New Statutes proposed by the College (though sanctioned and confirmed by the Crown) may be rendered precarious and uncertain and the authority of our Antient Laws entirely subverted, according to a clause Cap. 50: *Quod si forte Cancellarius aut Vice-cancellarius, aut reverendus pater Eliensis episcopus, aut demum quivis alius contrarium attentaverit et novum aliquod Statutum a praedictis adhibere molitus fuerit, ab ejus obligatione, auctoritate nostra, magistrum et caeteros omnes tam socios quam discipulos penitus*

absolvimus, eisque omnibus et Singulis interdicimus ne ulli hujusmodi statuto aut ordinationi pareant admittantve quovis pacto sul poena perjurii atque etiam amotionis perpetuae a dicto Collegii ipso facto.

THOMAS CRICK S.T.B.

Collegii Div. Johan. Evangel. Socius.

11 Feb. 1847.

To the Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge.

We the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College most humbly and respectfully submit to your Lordship the following considerations in reply to the Petition and Appeal of the Reverend Thomas Crick B.D. one of the Senior Fellows of the said College on the question "Whether we have any power to originate, suggest, or propose alterations in our own laws," Which question the Appellant states has been determined in the affirmative by the present Master and Fellows, but from which determination the Appellant has deemed it right to declare his dissent.

This question, however, as it will presently appear, has not now for the first time been determined in the affirmative by the Master and Seniors.

Before answering the Appellant's objections it will be well to observe that both the body of Statutes granted by King Henry VIII. and that granted by Queen Elizabeth by which the College is now governed explicitly reserve to the Crown the power of altering or abrogating any of the Statutes thus given, or of granting new Statutes should circumstances render it necessary. In Statute Cap. 50 there are the following words :

"Reservata nobis nihilominus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si opus erit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus his statutis factis et juramento firmatis. Caeteris autem omnibus cujuscunque dignitatis, authoritatis, status, gradus, aut conditionis existant, ac magistro quoque ac scholaribus tam sociis quam discipulis omnibus hujus Collegii inhibentes ne cum aliquo dictorum statutorum alicui repugnabant, condant et decernant. Quod si

forte Cancellarius aut Vice-Cancellarius, aut reverendus pater Eliensis episcopus, aut demum quivis alius contrarium attentaverit et novum aliquod statutum a praedictis adhibere molitus fuerit, ab ejus obligatione, auctoritate nostra, magistrum et caeteros omnes tam socios quam discipulos penitus absolvimus, eisque omnibus et singulis interdicimus ne ulli hujusmodi statuto aut ordinationi pareant admittantve quovis pacto, sub poena perjurii atque etiam amotionis perpetuae a dicto Collegio ipso facto."

The ground upon which the Appellant rests his objection to the course proposed to be pursued by the College in reference to a revision of its statutes is the interpretation which he puts upon a passage in Statute Cap. xiv, which interpretation in the judgment of the Master and Seniors the passage in question does not warrant.

"Item juro quod non impetrabo dispensationem aliquam contra juramenta mea vel statuta praedicta vel contra aliquam particulam in eis contentam, nec dispensationem hujusmodi per alium vel alios palam vel occulte impetrari vel obtineri procurabo directe vel indirecte; neque ab aliis quaesitam et oblatam accipiam."

The Master and Seniors humbly beg leave to submit to your Lordship that the word *dispensatio* here used has no reference to a suggestion from the College to the competent authority of such amendments in the Statutes as the lapse of time and altered circumstances may have rendered necessary, but merely to a prohibition of any attempt on the part of the Master, Fellows, or Scholars to obtain an exemption from the observance of any of the Statutes remaining in force and constituting the laws by which the Society is governed.

The Master and Seniors have further to represent to your Lordship that the course they propose to pursue has been previously acted upon by the College in more than one instance.

On the petition of the College in the year 1635 King Charles the First granted a royal letter so far repeating the 24th Chapter of the Statutes "*De tempore assumandi gradus et sacros ordines*" as to permit two of the Fellows to devote themselves to the study of Law and to be exempted from the obligation to enter into Holy Orders. This ordinance was accepted by the College and has ever since been acted upon as a legal statute.

On the Petition of the College in the year 1820 and with

the concurrence of the Visitor, His Majesty George IV. granted letters patent removing the restriction in the Statute "*De Sociorum Qualitatibus*" by which the College was prohibited from electing more than two Fellows from any one County in England or more than one from any Diocese in Wales.

It may be right further to state to your Lordship that the expediency of endeavouring to obtain a revision of the Statutes from the competent authorities was first suggested by the Marquis Camden, Chancellor of the University in consequence of proceedings in Parliament in the year 1837 as appears from the following extract of a letter written by his Lordship after a debate in the House of Lords on the 11th April 1837.

"It was thought the debate on the 11th did not pass satisfactorily by many of the good friends of the University.

* * * "This circumstance" among others stated by his Lordship "induced the Duke of Wellington to wish that those who are interested about Oxford and Cambridge should meet at his house yesterday. Mr Goulburn and I, The Duke, Sir R. Inglis and Mr Estcourt were there. The Recorder could not come.

"The King, if advised, can issue his commission; but it was thought, if the friends of the Universities could state that the Colleges through their Visitors were seriously desirous of amending their Statutes, it might prevent such a Commission being issued. * * * I have written to the Vice Chancellor and I doubt not he will show you mine and Mr Goulburn's letters, as he meant to write to him. There is a general feeling that the taking of Oaths to obey Statutes that are obsolete, or evaded, should be done away with.—April 18, 1837."

A communication was subsequently received from the Vice Chancellor respecting which we find the following entry in the College Conclusion Book.

"April 22, 1837. It having been considered by the Vice Chancellor and Heads to be desirable in reference to the Earl of Radnor's notice of a further motion relating to the Universities that the several Colleges should report to the Vice Chancellor. 1st. Whether they possess through their Visitors or otherwise the power of altering modifying or amending their Statutes; 2nd, if so, whether they are desirous of exercising such power.

"Agreed that the following communication be made to the Vice Chancellor;

"1st. That the Statutes of St John's College do contain a provision, by virtue of which the Crown on the petition of the College with the concurrence of the Visitor, may either modify or amend the said Statutes; and that this power was so exercised in the year 1820 under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown.

"2ndly. That the Master and Fellows of the College are desirous that such power should be so exercised in all cases, in which it shall appear to them on a careful review of the said statutes to be necessary or expedient."

The Master and Seniors humbly conceive that what has been stated above will be sufficient to justify the course which they propose to pursue in reference to the contemplated petition to the Crown for a revision of their Statutes. They beg to assure your Lordship that it is their anxious wish that the Spirit of the Statutes and their very form and language should be strictly adhered to and that such amendments only should be made as the progress of learning, the more advanced age of the Students and the change of manners introduced by the lapse of nearly three centuries have rendered necessary.

For the reasons above mentioned the Master and Senior Fellows humbly and earnestly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to dismiss the Appeal of the Reverend Thomas Crick and to give your sanction to the course they are pursuing for the attainment of the object above stated.

27 March 1847

Signed R. TATHAM
Master.
(and sealed).

The Bishop of Ely's Decision on the Appeal
of the Rev. Thomas Crick B.D. a Senior of
Saint John's College.

Thomas by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Ely, the Visitor of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge, To the Master and Seniors, and to Thomas Crick, Bachelor of Divinity, one of the Seniors of the Said College, Greeting.

Whereas the said Thomas Crick hath, by Petition and Appeal to us, exhibited a certain matter in dispute between

the said Master and Seniors and himself, respecting an intended application to the Crown for an alteration or revision of the Statutes of the said College: And Whereas the said Master and Seniors have submitted to us their observations in reply to the said Petition and Appeal, together with a copy of their Statutes:

We therefore, having carefully considered the said Petition and Appeal, as well as the Observations in reply thereto, and having duly perused and examined the said Statutes, do hereby observe upon and decide the matter in dispute as follows: The Appellant's objections to the proposed application to the Crown for an alteration of the College Statutes are founded upon the Oath which he took on his Admission to his Fellowship; by which Oath he (1) was bound to the observance of the Statutes then existing and (2) was also restrained (to use the Appellant's own words) "from every attempt to weaken or impair those Statutes."

First then with regard to the Oath by which a Fellow Elect is bound to the observance of the existing Statutes: It is to be remarked that when the Crown reserved to itself (as in the body of the Statutes it hath done) the power of altering the Statutes and granting new ones, this was not done as if the stringent nature of the Statutes, and of the Oath requiring the observance thereof, had been at the moment forgotten, but is expressly stated to have been done *notwithstanding* those Statutes and that Oath: Cap. 50 "*Quibus observandis tam Magistrum quam socios et Discipulos astringi volumus, reservata nobis nihilo minus potestate vel adjiciendi vel minuendi seu reformandi, interpretandi, declarandi, mutuandi, derogandi, tollendi, dispensandi, novaque rursus alia si opus fuerit statuendi et edendi, non obstantibus his Statutis factis et juramenti firmatis.*" And thus *in order that the intention of the Statutes may be fulfilled*, the Oath taken by a Fellow Elect must of necessity be understood in a sense consistent with the substitution (if it should thereafter so happen) of new Statutes by the proper authority.

Secondly with regard to that part of the Oath by which the Fellow Elect (as the Appellant contends "is restrained from every attempt to weaken or impair those Statutes": It is clear that the Fellow Elect is by his Oath prohibited from all attempts to release himself from the observance of any one or more of the Statutes; and in Cap. 50 where the alteration of the Statutes

is particularly treated of, the Master and Scholars (*tam Socii quam Discipuli*) are prohibited from devising and imposing new Statutes either for the observance of the College in general or any member thereof. Hence We conclude that as no individual Fellow is permitted to make any attempt to release himself from the observance of the Statutes, so neither are the Master and Scholars (*vel Socii vel Discipuli*) allowed to exercise the power of imposing new Statutes of any kind—that power being reserved wholly and solely to the Crown. But We cannot be induced to believe that by such restrictions it was the intention of the Crown to prohibit, during all succeeding ages, the Master and Seniors, to whom appertains the government of the Body, from gravely, cautiously and conscientiously deliberating upon the Statutes, with reference to such important changes in the state of Society as may have been produced in the course of time—and from humbly submitting the result of their deliberations to the judgment of the Crown.

We therefore, as the Visitor of the said College do hereby dismiss the Petition and Appeal of the said Thomas Crick (yet with great respect for the conscientious scruples of the Appellant); and We also sanction and approve the plan which the Master and Seniors have adopted, with a view to such alteration and revision of the Statutes of the College as the Crown in its wisdom may deem right. And We do this the more readily, on account of the assurance which the said Master and Seniors have given Us (upon which assurance We do most confidently rely) that “it is their anxious wish that the Spirit of the Statutes and their very form and language should be strictly adhered to; and that such amendments only should be made as the progress of learning, the advanced age of the Students and the change of manners introduced by the lapse of nearly three Centuries have rendered necessary.”

Given under our hand, at Ely House, London, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and forty seven, and in the third year of our Consecration.

T. ELY.

(*To be continued.*)

R. F. S.



FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

A certain doctor brought his son to me
To read the Iliad and the Odyssey.
"Sing, Muse, the wrath," he read and "infinite woes;"
The third line brought his studies to a close—
"And many goodly souls to Hades bore."
So much he read and then he came no more
I met his father. "Much obliged," said he,
"My son can learn all that as well from me;
"With no Professor's aid, I'd have you know,
"I too send many goodly souls below."

xi. 401

Why fear poor Death, who brings you peace,
From sickness and from care release?
Once, only once, he comes; no man
Ere saw him twice since time began.
While life is still, howe'er it pleases,
A motley patch-work of diseases.

Agathias (x. 69)

Straight the descent that leads to Hell
In Greece or wheresoe'er you dwell;
You die abroad? Weep not, all's well;
Some wind will always waft to Hell.

x. 3



IN HIGH COURT OF HELICON.



FRIEND, who was engaged as a Newspaper Correspondent during the late Graeco-Turkish war, told me not long ago that one night, while defending himself against the attacks of certain minute but pertinacious nocturnal assailants, who occupied a strong position on the sack of rubbish, which covered the only bed of the only tavern of the village of Muriol Koreis in Boeotia, he happened to rip up the rotten covering of that apology for a mattress, and amongst the stuffing he discovered a large fragment of newspaper, which he had the curiosity to examine. To his great astonishment, he found that the language employed was sound classical Greek; but before he had time to read more than a few paragraphs, a fresh attack of his enemies forced him to stow the paper in his pocket book, and the whole matter slipped out of his mind till a few days ago, when he happened to come across the paper again. My friend has kindly lent me the original fragment, which is printed in clear type upon good paper. The title of the journal and the approximate date of this particular issue are decipherable, but the most careful investigation has failed to discover anything relating to the history of the paper: in fact no other copy or fragment is known to be in existence. The find is therefore one of considerable importance, and its contents ought to be given to the world: with the assistance of certain hazy recollections of my Little Go days (I do not wish to divide the honour by calling in any of the recognised experts), and also of the worn Liddell and Scott, which in former times materially

helped me to master the rudiments of fixed-seat rowing, I have prepared a free translation of the only article which is tolerably complete. Here it is.

The Helicon Herald and Muses Morning Post

Saturday [figure erased] August 1859

The Aeschylus Murder Case.

Trial of the Prisoner.

Graphic account by our Special Correspondent.

This remarkable case, which has caused so much excitement in ethereal society, in spite of the fact that more than twenty-three centuries have elapsed since the tragedy took place, came on for trial before the High Court of Helicon yesterday morning, and as Special Correspondent of this paper I was early upon the scene. Following the official directions printed on the back of my ticket, I presented myself at the gateway of the Muses' Garden, where a good-looking Nymph in an elegant white uniform examined my credentials, and passed me on to another Nymph, equally good-looking and similarly attired, who was to show me the places reserved for the Press. Before long I found myself standing on a lawn of exquisite turf, surrounded by masses of the most brilliant flowers, behind which rose a dense grove of glossy-leaved laurels. At the further end of the lawn, supported by a tier of broad white marble steps, rose the Temple of the Muses,—a stately structure of the same glistening stone with a roof of burnished gold. Facing the temple, several rows of marble seats had been placed, for the accommodation of counsel and others engaged in the case; and in the centre of the second row from the front stood a large black marble urn, which was to serve as the prisoner's dock: a neat pedestal of porphyry stood near the right hand corner of the temple steps,—this was the witness-box; and facing it was a long bench of the same stone, which was presently to be occupied by the jury.

The Judges had not yet made their appearance, when at the Nymph's direction I took my seat upon one of

the back benches ; but the Clerk of Assize (his ex-deity Dionysus now holds that post ; the cellar of the circuit mess is said to be exceptional) was already seated at his desk in front of the temple, and the front benches were filled by a brilliant array of counsel, amongst whom were the shades of most of the famous orators of antiquity. Conspicuous amongst the seniors of the front-bench were Marcus Tullius Cicero, who was briefed for the prosecution, and that well-known advocate Demosthenes, brought in at great expense on a special retainer to conduct the case for the prisoner. Many distinguished personages occupied seats at either end of the bench : most of their ex-majesties of Olympus were there, looking (I regret to say) somewhat the worse for wear, since they retired from the active practice of their professions ; and on the highest of the temple steps, which was set apart for the accommodation of ladies, I observed several well known goddesses, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The back of the court was occupied by a crowd of gracefully dressed Oreads, Hamadryads, and other nymphs, who reclined in artistic attitudes upon the grass.

Presently Echo (the crier of the court) emerged from the temple and commanded silence. The whole assemblage rose, as the fair Justices came forth in stately procession : their ladyships, who were robed in white and wore golden fillets in their hair, bowed to the audience, and took their seats on the temple steps (third step from the bottom) with Lady Chief Justice Cleio in the centre ; and scarcely had they arranged their gowns to proper advantage, when the Eagle was led into court in custody of two stalwart nymphs (specially selected for their muscular power from amongst the former members of Artemis' company), and placed in the dock, or rather on the edge of it ; for by special permission of the court he was allowed to perch himself on the rim of the urn, while his chains were made fast to the handles. The prisoner, who wore his ordinary feathers, presented a somewhat

dejected appearance, but seemed to follow the proceedings,—the earlier part, at any rate,—with the closest interest: he had frequent whispered conferences with his counsel, whose attention he would attract by pecking him on the back of the head.

The Clerk of Assize now rose to read the indictment, which was long and verbose; but in effect it charged the prisoner with having on such a day and at such a place killed and murdered one Aeschylus, the son of Euphorion, with a tortoise of the value of two obols, contrary to the peace of the Republic of Letters, and against the form of the Statutes in that case made and provided.

"To this indictment," the Clerk concluded, addressing the prisoner, "do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

But before the prisoner could reply, Demosthenes rose and took exception to the indictment. Surely, he urged, the lapse of so many centuries should bar this vexatious prosecution.

"If my learned friend will pardon me," Cicero interposed, "I should like to remind him that no time runs against the Crown."

"Certainly it doesn't," answered Demosthenes with an alacrity which seemed to show that the eminent counsel was concerned for the immortality of his own greatest oration: "with your ladyships' leave, I withdraw the objection."

However, counsel for the defence was not done with yet. The tortoise, he said, was described as being of the value of two obols: the obol was no longer a current coin; and therefore he submitted that the indictment was bad. Cicero thereupon rose, and began to deliver an intricate discourse upon numismatics; but the Court very hastily declared that counsel need not trouble to address them on that point; they overruled the objection. The same fate befell seventeen further reasons which Demosthenes propounded for quashing the indictment: the prisoner then pleaded not guilty, and claimed to be tried by his peers.

After some difficulty a jury of birds was empanelled. Cicero challenged the hawk, who was supposed to be a distant cousin of the prisoner, and Demosthenes objected to the nightingale, who was known to be in high favour amongst poets; but eventually the following perched themselves on the seat which represented the jury-box: the Sparrow (who chose himself foreman with his usual impudence), the Swallow, the Cuckoo, the Pelican, the Goose, the Crow, the Dove, the Kingfisher, the Raven, the Cock, the Owl, the Swan, and the Stork. The jury were sworn by Iris (temporarily filling the office of Muses' marshal), who concluded the ceremony with the usual proclamation. If anyone, she said, could inform the Muses, or the Muses' Attorney General (here she sniggered, because as a matter of fact no such person existed) of any treasons, murders, felonies, misdemeanours, false quantities, faulty lines, or corrupt readings committed by the prisoner, let him or her come forward, and he or she should be heard. The prisoner was then given in charge to the jury: whereupon Cicero rose from his seat, hitched up his ghostly toga, and opened the case for the prosecution.

"*Quonam meo fato,*" he began,—"*by what fate of mine, birds of the jury, does it befall, that I am called upon to prosecute the Eagle? I who on battle-fields of Cilicia have beheld the Eagles of Rome crowned with laurel? I, who have been hailed as Father of my Country, and therefore Father of that Country's Bird?*"

The eminent Counsel paused, ostensibly for effect; but it was painfully evident to many persons in court that the real reason was want of practice. Many centuries spent in the quiet atmosphere of the Elysian fields have probably impaired his powers; for oratory, I am informed, is not tolerated in that region of bliss: otherwise, as the happy ghosts most pithily remark, where would the bliss come in? However, the great man had not forgotten that free use of gesticulation, which once bored the Senate and amused the corrupt

juries of Rome: he struck an eloquent attitude, under cover of which he collected his thoughts; and presently he continued his speech.

The next passage consisted of violent abuse of the prisoner, and a brief summary of his immoral and pestilent career,—these were the orator's own terms. All the thefts ever committed by the whole race of magpies were without exception traced to the malicious instigation of the prisoner: slaughter of lambs and abduction of helpless infants were but minor episodes in his career of vice: it was he who, in return for a fixed percentage of the profits, lent the Sirens those feathers in which they were wont to disguise their unshapely forms; and if he were not actually consulting engineer to the Harpies, he was at any rate the accomplice of their outrageous crimes.

Then followed a somewhat involved account of the actual occurrence, which formed the basis of the indictment. It was in Sicily that these things happened, said the orator, who thereupon gave a tolerably full history of the Verres case, and recited several choice passages from his own speeches against that offender. The victim, he continued, was a poet; and in order that the jury might fully comprehend what a poet was, the speech included a recitation of the orator's own poetical works,—a dangerous step to take before that most critical of all courts, but one from which the orator was apparently unable to refrain. It is rumoured that a system of Local Option in poetry is in force in the Elysian fields, and that no poet is allowed to recite unless by leave of a two thirds majority. If this be true, it is doubtless many centuries since the last occasion when "O fortunatam" &c., was heard from its author's own lips.

However, in due time the description came to an end, and the speaker passed on to make general and special appeals to the feelings of the jury. Never before, he declared, had so distinguished, so talented a

company of birds been gathered together,—the Sparrow, beloved of Lesbia (this led to a digression on the political opinions of Catullus and the orator's reasons for approving them), the Goose that saved the Capitol (another digression on the subject of Catiline's conspiracy), the Cock, of whom the lion himself was afraid (elaborate comparison drawn from Antonius' inability to face the orator's invective), the Kingfisher, who knew which way the wind was blowing (special reference to his own political sagacity), and so on, till the list was exhausted.

Then came the peroration, which, as the orator had by this time talked himself back into something like his old form, was of considerable eloquence, and moved the speaker himself to copious tears. As an effort of oratory it was admirable, but for purposes of the prosecution its effect was marred by the fact that in the exuberance of his emotion the great Tully forgot where he was, and persistently addressed the jury as "patres conscripti," and the prisoner as Catiline, Verres, Clodius, and Antony successively.

There was a burst of applause as the eminent counsel resumed his seat, and the President sternly exclaimed that they were not there to celebrate the Greater Dionysia. As soon as order was restored, the examination of witnesses was begun; and naturally the first of these was the shade of Aeschylus, son of Euphorion, of the Elysian Fields and Niche No. 13 in the Temple of Fame, retired tragic poet, aged 2384 years. Witness distinctly remembered walking in the fields beside Gela in Sicily on the day mentioned in the indictment: before he had walked there twenty minutes, he felt a severe blow on the top of his head, and before he had time to determine whether the blow was the result of external violence or of a striking poetic idea, he suddenly lost consciousness: could not say how long he remained in that condition, but when he recovered his senses, he found himself in a disembodied

state, standing by the side of his own corpse, which had a large dint on the crown of the head. Witness observed a tortoise lying in the immediate neighbourhood of his late head: a large eagle, whom he recognised as the prisoner, was sitting beside the tortoise, glancing at it first with one eye and then with the other, apparently perplexed or disappointed. Shortly afterwards a goat-herd came running up, and the prisoner flew away. Witness then left the spot, as Hermes refused to wait any longer for him.

Cross-examined. Witness had never given the prisoner any provocation: he had, no doubt, called him the hound of Zeus, and represented him as eating the liver of Prometheus, but did not consider that derogatory in the case of an Eagle. Witness, however, was forced to admit that he had described the prisoner as coming as an uninvited guest and eating greedily: could not deny that such words might be taken to convey an imputation of bad manners. Witness had not seen the prisoner before he felt the blow, but was not prepared to swear that the Eagle did not call out before dropping the tortoise; was in the throes of composition at the time, and deaf to all merely mundane noises: considered that he had a right to walk in the fields, covered or uncovered, as he chose, and found such exercise stimulate the poetic faculties: had never seen the top of his own head before the occasion referred to, and could not say whether or not it looked like a stone, when seen from above; after the tortoise had dropped on it, it looked more like a damaged beef-steak. Witness had been bald for some years before the occasion in question: would swear that his baldness was due to intense thought, and not to domestic quarrels: had never thought himself under any obligation to try a hair-restorer, and strongly denied that he showed any negligence in not doing so. Witness would swear that the prisoner expressed no concern for his (the poet's) death: on the contrary, he abused the tortoise for not being broken.

Re-examined. Witness had never heard of hair-restorers till the present occasion, and therefore could not have used one in his life-time: he had never written a line with the intention of decrying the Eagle; the suggested imputation of bad manners was a mere matter of poetic convention: everybody, except heroines, eats greedily in poetry. Witness then made an attempt to explain his conception of the nature and functions of the gods, but was peremptorily ordered to stand down.

The next witness was Daphnis, son of Menalcas, age 2340, formerly a goat-herd of Gela, but latterly an inhabitant of the Elysian Fields (fifth class). Witness was minding his goats on the day in question, on a hill side not far from Gela: he remembered seeing an old gentleman walking in a field about two stadia away; took particular notice of him, as he was waving his arms about and did not appear to be quite right in his mind: could see the same old gentleman in court now,—him with the bald head, two from the end of the back bench but one on the left-hand side. Was still watching the old gentleman, when an Eagle came sailing overhead, and witness watched that, as the more interesting animal.

The examining counsel now tried to elicit the fact that the Eagle had a tortoise in its claws, but the witness was somewhat dense, and Demosthenes pounced fiercely upon the slightest attempt to put a leading question. Finally the witness was allowed to go his own way: he had been hoping for an omen with regard to a love affair (witness was with difficulty prevented from giving a detailed history of his courtship of a shepherdess named Chloe, including what he said to Chloe and what Chloe said to him in the course of a lovers' quarrel the evening before), which omen was to decide whether he should try to make it up with his sweetheart, who had threatened to break his head, if ever he came near her again. The omen came off

successfully: the Eagle dropped something from his claws; the something fell on the old gentleman's head, and knocked him flat. Witness ran to see what the damage was, and found the old gentleman lying dead, with a great dint in the top of his skull, from which he concluded that Chloe would keep her word. Saw the Eagle, whom he now recognised as the prisoner, sitting a few yards off, but on witness's approach, he flew away, muttering something which sounded like bad language: found a tortoise lying close at hand; applied it to the dint in the old gentleman's skull, and observed that it fitted exactly: was unable to produce that tortoise, having eaten it the next day for his dinner.

Cross-examined. Would swear that the Eagle he saw was the prisoner; knew him by the cut of his tail and the curve of his beak. Witness had nothing particular to fix that day in his mind, beyond the events narrated and the fact that he had onions for breakfast: he had come forward voluntarily, and had never talked the matter over with the last witness in the Elysian Fields: would swear that his memory was sound; he still remembered the names of all his goats, and could repeat them if necessary (the President remarked with emphasis that it was *not* necessary). Witness had never seen an Eagle drop anything on a man's head before or since, but would not swear that he had never seen one drop a tortoise on a stone: was ready to admit that such might be the ordinary method used by Eagles for breaking tortoises: he himself used a saw. Could not say whether the old gentleman's head was like a stone, when seen from above: was acquainted with a bald swine-herd whose head might perhaps be taken for a stone; but then he never washed it.

Re-examined. Never saw an Eagle drop a tortoise on the head of the swine-herd just mentioned, but he himself had dropped apples on it, when the swine-herd was asleep under a tree. Could not have talked this case over with the last witness in Elysium, as they moved in different circles.

No medical evidence was tendered, as the doctor, who had examined the deceased poet's remains, was at present out of the jurisdiction,—detained in Tartarus for impiety. Accordingly the next witness was Hermes, retired god, of uncertain age and no fixed abode, who was called to give evidence of arrest. The prisoner, he deponed, had voluntarily surrendered himself about three weeks before the present date, and as there seemed to be no one whose business it was to take him into custody, witness had consented to do so. After being charged with the murder and cautioned in the usual manner, the prisoner said that he had been lately employed as a crest or ornament by a certain college in Cambridge, where his duties were to sit on top of a gateway and look dignified: he had found the life irksome, mainly owing to the excessive impudence of the Cambridge sparrows, and also because at certain seasons of the year members of the college attempted to assault him with pots of red paint, and sometimes clothed him in a surplice, which made it impossible for him to look dignified to the satisfaction of the Junior Bursar: accordingly he was anxious for rest and change of air; hence his surrender.

The witness was not cross-examined, and this closed the case for the prosecution. Demosthenes unexpectedly announced that he called no witnesses except to character, and Cicero was forced to begin his closing speech at once,—a task, for which the eminent counsel seemed to be not wholly prepared. He made a desperate effort to gain time by claiming the right to reply on the whole case, after counsel for the defence had spoken, on the ground of his consular rank; but the court was dead against him: it was clear that their ladyships had not forgotten the bad quarter of an hour which that recitation of his own poetry had given them, and when the orator tried to expostulate, Miss Justice Calliope bluntly reminded him that to offend their ears with bad verses went perilously near to being contempt

of court. The covert threat had as disastrous effect upon the eminent counsel as that nervous hesitation which once helped the late T. Annius Milo to enjoy the mullets of Marseilles: the speech was a failure,—a dull, confused restatement of the facts, a number of ponderous compliments addressed to the bench, and a passionate peroration, in which he reminded the jury that he, Cicero, had saved the Republic and therefore the prisoner was guilty and deserved to die. Then the orator sat down, drew his toga over his head, and looked as though he had once more arrived, a sea-sick exile, at Dyrrachium.

Demosthenes, who had obtained leave to call his witnesses at a later stage, now rose to address the jury. After a modest opening, in which he made the usual complaint with regard to the manner in which the prosecution had been conducted, he passed on to the main^{line} of the defence, which, he said, was that, so far as the prisoner was concerned, the unfortunate occurrence was a pure accident, and if anyone were to blame, it was the bald-headed poet himself. This cleared the way for a violent attack upon Aeschylus. Their ladyships themselves, he asserted, were and had always been celebrated as the well-haired Muses; Apollo, the inventor of song and patron of poetry, was noted for the golden profusion of his unshorn locks: what^{right} then^{had} one who claimed to be a poet, a chosen^{servant} and special devotee of these hirsute deities, to go about in public places with a bald head? Was it not an example of the grossest and most culpable negligence? Was it not a wicked and audacious breach^{of} the ordinary decencies of poetic society? Was it not an open and bare-headed defiance of that august and Pierian court? Did not such a man deserve that a^{thunderbolt} from Zeus should light upon his obscene head? And was he to be allowed to complain, when he was let off with the gentler punishment of a tortoise accidentally dropped from the talons of the Cloud-Compeller's favourite bird?

His client, counsel continued, letting his voice sink from the sonorousness of anger to the tremulous tones of pathos,—his poor, maligned, persecuted client, whose mouth,—whose beak, he ought rather to say, the cruel dictates of the law had sealed (here the prisoner yawned portentously), would, if he had been able to give evidence, have told the jury that he had merely, in the ordinary practice of his vocation of Eagle, dropped a tortoise upon what he had considered,—and he felt sure the jury would say reasonably considered,—to be a stone. Witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution had endeavoured to throw doubt upon the resemblance, which the unfortunate poet's head bore to such an object; but the jury would know better: they were birds of high intelligence and accurate observation; they had, no doubt, had frequent opportunities of viewing the heads of bald persons from above,—a point of view, he would remind them, which those witnesses had never occupied,—and their own experience and knowledge of the world would tell them that nothing in all creation so nearly resembled a genuine stone, unless it were the hard hearts of the unfortunate prisoner's accusers.

At this point the orator paused, and was observed to produce from his brief-bag a phial, containing, as it appeared, the classical equivalent for egg-flip.

"Clerk," he exclaimed in a commanding voice, "read a law."

"What law?" the Clerk replied testily. The learned gentleman had been enjoying a comfortable nap, and seemed to resent this rude awakening.

"Any law," cried the orator: "you fool," he added in a hoarse whisper, "can't you see I want a drink?"

"So do I," said the Clerk, who by this time had grasped the situation.

"Halves then," whispered Demosthenes, and the Clerk nodded: whereupon the eminent counsel, under shelter of a dexterous wave of his gown (a device

formerly well known in the Athenian courts) refreshed his jaded palate, and then passed the phial under cover of a sheet of brief-paper to the Clerk, who had meanwhile been reading from Digest lib. 12. tit. 1. l. 22. "Vinum quod mutuum datum erat," etc.

The orator continued his speech with a pathetic description of the prisoner's home,—the wind-swept cranny of some tremendous crag, where the poor little fledgling Eaglets (as a matter of fact the Eagle had no family, but the jury didn't know that) were gaping eagerly for the food that was not, and squawking in piteous tones that wrung their fond parent's tender heart, and drew the sad salt tears like an April shower from his eyes. Suddenly, as he bows his birdly head in a paroxysm of grief, his gaze lights upon a small brown object a thousand feet below: surely, he thinks, this is a succulent pork-pie, or at least a loaf of nourishing whole-meal bread; in an instant he swoops down upon it, and—oh the heart-breaking agony of that moment of disillusionment!—finds it to be a wandering tortoise,—excellent food, no doubt, but encased in a horny integument of almost adamantine hardness. It is the torture of Tantalus ten times multiplied: Tantalus hungered only for himself; he had no children crying for the food that eluded his eager fingers. But even thus the noble bird does not give way to despair. The plaintive voices of his dear ones float down to him through the ambient atmosphere, and inspire his soul with courage and resolution: come what may, cost what it may, that horny integument shall be broken, and his little ones shall be fed. His mathematical knowledge informs him that a falling body acquires an ever increasing momentum in the course of its descent: hastily but accurately he works out the necessary calculations, grasps the tortoise firmly in his talons, rises majestically into the air, and gazes anxiously upon the plain below, to find some stone of sufficient durability to resist the impact of the fall, and open the scaly receptacle which

contains his children's food. Far beneath him he suddenly espies just such a stone as he requires,—a smooth, convex lump of waterworn white marble; with skilful motion of his wings he poises himself above it, and allowing for windage with nice exactitude, he lets the tortoise fall.

"Birds of the jury," the orator continued after a slight pause, "you know what followed. You who are birds yourselves, and doubtless have dearly loved nestlings of your own, must surely feel the deepest sympathy for my most unfortunate client; for even thus the tale of his sorrows was not complete. He had toiled for his children's food, and he had toiled in vain: the tortoise was unbroken."

At this point uncontrollable emotion compelled the eminent counsel to remain silent for some seconds; but at length he so far recovered his composure as to be able to wipe his eyes with a corner of his gown, and proceed with the closing passages of his speech.

"And so," he concluded, "with respectful confidence I leave the matter to your hearts and consciences. I ask you by your verdict to declare that the prisoner may have been unfortunate, but never criminal, mistaken but never malicious, worthy of pity but not deserving of punishment. For more than twenty three centuries this stigma has cast a blot upon his character, this shadow has darkened his life. It is to you that he looks to dissipate the shadow and wipe away the stain. I ask you by your verdict to restore him to his former sphere with the stamp of your approval on that unblemished character, which will presently be given him by the witnesses whom I am about to call."

Another burst of applause greeted the eloquent counsel as he resumed his seat. The President angrily declared her intention of having the public gallery cleared, if such unseemly demonstrations were repeated; but since there was no such place in existence, the crowd at the back of the court were not greatly impressed by

the threat : it was only from the tittering of her learned sister, Miss Justice Thaleia, that the President discovered her mistake ; and, in order to cover her confusion, she hurriedly requested Demosthenes to call his witnesses, so that the case might be finished before lunch.

The first witness was no less a personage than Zeus himself, who mounted the witness-stand with an air of affected indifference, such as a witness with a past will often assume to conceal his fear of cross-examination. The witness described himself as a retired Cloud-Compeller and general deity, formerly of Olympus, Dodona, and other country seats, but now living as a paying guest with the blameless Hyperboreans : he had lost count of his age. He had known the prisoner for at least a thousand years prior to his retirement from business, and swore that during all that time the prisoner had borne an excellent character, and was generally reputed a model of civility, honesty, sobriety, and other assorted virtues. Cross-examined as to certain episodes in his own career, the witness assumed an Olympian frown, and declared that he had not come there to be bullied, but under threats of committal he was forced to acknowledge that the abduction of Ganymede had been carried out by the prisoner.

Reexamined. In that case the prisoner had acted under the witness's stringent orders : witness would have thunderbolted him, if he had presumed to disobey.

Pindar, son of Daiphantus, retired poet and bump-supper-entertainment-impresario, was next called. Examined as to his knowledge of the prisoner, the witness refused to attend to the question.

"The Bird of Zeus," he chanted, "sleepeth upon his perch, having let fall his swift wing on both sides, leader of birds ; and a black-faced cloud upon his crooked head, sweet bolt of his eyelids, hast thou poured out."

And, sure enough, the prisoner was fast asleep. The court and jury were convulsed with laughter ; and though

Demosthenes was piqued to find that his glowing periods had produced so soporific an effect, he was still Athenian enough to enjoy a joke, even at his own expense. As soon as the laughter had subsided (the President herself had taken a dignified share in the merriment, and this time there was no reference to unseemly demonstrations), Demosthenes repeated his question as to the prisoner's character.

"Swift is the Eagle among flying fowls," answered the poet oracularly, "who took on a sudden, chasing from afar, a blood-red prey with his feet."

Demosthenes sat down in a hurry, and put no more questions, lest a worst thing should happen. Cicero rose with a bland smile of triumph on his face; but the witness seemed to discover, or imagine, some resemblance to Bacchylides in the eminent counsel's features; in reply to the very first question he scowled, and declared that chattering daws inhabit low places. Cicero petulantly appealed to the court for protection, but the court laughed immoderately, and the great man sat down in a huff. The witness then made a determined attempt to sing an ode in honour of the Muses, well haired daughters of Zeus; but knowing his propensity for the minute details of family history, the court ordered him to stand down. Eventually he was removed by the two nymphs who acted as ushers, and escorted to the back of the court, jocularly desiring his custodians to hold him tighter, and suggesting that he could easily escape, unless they put their arms round his neck.

Demosthenes thought it wise to call no more witnesses, although the shade of Horace was in court, prepared to swear that the prisoner had never been the father of an unwarlike dove. Accordingly the Lady Chief Justice proceeded to sum up the case. After paying the usual compliments to counsel on either side on the able manner in which the trial had been conducted, her ladyship remarked that the case was one of considerable importance, and the jury would do well to give it the most

anxious consideration. The facts, she said, were scarcely, if at all, in dispute : it was admitted that the unfortunate poet met his death by the prisoner's act ; the question for the jury to determine was whether or not that act amounted to criminal homicide.

First then, did the prisoner wilfully drop the tortoise on the poet's head, knowing that the head *was* a head, with intent to break it ? She thought the jury would have no difficulty in saying that such was not the case, and accordingly directed them to dismiss the charge of murder from their minds, and confine themselves to the lesser charge of poet-slaughter. Secondly, did the prisoner drop the tortoise on the poet's head, knowing that the head *was* a head, not with malicious intent, but with some mischievous, though not felonious motive, *e.g.* for sport, as an extravagant form of booby trap ? As this suggestion had not been put forward by either side during the trial, she thought the jury might safely neglect it, and confine their attention to this third question, viz :—did the prisoner drop the tortoise on the poet's head under the impression that such head was not a head, but some inanimate object, *e.g.* a stone ? The evidence did not throw any very clear light on the matter, but on the whole the jury might reasonably come to the conclusion that some such idea was in the prisoner's mind : such a supposition supplied a motive for the act, which otherwise seemed to be lacking.

That brought them to the fourth question, which was really the crucial point of the case : had the prisoner any reasonable ground for supposing that the poet's head was a stone, or did he recklessly and without due care, forethought, or consideration of the consequences, jump to a conclusion and act upon it ? Concerning the likeness or unlikeness of the poet's head to a stone, the jury had heard the evidence ; but the question was largely a matter of opinion, and the jury must be guided by their own : let them imagine themselves in the same position, and consider whether a bird of ordinary

common sense would have formed such a notion, or whether such a bird would not rather have taken precautions with a view to ascertaining the truth,—*e.g.* by crying out “Stand clear!” or “Below there!” or by dropping a small pebble and watching to see if the supposed stone jumped.

It had been suggested, however, on the part of the defence that the poet's death was due to his own negligence in walking about the fields with an exposed bald head, and she would not say that the fact of his walking uncovered in a solitary place might not be taken into consideration in determining the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the prisoner's act: stones are common in solitary places, whereas bald-headed poets are not. But to suggest, as counsel for the defence had in effect suggested, that if a bird saw any round white object below him, he was *prima facie* entitled to conclude that such object was a stone, and to drop tortoises on it, and that anyone who exposes a bald head in the neighbourhood of eagles does so at his own risk and must abide by the consequences, even when those consequences take the form of a hurling tortoise,—that, her ladyship was of opinion, was straining the law of contributory negligence too far, and might lay any bald-headed person open to the charge of attempting to obtain his death by false pretences, if he ever stirred out of doors without his hat. Bald-headed persons had their rights as well as other people, and were equally entitled to the protection of the law: nor was baldness necessarily evidence of negligence in a poet; a profuse growth of hair was conventionally regarded as the trademark or totem-symbol of such persons, but the rule, in its strict interpretation, applied only to minor poets with erotic tendencies. Her sister Melpomene informed her that it had never been the practice of the Tragedy Division of that court to require practitioners to wear their hair of any particular length. The jury would therefore recognise that the arguments, which counsel

for the defence had founded upon that aspect of the poet's baldness, fell to the ground: they would do well to ignore the plea of negligence on the poet's part, and confine their attention to the questions already laid before them. If they came to the conclusion that in taking the poet's head for a stone the prisoner only did what any reasonable bird would have done, they must bring in a verdict of not guilty: if on the other hand they should be of opinion that the prisoner omitted to take such precautions as a reasonable bird would have taken, they would convict him of the crime of poet slaughter.

The jury retired behind a large laurel-bush to consider their verdict, and for some considerable time a confused noise of twittering, cackling, and screaming filtered inarticulately through the branches. From an interview, which I had with one of the jury after the trial, I have ascertained that at first the larger birds were in favour of conviction,—possibly out of jealousy, and the smaller advocated acquittal, the Sparrow in particular declaring in his usual vulgar phraseology that the Eagle was a pal of his, and he wasn't going to see his pals sat upon. However, after a prolonged and fruitless discussion, the Pelican impounded the Sparrow, the Swallow, the Cuckoo, and the Kingfisher in his capacious pouch till they were on the verge of suffocation and glad to agree to compromise: they consented to a conviction, if the rest would join in recommending the prisoner to mercy.

In due course the jury returned into court, and in answer to the usual questions announced that they found the prisoner guilty of poet-slaughter: also that they desired most urgently to recommend him to mercy on the ground of the severe provocation which he had received. The President scratched her head with a golden stylus, and gravely informed the jury that she would forward their recommendation to the proper quarter,—the waste paper basket, as Miss Justice

Thaleia was heard to remark confidentially to one of her colleagues. Then for several minutes the members of the court gathered round the Lady Chief Justice, and engaged in an animated conversation with regard to the sentence: there seemed to be considerable difference of opinion on the subject, and their ladyships became so warm over the dispute that most of their remarks were distinctly audible in court, and some of them, sad to relate, were decidedly personal. Miss Justice Melpomene was understood to advocate a sentence of penal servitude for life in the Zoological Gardens, but this seemed to be considered too severe: her learned sister Thaleia suggested painting the prisoner pea-green and turning him loose; and when the rest rebuked her undignified frivolity, she actually made a face and called them a lot of dolorous old frumps. Miss Justice Terpsichore thought he might be sold as a slave to such music hall manager as offered the best price; and when this proposal was scouted, she took no more part in the discussion, and relieved her feelings by practising a new step. It seemed as though matters were at a deadlock, and the only solution would be to give the prisoner nine sentences or none; but at last Miss Justice Calliope snapped her fingers and exclaimed that she had got it: the nine shapely heads crowded together in closer confabulation for a moment, and then the fair Justices returned to their seats. The prisoner was asked whether he had anything to say in arrest of judgment, to which he replied by ruffling his feathers into a state of pathetic dishevelment, and throwing himself on the mercy of the court: he would promise, if the court dealt leniently with him, never to touch tortoise again, and never to drop anything on any stone without a statutory declaration sworn by three anatomical and three geological experts to the effect that such stone was not a poet's bald head. Lady Chief Justice Cleio then proceeded to pass sentence.

"Prisoner at the bar," she began, "you have been convicted on the clearest evidence of the serious crime of poet-slaughter,—a crime which it is our duty rigorously to repress, since poets are not so plentiful as they might be, and the race must be protected. Justice demands that we should pass a severe sentence upon you, but we are willing to give you an opportunity of making some compensation for the mischief which you have done to the world of letters. The sentence of the court is that you be taken to the place from whence you lately came, and there set to perform such literary work as the persons, whom from time to time we shall appoint to be your Editors, shall think fit and proper to be printed."

* * * * *

The rest of the report is torn away, but enquiries made at Cambridge (December 1899) have elicited the information that the prisoner is still "doing time."

R. H. F.



THE DEPARTING YEAR

(New Year's Eve).

Too quickly fades the all-encircling glow
Of sun that sets—yet fondly, ere it go,
Brooding regretful, fain around would cast
A hallow'd glory on the dying Past.—
Too quickly, now, the latest moments fly,
Telling another year hath fled by;—
Toll on! Toll on, then! Rightly may ye toll:
The Past inscribes the Present on its scroll.
'Tis well-nigh flown! and we—adrift again
Like flotsam on the Future's heaving main;
But stay! Look back! While still 'tis with us here,
Cast memory's glance upon the fading year:
Hath all been sunshine, as by fortune led
O'er life's gay ripples laughingly we sped?
Or have we, tempest-toss'd on trouble's sea,
Despair'd to 'scape from sorrow and be free?—
Sunshine or storm, the same; they may not stay,
They are as transient as the hurrying day,
Whose life's a seeming moment, as it were
Doom'd but to birth, and not to linger here.
All, all is fleeting.—All, save One alone,
Who, resting on His everlasting throne,
Recks not of Time and of Time's hurried flight,
Eternity His watch-word and His might.

L. HORTON-SMITH.



THE RACE TO THE NORTH.

The following was, unfortunately, omitted from last month's Bradshaw :—

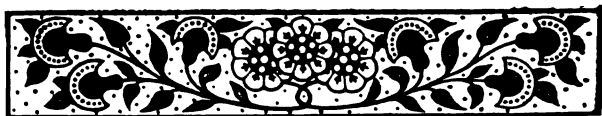
CAMBRIDGE, BARNWELL, AND BAITSBITE (L.M.B.C.).								
DOWN.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.	aft.
Cambridge (L.M.B.C.) dep.	2.30	3.0	3.15	4.0	4.5	4.5	4.10	4.15
Winter's Boathouse arr.	2.33	4.0E	3.20		4.10	4.10	—	
Caius do.	"	—	Stop	3.25	T		V	
†Callaby's	"	A	—	3.30			4.20	
Foster's Boathouse	"	—	—	3.35			—	
First Trinity do.	"	X	—	3.40			X	
Goldie do.	"	—	—	3.50			—	
Jesus do.	"	—	—	4.0			—	
Downing Grind	"	2.55	—	4.30			J	
Gas Works	"	B	—	B	B	B	B	
Barnwell Pool	"	—	—	4.40	—	—	—	W
Big Horse Grind	"	3.20	—	5.40	G	G	5.0	—
†Pike and Eel	arr.	3.25	—	D	5.5H	5.5H	5.5 K	5.15 N
	dep.	3.30	—	—	5.15	5.15	5.35	6.0
Railway Bridge	arr.	3.40	—	—	—	—	—	6.30 P
Red Grind	"	C	—	—	I	I	6.6 L	7.7 Q
Grassy Corner	"	—	—	—	—	—	M	7.40 R
Little Ditch	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baitsbite	"	4.0S	—	—	4.5	—	6.30 U	—

For Notes see next page.



NOTES.

- A Stops ten minutes, while Cox discusses the rule of the road with grind-boy.
- B Stops five minutes for distribution of disinfectants.
- C *Via* Towpath.
- D Crew encamp here for the night.
- E Punctuality not guaranteed if the wind be up-stream.
- F Stops to pick up oars.
- G Stops to set down Stroke and Seven (and any others necessary).
- H Stops to enable crew to bail boat.
- I Sinks.
- J Stops to enable Bow to go home and get his hair cut.
- K Stops half-an-hour for repairs.
- L Slips Coach here.
- M Stops five minutes to allow passengers to drown cox.
- N Twenty minutes allowed for tea. (Passengers desiring to go no further may return to Cambridge by the Chesterton Omnibus.)
- P Stops half-an-hour, to enable Stroke to recover from an attack of indigestion.
- Q All disembark, to assist Coach to repair a puncture.
- R Get out and walk home.
- S Stern foremost.
- T Publishing day only.
- U Not guaranteed to stop at Baitsbite if the lock is open.
- V Puts back for more oars.
- W Fifteen minutes allowed to passengers wishing to bathe.
- X Does not stop unless it hits something.
- § = A.M.
- † Ambulance kept here.



SELF CONTROL.

COULD we but chain in bonds of will
The writhings of the serpent sense,
And live white lives of continence,
In soul and body perfect still,
As when with infant eyes we took
Our first small view of human life,
And, dreaming not of future strife,
We turn'd on love our earliest look
Unburden'd by a vain regret
For broken aim and recreant thought:
Unworthy word and weakness wrought:
If with no baser cause to fret
Than springs from sorrow for the dead,
We could but trace, from youth to age,
The record of a stainless page,
For children yet unborn to read.
Then from the hills of life might start
A source of everlasting good,
To cleanse the stream of human blood,
And sanctify the human heart:
And flow by broadening banks of time,
A fount of peace in every breast,
To that great sea, whose sinless rest
Hath murmur'd from the darkest prime
Faint in men's ears; as faintly sleep
Echoes of ocean in a shell,
Which yet to inland listeners tell
The secrets of the distant deep.

C. E. BYLES.



A JOHNIAN RECTOR UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

IN our College Admission Register, as lately edited by Professor Mayor, the 18th entry for 1633 is this:—

John Phillips, son of Ralph Phillips, ‘mercatoris Londinensis,’ of Carleton in Lindricke, Notts; born at Carleton in Lindricke; school, Rotherham (Mr Bonner) for 2 years; admitted pensioner, surety Mr Dand, 3 June, æt. 18.

This John Philips became Rector of his native parish, and left behind him some curious memoranda in the Parish Register, some of which, extracted by the present Rector, also a Johnian, may, it is hoped, interest the readers of the *Eagle*. Philips seems to have been much impressed with the fact that he was Rector of Carlton. His baptism was entered very briefly, “John Philipps was Bap^d y^e vith of maie” [1615]. Underneath he has written, “The sonne of Raph and Anne Philipps of Carlton”; and in the margin, which appears to have been cut since then by some careless binder, “Inductus Rector ejusdem oppidi—164[6] episcopis subl[at]is] quorum ultimus fu[it] Williams Walli[anus or ensis]. Amongst the baptisms for 1633 he writes “1633 May the 23rd. John Philipps (afterwards Rector of this Church) went first to bee Admitted in St Johns in Cambrige.” At the bottom of the page on which the Baptisms for 1646 had begun to be entered, after one dated “the 4th daye of Julie,” several other entries have

been boldly scratcht out, and in their place appears the following, in Philips's hand-writing :

John Phillipps Mr of Arts and Candidate of St Johns Colledge in Cambridge Schoole^m in the ffree schoole at the Citty of Norw^{ch} was by & under the Greate seale of England made Rector of Carlton in Lynedricke the twentyth and seventh of september 1646.

Collatione Episcopali Eboracenci superadditâ.

Idem	{	Natus Maii undecimo 1615
		Inductus Sept. 27, 1646
		Maritus ad calendas Grecas
		Mortuus

Another hand and in other ink filled up the blank. But of this only "ffebr" remains. The remainder has been scratcht out, though traces of it are left, and a third hand has filled in "4, 1666." The same hand has, apparently, retoucht the word "Grecas." No attempt seems to have been made by our friend to preserve the entries of baptism which had to make way for the more important statements respecting himself. The first entry on the next page is dated 20 Sep. 1646, followed by

John Philipps Mr of Arts, and Native was inducted Parson of Carlton in Lindrick September the twenty seventh 1646; and of his age the thirty first.

Another entry has been made away with to make room for this. The baptismal entries are not in Philips's hand. He has made other though briefer entries of his appointment in other parts of the Registers. He did not come into regular residence for several years afterwards, and till then he probably had nothing to do with the Register.

The patronage of Carlton-in-Lindrick passed, according to Torre's MS at York Minster, from the Prioress and Convent of Wallingwells, 1 mile distant, to the Archbishop of York in 1289, by lapse. The Archbishops kept it till 1898, when Abp. Maclagan exchanged it with the Lord Chancellor for something in his own

diocese, Nottinghamshire being now in the diocese of Southwell.

Thoroton, the historian of Nottinghamshire, says that in Easter Term 1292 the Parson of Carleton-in-Lyndrike recovered damages, in the Court of King's Bench, of Richard Furneyes, Lord of that town, for destroying and depasturing his corn there, in a certain place then called Parson's Breck, with his cattle when it was ready to be reaped, which was manifestly injurious, so that it could not be sustained by Birlaw [Burgh-law, the law of the Township]. 'A certain place called Parson's Breck' is still part of the Glebe, and was doubtless in the possession of our friend John Philips. The Priory of Wallingwells had been founded by the "Lord" of Carlton's family, who had also made over to it the advowson of the Church. Could the "Lord's" nasty trick have been his way of venting his vexation, at the lapse of the patronage, upon the Archbishop's nominee? The word Brec occurs in the deed of foundation of Wallingwells. Can any reader of the *Eagle* explain it? Several fields in Carlton parish are still called brecks; all, I believe on what is called the forest. Can a *breck* have been a clearance? Sheep have fresh "breaks" in a turnip field.

By the kindness of the Rev O. W. Tancock, late Head Master of Norwich Grammar School, I learn that according to the Corporation "account ending Lady Day 1647 John Philipps was paid £62 10," so that, as his salary was £30 per an. he must have begun a month before Lady Day 1645. His predecessor was William Johnsons. Philips was paid to Michaelmas 1653, and Richard Ferror for the rest of the year. An almanack for 1892 publisht by Mr R. White, of Worksop, states with a reference to Dodsworth, vol. cxxxv., f.79b., that Farrer [Ferrar (Godwin)] the bishop of St David's who was deprived and burnt, had lands and tithe at Carlton in Lindrick, which he gave to a half-sister [...Tilton], mother of William Fisher, owner of that parsonage, who

married a daughter of Sir George Lascelles of Gateford; and that a tomb was raised to the bishop's memory in the Church of Carlton. No trace of this tomb can now be seen. Nor is the phrase "owner of that parsonage" quite clear, unless some trick was played with the endowments under Henry VIII or Edw. VI. There is no Fisher in Torre's list of Rectors. There is, however, no institution in that list between those of Galf. Wren in 1500 and Leonard Strafford in 1554. A Geoffrey Wren, Canon of Windsor, died in 1517, and was buried in St George's Chapel. If this was our Rector, Fisher may have followed him in 1517 to 1554—the year before Ferrar was burnt. Can there still have been some of Bp. Ferrar's family at Carlton or in the neighbourhood, and may Philips have recommended one of them, the above Richard Ferror, as his successor at Norwich?

It is very likely that Philips got the living from Cromwell through his father's influence in London as a merchant there, a fact which we have already learnt from the College Register.

In 1653 the assembly known as Barebone's Parliament proposed to do away with tithes and all other fixt maintenance for the ministry, and actually enacted that marriages should take place before a magistrate, and that the parish registers should be managed by a "Register" chosen by the parishioners. The parishioners of Carlton chose their parson and townsman, John Philips. He was sworn in at Osberton before Samuel Bolles, one of the Justices of the peace for the County. The date given for this is Monday, the 20th April 1653. But this would have been before the new regulations were made. April is probably a slip for March. The first marriage under the new regulations was on the 20th of April 1654, and that was a Thursday. The 20th of March 1653 was on a Monday; the day of the week is much less likely to be wrongly stated in a case of this sort than the name of the month. The year 1653 ended on the 24th of March, and it is possible that

the record of the swearing in was not made at the time, the parish register not having been taken to Osberton perhaps. Besides, the record seems to have been written by Philips himself, though signed by Mr Bolles; and the new "Register" may have been a little flurried, especially as this was probably the first time he set his hand to the register, and the register is not of paper but of parchment.

It seems likely that the proceedings of Barebone's Parliament in the autumn of 1653 led to Philips's retirement at that time from Norwich, and thinking it was time to look after his flock—and his tithes—at Carlton. His 7 years' non-residence do not seem to have alienated the regard of the Carlton people; otherwise they would hardly have made him their Register. One of his entries in that capacity—a sample of many—stands thus :

James Ingoll singleman and Anna More singlewoman both of Carlton in Lyndrick (after their agreement for marriage published three Lord's Dayes successively in the Congregation of Carlton aforesaid) were maryed by Samuel Bolls Esq (one of the Justices of the Peace for this County at his house at Osberton, July the fifth 1655.
Sam. Bolles.

Thus a couple at Carlton who wisht to be married had, in those days of liberty, to make a journey of five miles, and take with them the parson, who till then could have married them in their own parish church. On the other hand, instead of being called bachelor and spinster they had the privilege of being called singleman and singlewoman; Sunday was scrupulously called the Lord's Day; instead of the church we hear of the congregation; and for banns of marriage, an agreement for marriage. Whether these advantages were worth their cost was perhaps a question.

Matters matrimonial went on thus at Carlton till 1658, when Samuel Bolles disappears. The first marriage entry of that year is very curious :

Anthony Cookson and Elizabeth Moore Single Persons both dwelling at Carlton after their agreement for marriage published three Lordes Dayes successively in the Congregation aforesaid without Lett or Molestation were Maryed before Henry Boote one of his Highness his Justices of y^e peace and Bayliff of the Borough of Eastretford uppon the first of May 1658 according to y^e Act. And stand there Registered by Rob^t Pinchbeck publike Reg^r.

Witness Jo. Philips.

Of course his Highness is Cromwell. The usage of Highness his for Highness's or Highness' reminds one of the "Christ his sake" in the prayer for all Conditions of men, which dates from 1661. In the margin is this note:

May 6. 1658. They came after to the church and there was a more solemne matrimony.

Had Bayliff Bootes' performance been specially lacking in solemnity? Or were people getting tired of Justice's marriages miles away, and wishing for the old-fashioned marriages again in their own parish? The next entry runs thus:

John Loversall and Elizabeth Rosington, single Persons after their agreement for marriage had been published three Lord's Dayes successively in the Church [note the old word] of Carlton were married at Blyth (as appears by a certificate kept in our vestry) by Thomas Spencer Minister the Ninth of October 1658.

Cromwell had died on the 3rd of September, and the next couple were married at Carlton, Nov. 2nd 1658, I suppose in Church "by John Philipps Rector and Register." So things go on till after Charles's return, 29 May 1660, and then we read:

1660. Robert Glossup Widdower of Wilford and Joane the Relict of George Cleark of Carlton were married the 14 day of September according to the Church of England. by Jo. Philips.

Great changes were impending ; but they left our friend Philips where they found him. Eight days after he married the widow Cleark to the Widower Glossup with the Prayer-book service, the same most likely as both had been married with to their former partners, Accepted Frewen, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, was elected Archbishop of York, and from him some time before St Bartholomew's day 1662, Philips must have received that episcopal collation which was not required when Williams the Welshman was looked back upon as the last of the bishops.

I cannot forgive Philips for obliterating entries in the register to make way for his bumptious records of his own induction. But other supererogatory entries of his are quite harmless, sometimes instructive, and on the whole incline an ex-school-master like myself to have a fellow-feeling for this ancient fellow-Johnian, pitiful pedant though he was. When he begins a new year in the Register, he cannot content himself, like his predecessors from 1559, with writing the date with simply Anno, Anno Domini, or A.D. His first year-date is Anno Christogeneias 1655. What he meant by this is obvious. But I must leave it to my juniors in the classical tripos to say what it does mean. The next year is headed Ffatali Anno Salutis 1656. Then The Yeare of X^t Jesus 1657 ; Æra Xti Domini Jesu nostri 1658 ; Anno Xti 1659 ; Annus Redemptionis Humanæ 1660 ; Ann^o Restitutionis Humanæ 1661 ; Annus Salutis 1662 ; {Æra Salutis 1663} in brackets ; Æra Xti 1664 ; Annus Domini 1665. The next year is in another hand. The Burial Register is in the same style : 1659 appears to have been first headed Annus ab ære xti ; the final e having been altered to a, perhaps before the ink was dry. Other headings are Annus Incarnationis 1662, and Anno Virginis Puerperæ 1666, this being the last. The Marriage Register, during the period of civil marriages, afforded no scope for this sort of thing, and

after that time the years are marked simply with the dates till we come to Philips's last year, which is headed *Annus fatalis Triumphalis 1666*. Whether the Rector had any premonition that this was the destined year of his own triumph one cannot say. But one thing comes out clear enough. Our old Johnian Rector had a firm hold on the fundamental doctrine of Christianity, and as I turn the brown parchment leaves which preserve his clear and much more modern handwriting than that of his predecessors, or of those who for some time follow him, I have a strong feeling of fellowship with him. Nay, one of our two communion cups, and much the handsomer of the two, was made in his time, and, I doubt not, by his direction. I believe it is what is called a Grindal Cup. Round the underside of the foot runs this inscription, "John Phillipps Mint. John Hare and Gervas Smith Churchwardens 1656." That was ten years before Philips's death, and two before Cromwell's. There is a small paten of the same date, which fits the top of the cup. There is no date on it, simply the word Carlton; but the hall marks are the same on both, and they agree with the date on the cup. Round the upper side of the cup is engraved "Carlton in Lindrick in Nottinghamshire;" and last, not least, round the bowl of the cup, near the rim, is written τὸ Ποτήριον τῆς εὐλογίας: 1 *chorin*: 10: 16 and a small star. I dare say we should have put a cross. But I am not sure that the star of the birth is not a better emblem of Him, in whose memory John Philips and I and fourteen other rectors have blest that cup, than the cross of His dying. Anyhow, some things remained in those puritan days. The bishops had been put away, mainly through their own unwisdom. But the Carlton people and their minister met as the Church of God that was at Carlton, as their fathers had met before them, and as some of their posterity meet now, and I trust the generations to come will meet, even if episcopal folly in these days should end as in those.

Among the Baptisms in 1664 is the following: "Edward the son of Edward Jepson and Ellenor (A Quaker) his Wife was baptized (which shee stiled Branded) upon May Vth." I can imagine the Rector writing this with some bitterness. The double e and the big B may have been accompanied with a tightening of the lips and a knitting of the brow which not all parsons, under the age of 50, like Philips, are able to dispense with when Nonconformity asserts itself to their face. Perhaps, however, "shee" was not so far wrong. To be branded as one of Christ's flock is no bad thing. Edward Jepson and his wife had another child baptized in 1666. The mother is again called a Quaker. But whether shee again spake of Branding the rector saith not.

In the Burial Register, on a blank space at the end of 1654, Philips writes "*Magnæ peribant Anserum Copiæ tempore vernali; et scaturigines aquarum et fontes exsiccantur: Præcipue Is qui Dicatur Virgini Mariæ in oppido altero pcurrente vicum: anglice Ladyes well: & ye Rundle ag^t Ralph Philipps his gate was dry till November was past in ye year 1654 when 6 dyed in a weake ut infra.*" I hope St John's in those days turned out some better Latin scholars than our Norwich usher and Carlton rector. His arithmetic seems also a little at fault. Six were buried in the month of November, but the dates will not allow of their all dying in a week. One of these November burials was on the 16th which he marks as "*die maxime nivosa.*" He had only come from Norwich a few weeks before to set to for good and all as rector of Carlton, and may not have taken kindly to churchyard work. He was inducted, as we have seen, in 1646.

Most of the entries occupy but one line: often the name and the date without even the age. But in 1657 we come to that day in John Philips's life which is to many of us the very saddest day of our lives, the burial day of his mother. Of her he writes, in his very best

hand, "Anna the wife of Ralph Philipps daughter to Humphrey Drabble of Edenzor (neere Chatsworth) and Mother of Gervas, Elizabeth, John and Edward Philipps, was Buried the twelfth of August 1657 and in the year of her age seventy and six or seven." And he fills up the line, lawyer-fashion, with little flourishes. This is the year next after that which the cup is marked with; and we may be pretty sure that from that same cup the son had communicated the mother before she died. Her gravestone is good to read in the chancel to this day; but more of this afterwards.

In the same year we read "Elizabeth Preston daughter of Richard Preston the Elder (who was blinde three years with the Kings Evill and lame of her hands and recovered both uppon Prayer and receivinge the Sacram^t at Easter 1654 was buried November the 29th." Easter day fell on the 26th of March. As we have seen, there are reasons for believing that Philips was sworne in as "Register" at Osberton on Monday, the 20th of March that same year according to our reckoning. He was certainly present at a wedding at Osberton on the 20th of April. It is only reasonable to suppose that he was himself at Church and administered the sacrament that Easter to this Elizabeth Preston. There are entries in the Register in his writing in April, May, June, and July. And from October in that year till within a few months of his death all the entries are his. This makes him very like an eye-witness to the cure. If in so small a place as Carlton there was at least one Quaker, though only a woman, within fifteen years of Fox's first preaching, we may be pretty sure that there were some republicans to whom a cure of the King's Evil without a King would be a considerable triumph, even though the poor girl died only three years and eight months afterwards.

In 1661, four years after his mother, Philips lost his father. This is the entry: "Ralph Philipps, son to Henry Philipps and Elizabeth, and Husband to Anne

the Daughter of Humphry Drabble of Edensor near Chatsworth in Derbyshire, ffather to Jervas, Elizabeth deceased, to John (now the unworthy Min^r of Jesus X^t in Carlton) and Edward in the same town surviving; was Buried by Anne his wife under the first ancient stone next the midle of the Chancell June the 20th xxth beeing aged almost Eighty years borne in the towne March y^e 4th 1581." In the margin is a figure of a hand with a long forefinger pointing to this entry. The "ancient stone" lies now, as it probably did then, just inside the chancel door, now the entrance from the vestry. It has a floriated cross, the size of the stone. Part of the inscription, as also the head of the cross, being just inside the door, is much worn; and in these days of surpliced choirs the wearing goes on much more rapidly than of old; so much that I think of asking leave of the Bishop to take the stone up, fix it to the wall, and put down another stone with just the names and dates. The inscription runs round the edge of the stone in Old English letters, and reads thus: "Hic jacet Henricus Bland, quonda' fermari' mann' de Carlton i' ly'drik qui obiit xx^o die mens' augusti a^o do'i m^o cccc^o lxxxiii cvi' a'i'e ppciet' de." The year is that of the birth of Luther, and of Savonarola's first preachings at Florence; since which some things have happened. The will of this H. Bland is registered in the Exchequer Court of York, vol. 5, p. 203. The witnesses were Thomas Bothe, Rector; Sir Henry Medilton, Chaplain; and John Estfield. The Chaplain is gone into space, probably through the confiscation of his endowments. But a side-chapel remains, the property of the Lord of the Manor; and the present Rector, now in his 8th decade, may be pardoned for wishing the Chaplain were here to help him. In the centre of Henry Bland's stone and across the shaft of the cross, is cut the outline of a sort of shield within which are the words: "Ralph Philipps, buried iune the 20, being aged 80 years, 1661.' The next stone to this also had an inscription round the

edge, but except these words, "Here lieth the body" and "[Wa]terhowse," it is entirely gone. Under this our rector had buried his mother.

John Philips, though he survived his parents, died comparatively young. For some years before he died, the clear bold hand with which he made his earlier entries lost some of its firmness, though it remains legible to the end. On the 10th of September 1666 he writes: "Honest George Nicolson, born at Grasthorpe beyond Tuxford, Maryed, Died, and buryed in the Church yard betweene the foot path and Dr Benson's grave in the corner." Two more burials, on the 6th and 22nd of that month, are in Philips's hand; also a baptism on the 11th of October, and a marriage on the 1st of November, in entering which he sports his Latin to the last, describing the couple as *Cælibes*; and then the pen passes to another and worse writer, who a few lines lower down than the last burial entered by Philips, writes: "Mr John Phillipps, person of Carleton was Buried the 4 day of ffebruary, 1666." I need not explain how Philips could be buried in February, and yet be burying others in the autumn of the same year. But I should like to know whether anything is known as to the current pronunciation of "person" in those days. My father, who was born in 1796, used sometimes to repeat the first few letters of the alphabet to his children, and he always called them Ah, Be, Ce, De, A (as in able). Philips, in the shorter entry of his induction, given above, writes "parson."

The slab which we must believe covers Philips's own grave lies close to his mother's, just in front of the Table, but outside the rails. It has been worn by the feet of his 15 successors and their assistants till the greater part of it is illegible. His next successor but one was John Lake, appointed in 1670, the same, I suspect, as he of that name whose arms used to be in one of the windows of our old college chapel, and are now, I suppose, in one of those of the hall. If so, the rectors of

Carlton have had one of the famous seven Bishops among their number. The inscription over Philips, as far as I can make out, is this. The letters in Italics are not quite certain. Those in small capitals are guess-work. The I's are dotted in the original.

NE AVGVSTIORA DESINT IOANNI PHILIPPO
MNEMOSVNA EN TOTA HÆC ECCLESIA CARL-
TONIÆ INVICEM CIIII EIVS CONCIONIBVS HABENDIS
LIBERALIVS EXORNATA EIVS EXVRGIT MONVMENTVM
PHILIPPO

ANNO SALVTIS 1666

IVE

RESVRGIT

REGNA CÆLESTIA

CARLTONIA ILLIS GAVDET DILEXIT

I strongly suspect brother Philips wrote this himself, and therein anticipated the idea of Sir Christopher's monument in St Paul's.

There are some valuable fragments of stained glass in the East window, perhaps what remained after carrying out the Ordinance of Parliament of 28 Aug. 1643 for taking away and defacing images and pictures in churches. I like to fancy that Philips was the means of collecting the fragments and reglazing them. I have lately had to re-glaze them myself; and, in so doing, I have re-arranged them. One whole roundel reminds me, as it must have reminded Philips, of the old College. It shows an Eagle, and Sts Johanes. The gravestone seems to suggest other and more extensive works or renovations. There was a curious proviso that the Ordinance was "not to extend to any image, picture, or coat of arms in glass, stone, or otherwise...set up or graven only for. .any. .dead person which hath not been commonly reputed or taken for a saint." So I suppose our East window was full of saints. Another view of the inscription might be this: Philips died without a will; for administration of his goods was granted in the Exchequer Court of York, 21 March 1666. I could

imagine that one who asserted himself so emphatically in the registers—an old bachelor too—might not always be a pleasant man in his family relations. Did the extra expense caused by his dying intestate determine his brother Edward and the rest to spend nothing on a gravestone? Were the parishioners a little indignant, and themselves “restored” the church in his memory by collections made twice a Sunday for a whole year after the new Rector or his Curate had read one of the deceased Mr Philips’s sermons? It is a puzzle. But the inscription could, I suppose, be thus translated:

LEST DULY HONOURABLE MEMORIALS SHOULD BE WANTING TO JOHN PHILIPPS, BEHOLD THIS WHOLE CHURCH OF CARLTON, THROUGH HAVING 104 OF HIS SERMONS PREACHT ONE AFTER ANOTHER [being right liberally beautified] RISES UP AS HIS MONUMENT.

I have mentioned Philips’s Latin, and pointed out that it was not always correct. Whatever joy I may have felt in thus asserting my superiority over my distant predecessor, in this respect, he seems to have felt the like with regard to his immediate predecessor. In 1632 there is this entry “.Susanna Benson uxor Thomæ Benson Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor sepult erat Vicessimo Octavo Die mensis Martii;” and Philips has written in the margin “ffalse Latine Dr.” I should have liked him better if, in this case, he had let the poor Doctor’s ffalse Latine alone. In the like manner he airs his scholarship and shows his knowledge of village gossip, by affixing a Latin stigma to the names of several poor children whom his predecessors had left undescribed. In a small blank space near the entry of Dr Benson’s funeral he has copied from a fly-leaf of the Register, there described as *Incerti Auctoris*, this odd conceit:—

Didymus Hebræo, materno ffilius ore

Rec : Carlton’ Vica : Wath, præb = Suth : Cap :
Archipis : Ebor.

Distichon de nomine D. Tho : Benson et ejus dignita
[tibus]

In a vacant place above he has also copied :

Didymus i e Thomas {filius ore Hebræo} Ben
{materno ———} son

As a pluralist, however, Dr Benson was nothing compared to Williams, of whom Philips writes on the first page of the Register :

“Reverend^s Episcopus Eborac[ensis] Indubitatus hujus Ecclesiæ Patronus. Hee was to give upp these places when hee petitioned ye Duke of Buckingham to be but Bpp of Lincolne : 1 Deanery of Westminster 2 Rectory of Dinam [Qu : Denham, Bucks ?] 3 Rectory of Walgrave 4 Rectory of Grafton 5 Preb : of Peterborough 6 Chanter of Lincolne 7 Preb : of Asgarby 8 Preb : of Nonnington and lastly The Residentiary's place of Lincolne.”

How much of all this he actually gave up “to be but Bpp of Lincolne” I cannot say. But he was the last dignitary who occupied at once an Archbishopric and a Deanery, I suppose that of Westminster. These were the good old times.

There are other works of supererogation done by our Johnian in these old registers ; but I fear what I have here collected may be fitter for what the Scotch call a Toom, then for our *Eagle's* flight. And I will add but one more ; one, however, which I think the *Eagle* will like to carry.

At the end of the Marriage Register is this curious entry :

Aug the 6th 1666.

I sent to Cambridge for the visited of the Plague twenty and two shillings and four pence to M^r Tho^s ffothergill President of S^t Johns I say sent *il* 2^s. 4^d.

By mee Jo Philipps.

Had Philips persuaded his parishioners to make a collection for the sufferers from the plague in his old College, and been accused, as I believe we clergymen are sometimes accused, of keeping the money for his own use? He seems to write with something of the same indignation as in the entry of the baptism "which shee stiled Branded." But I have found a very similar form in the churchwarden's accounts for 1715. It is a receipt given by the outgoing Warden to his successor.

"May 18, 1716, Recd of Robt. Hasting Ch:
Warden ye sum of one pound seven shillings and
four pence in full of what I was out of pockett for
ye year 1715l. 7. 4.
I say recd by me,

Hugh Sherman."

Philips must have heard of the plague at London in 1665, and at Eyam in the adjoining county of Derby, which began on the 3rd of September in that year, and was still raging in that August 1666 when Philips sent the £1. 2. 4 to Cambridge. On the 3rd of September, Philips's last September, the fire of London broke out. So our Johnian Rector of the Commonwealth days, after living all his life in a time of political and ecclesiastical storm and conflict, had his last days saddened by accounts of fire and plague. But the Church of England lived through his 52 years. It has lived through my 72. But I wish and pray that it may have a more abundant life. The bulk of the working classes, and many of all classes are lost to it. Thousands of the clergy, perhaps myself among the number, are as pedantic in their way as Philips was in his. What I said in the pulpit of Great St Mary's in 1881 still remains true: "While everything else has changed in England, the Church is trying to grapple with the complicated problems of the nineteenth century under the simple arrangements of the seventh; except that

what was then, according to the best institution of that age, a system of patronage, has, for want of correspondence with the best institutions of our age, degenerated too often into a matter of merchandize." But, as Bishop Lightfoot said, there is much comfort in history.

J. FOXLEY.

A CITIZEN of Lilybaeum
Was taken to see a Museum;
When he'd got through the function
He said with some unction
"And now let us sing a Te Deum."

οὕτω πολίτην φασὶ Λιλυβαίου ποτέ,
γερονταγωγηθέντα Μουσείου δία,
σεμνόστομ' ἀντλήσαντα τὸν πόνον λέγειν,
"Τήνελλα καλλίνικος ἀναβαλώμεθα."

There was an old Hebrew called Philo
Wrote lots of great works with a stilo;
When they questioned him why
He would smile and reply
"Your sad heart tires in a mile, oh!"

Φίλων τις ὦν Ἑβραῖος ὥς ἤκουσά που
συνέγραψε πλείστας χρώμενος στύλῳ βίβλους·
γελάσας δ' ἀνείπεν, ὥς ἀνήρετο ξένος,
"Οὐ τοῖς ἀθύμοις συμπαρίσταται θεός."



WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

A LEONID had wandered
For ages past through Space
And a most eccentric orbit
Round the Sun was wont to trace.
But one day, in its meanderings
The Earth came strolling by
And that harmless little Leonid
Came tumbling through the sky.

A Bachelor was strolling
Through the College courts by night
And gazing upward at the sky
Where stars shone, clear and bright.
For an instant, ere it vanished,
That Leonid was seen
And that harmless little Bachelor
Rushed round to rouse the D * * n.

The S * * * * r D * * n was snoring
For comfort through his nose,
No thought of meteoric stones
Disturbed his calm repose.
When lo, with stealthy footsteps
That Bachelor drew nigh,
And that harmless little S * * * * r D * * n
Woke with a stifled cry.

A Company was meand'ring
Through the cloisters down below,
And most of them were thinking
It was getting rather slow,
When the S * * * * r D * * n he joins them
To view that meteor shower,
And that harmless little company
Ascends the Chapel Tower.

The Chapel Tower was pointing
As usual, through the night,
To where the little Leonids
Were falling swift and bright.
But my muse is getting wearied—
I think I must desist
And leave these little harmless things
Enveloped in the mist.

Nov. 14, 1899.



A SAVAGE PEACE-CONFERENCE.



S a faithful Johnian and an old member of the editorial staff of the *Eagle*, I am bound to give an account, however slight, of some of the many interesting scenes that I lived through while travelling recently in the Eastern Archipelago. And since it is impossible for me to paint with my pen the beauty and fascination of those luxuriant tropical lands, I will relate an important incident in the political development of the savage people among whom I sojourned. In doing so I am not without hope that my account may be read with interest, because I know that amongst us Johnians there must be many who, but a few years hence, will be dwelling in strange and distant lands, manfully playing their parts in the work of building up the Empire by just and beneficent ruling over primitive peoples; the great work that in the verdict of the generations to come will surely constitute the chief glory of the England of our time. For it was my privilege to gain an intimate insight into the life of one such worker, and to realise in some degree the extraordinary fascination of such a career. I came to see how, in spite of the fact that a man may have to live for many months without seeing a white man's face, or hearing the sound of his mother-tongue, in spite of discomforts, dangers, diseases and a trying climate, such a man may look on his life and see that it is good, finding a more than ample reward in the constant exercise of his best faculties, in the sense of great power exercised for good.

and in the devotion of thousands and it may be in the friendship of a few of those whose welfare he holds in the hollow of his hand. And I hope to give a glimpse of all this by describing the course of a great gathering of wild tribes of the north-western part of Borneo, organised for the purpose of putting an end to the state of perpetual warfare in which they have lived for many generations.

But first I must say something of the people and their surroundings. Borneo is the largest island of the world. It consists of a central mass of high and very ancient mountains, surrounded on all sides by a belt of low and more or less swampy land that varies in width from a few miles to several hundred miles. The whole island, mountains and lowlands alike, is clothed with an almost unbroken forest, a primeval tropical jungle, where in the steamy heat palm and fern and creeper struggle silently, intensely, ruthlessly for the scanty light that comes through the leaves and branches of the giant trees, towering two hundred feet and more above the ground.

In these vast forests vegetation reigns supreme, assuming forms that are often strange and fantastic, but oftenest beautiful in the broad decorative style that nature adopts in the moist heat of these tropical islands. The animals are lost and buried in their sombre depths, even the birds seem oppressed as they flit, silently for the most part, among the topmost branches; only occasional troops of monkeys and the never-ceasing chorus of frogs and insects relieve the intensity of the stillness.

The heavy rain-fall sends down from the hills many streams that flow in series of cascades and rapids beneath the over-arching forest, until reaching the great level borderland they unite to form wide, deep rivers that wind their tortuous courses to the ocean.

Here and there at long intervals on the banks of these rivers are villages, and near each village are

patches of partially cleared land where the village rice is grown. Each village consists, in most cases, of a single house raised high on massive piles of iron-wood and long enough to accommodate some fifty to one hundred families,—the longest house that I measured was a very little less than a quarter-of-a-mile in length. In each of these strange houses lives a community of people, an independent sub-division of one of the many tribes of the interior of the island, tribes of primitive and warlike farmers, but little known to Europeans, and generally spoken of by them hitherto as ‘the degraded and bloodthirsty cannibals of Borneo.’

It was amongst these people that I spent several months of last year, living in their houses and accompanying them on their journeys, making many friends and learning to appreciate their many fine qualities, conspicuous among which are their kindness of disposition and true gentleness of manners. The district which I explored was the basin of the river Baram, one of the great rivers that run to the sea on the north-west coast. This district has been recently annexed by Sir Charles Brooke, the present enlightened rajah of Sarawak. The people of the coast districts are comparatively civilised through contact with Malay and Chinese traders and pirates, but in ascending the river to its sources one comes successively upon tribes that have been less and less affected by outer civilisations, and are more and more warlike and restless, and among the central highlands live tribes of great fighting men who for many generations past have made their name a terror to the less vigorous lowlanders, and naturally enough have come to regard themselves as the most powerful people of the world. They are a finely built race, with pale yellowish-brown skins, very dark wavy hair and somewhat Mongoloid features, in spite of which, however, many of them are distinctly handsome. Their dress and mode of life are very simple. They live as communities in the long

houses mentioned above, each ruled over by a chief, between whom and the lowest class, the slaves, usually war-captives, there are at least two pretty well-marked social grades. The people of the upper classes are very superior, displaying pleasing manners and many admirable qualities, so that of many of them I felt at once that I could make very real friends. All support themselves mainly by the cultivation of rice, and this constitutes the chief part of their work, for every year they fell and burn a fresh patch of jungle to make a new farm, while for recreation and change they fight with other tribes or households, or go raiding in the low country. It is among them that head-hunting is pursued with a semi-religious ardour that makes it an effectual check upon increasing population, keeps the tribes in a state of perpetual unrest, and gives an uncertain and fleeting character to whatever of comfort and general well-being they may have attained.

Here then was a fine field for the exercise of that form of administrative ability that seems to be the peculiar heritage of our race, for the establishment of a personal ascendancy over the chiefs and through them over all the people, an ascendancy that might be used to diminish the disorders and calamities incidental to savage life; for carrying out, in fact, the policy of the present Rajah, as also of his predecessor, Sir James Brooke, the policy of bringing to these wild people the essential advantages of civilisation while keeping at a distance those hurtful influences, notably rum, gunpowder, disease, and contact with irresponsible white men, that have proved fatal to so many peoples of the simpler cultures. All this has been most successfully accomplished by my friend Mr Charles Hose, an old Cambridge man, who for the last twelve years has ruled as Resident of the Baram district, making himself, by the exercise of great tact and sympathy and personal courage, both feared and beloved of the people.

The peace-making that I am going to describe was organised by him in order to bring together on neutral ground and in presence of an overwhelming force of the tribes loyal to the government all those tribes whose allegiance was still doubtful, and all those that were still actively hostile to one another, and to induce them to swear to support the Government in keeping the peace and to go through the formalities necessary to put an end to old blood-feuds. At the same time the Resident had suggested to the tribes that they should all compete in a grand race of war-canoes, as well as in other races on land and water. For he wisely held that in order to suppress fighting and head-huuting, hitherto the natural avenues to fame for restless tribes and ambitious young men, it is necessary to replace them by some other form of violent competition that may in some degree serve as a vent for high spirits and superfluous energy, and he hoped to establish an annual gathering for boat racing and other sports, in which all the tribes should take part, a gathering on the lines of the Olympic games in fact. The idea was taken up eagerly by the people, and months before the appointed day they were felling the giants of the forest and carving out from them the great war-canoes that were to be put to this novel use, and reports were passing from village to village of the many fathoms length of this or that canoe and the fineness of the timber and workmanship of another.

In order to make clear the course of events, I must explain that two large rivers, the Baram and the Tinjar, meet about one hundred and thirty miles from the sea to form the main Baram river. Between the peoples living on the banks of these two rivers and their tributaries there is a traditional hostility which just at this time had been raised to a high pitch by the occurrence of a blood-feud between the Kenyahs, a leading tribe of the Baram, and the Lirongs, an equally powerful tribe of the Tinjar. In addition to these two

groups we expected a large party of Madangs, a famous tribe of fighting men of the central highlands whose hand had hitherto been against every other tribe, and a large number of Dayaks, who, more than all the rest, are always spoiling for a fight, and who are so passionately devoted to head-hunting that often they do not scruple to pursue it in an unsportsmanlike fashion. So it will be understood that the bringing together in one place of large parties of fully armed warriors of all these different groups was a distinctly interesting and speculative experiment in peace-making.

The place of meeting was Merudi, the headquarters of the government of the district. There the river, still nearly a hundred miles from the sea, winds round the foot of a low flat-topped hill, on which stand the small wooden fort and court-house and the Resident's bungalow. Some days before that fixed for the great meeting by the tokens we had sent out, parties of men began to arrive, floating down in the long war-canoes roofed with palm leaves for the journey. On the appointed day some five thousand of the Baram people and the Madangs were encamped very comfortably in leaf and mat shelters on the open ground between our bungalow and the fort, while the Dayaks had taken up their quarters in the long row of Chinamen's shops that form the Merudi bazaar, the commercial centre of the district. But as yet no Tinjar folk had put in an appearance, and men began to wonder what had kept them—were the tokens sent them at fault? or had they received friendly warnings of danger from some of the many sacred birds, without whose favourable omens no journey can be undertaken? or had they, perhaps, taken the opportunity to ascend the Baram and sack and burn the houses now well nigh empty of defenders? We spent the time in foot-racing, preliminary boat-racing, and in seeing the wonders of the white man. For many of these people had not travelled so far down river before, and their delight in the piano was only

equalled by their admiration for that most wonderful of all things, the big boat that goes up stream without paddles, the Resident's fast steam launch.

At last one evening, while we were all looking on at a most exciting practice-race between three of the canoes, the Lirongs, with the main mass of the Tinjar people, came down the broad, straight reach. It was that most beautiful half-hour of the tropical day, between the setting of the sun and the fall of darkness—the great forest stood black and formless, while the sky and the smooth river were luminous with delicate green and golden light. The Lirongs were in full war dress, with feathered coats of leopard skin and plumed caps plaited of tough rattan, and very effective they were as they came swiftly on over the shining water, sixty to seventy warriors in each canoe raising their tremendous battle-cry, a deep-chested chorus of rising and falling cadences. The mass of men on the bank and on the hill took up the cry, answering shout for shout, and the forest across the river echoed it until the whole place was filled with a hoarse roar. The Kenyahs ran hastily to their huts for their weapons, and by the time they had grouped themselves on the crest of the hill, armed with sword and shield and spear and deadly blowpipe, the Lirongs had landed on the bank below and were rushing up the hill to the attack. A few seconds more and they met with clash of sword and shield and a great shouting, and in the semi-darkness a noisy battle raged. After some minutes the Lirongs drew off and rushed back to their boats as wildly as they had come, and strange to say no blood was flowing, no heads were rolling on the ground, no ghastly wounds were gaping, in fact no one seemed any the worse. For it seems that this attack was merely a well understood formality, a put-up-job, so to say. When two tribes, between whom there is a blood-feud not formally settled, meet together to make peace, it is the custom for the injured party, that is the tribe which has last suffered a loss of heads, to make an attack on

the other party but using only the butt ends of their spears and the blunt edges of their swords. This achieves two useful ends—its lets off superabundant high spirits, which if too much bottled up would be dangerous, and it “saves the face” of the injured party by showing how properly wrathful and bellicose its feelings are. So when this formality had been duly observed everybody seemed to feel that matters were going on well, and they settled down quietly enough for the night, the Resident taking the precaution to send the Lirongs to camp below the fort, and the great peace conference was announced to be held the following morning.

Soon after daybreak the people began to assemble beneath the great roof of palm-leaf mats that we had built for a conference hall. The Baram chiefs sat on a low platform along one side of the hall, and in their midst was Tama Bulan, the most famous of them all, a really great man who has made his name and influence felt throughout a very large part of Borneo. When all except the Tinjar men were assembled, of course without arms, the latter, also unarmed, came up the hill in a compact mass, to take their places in the hall. As they entered the sight of their old enemies, the chiefs of the Baram, all sitting quietly together, was too much for their self-control; with one accord they made a mad rush at them and attempted to drag them from the platform. Fortunately we white men had placed ourselves with a few of the more reliable Dayak fortmen between the two parties, and partly by force and partly by eloquence we succeeded in beating off the attack, which seemed to be made in the spirit of a school “rag” rather than with bloody intent. But just as peace seemed restored a great shout went up from the Baram men, “Tama Bulan is wounded,” and sure enough there he stood with blood flowing freely over his face. The sight of blood seemed to send them all mad together: the Tinjar people turned as one

man and tore furiously down the hill to seize their weapons, while the Baram men ran to their huts and in a few seconds were prancing madly to and fro on the crest of the hill, thirsting for the onset of the bloody battle that now seemed a matter of a few seconds only. At the same time the Dayaks were swarming out of the bazaar seeking something to kill, like the typical Englishman, though not knowing which side to take. The Resident hastened after the Tinjars, threw himself before them, and cursed and appealed and threatened, pointing to the two guns at the fort now trained upon them, and Tama Bulan showed his true greatness by haranguing his people, saying his wound was purely accidental and unintended, that it was a mere scratch, and commanding them to stand their ground. Several of the older and steadier chiefs followed his example and ran to and fro holding back their men, exhorting them to be quiet.

The crisis passed, the sudden gust of passion slowly died away, and peace was patched up with interchange of messages and presents between the two camps. The great boat race was announced to take place on the morrow, and the rest of the day was spent in making ready the war canoes, stripping them of their leaf roofs and all other superfluous gear.

At daybreak the racing boats set off for the starting-post four miles up river. The Resident had given strict orders that no spears or other weapons were to be carried in the racing-boats, and as they started up river we inspected the boats in turn, and in one or two cases relieved them of a full complement of spears, and then we followed them to the post in the steam-launch. There was a score of entries, and since each boat carried from sixty to seventy men sitting two abreast, more than a thousand men were taking part in the race. The getting the boats into line across the broad river was a noisy and exciting piece of work. We carried on the launch a large party of elderly chiefs,

most of whom were obviously suffering from "the needle," and during the working of the boats into line they hurled commands at them in language that was terrific in both quality and volume. At last something like a line was assumed, and on the sound of the gun the twenty boats leaped through the water, almost lost to sight in a cloud of spray as every one of those twelve hundred men struck the water for all he was worth. There was no saving of themselves; the rate of striking was about ninety to the minute, and tended constantly to increase. Very soon two boats drew out in front, and the rest of them, drawing together as they neared the first bend, followed hotly after like a pack of hounds. This order was kept all over the course. During the first burst our fast launch could not keep up with the boats, but we drew up in time to see the finish. It was a grand neck-and-neck race all through between the two leading boats, and all of them rowed it out to the end. The winners were a crew of the peaceful down-river folk, who have learnt the art of boat-making from the Malays of the coast, and they owed their victory to their superior skill in fashioning their boat rather than to superior strength. When they passed the post we had an anxious moment—How would the losers take their beating? Would the winners play the fool, openly exulting and swaggering? If so they would probably get their heads broken, or perhaps lose them. But they behaved with modesty and discretion, and we diverted attention from them by swinging the steamer round and driving her through the main mass of the boats. Allowing as accurately as possible for the rate of the current as compared with the rate of the tide at Putney, we reckoned the pace of the winning boat to be a little better than that of the 'Varsity eights in racing over the full course.

The excitement of the crowds on the banks was great, but it was entirely good humoured—they seemed to have forgotten their feuds in the interest of the

rating. So the Resident seized the opportunity to summon everyone to the conference hall once more. This time we settled down comfortably enough and with great decorum, the chiefs all in one group at one side of a central space, and the common people in serried ranks all round about it. In the centre was a huge, gaily painted effigy of a hornbill, one of the birds sacred to all the tribes, and on it were hung thousands of cigarettes of home-grown tobacco wrapped in dried banana leaf. Three enormous pigs were now brought in and laid, bound as to their feet, before the chiefs, one for each of the main divisions of the people, the Barams, the Tinjars, and the hill-country folk. The greatest chiefs of each of these parties then approached the pigs, and each in turn, standing beside the pig assigned to his party, addressed the attentive multitude with great flow of words and much violent and expressive action, for many of these people are great orators. The purport of their speeches was their desire for peace, their devotion to the Resident ("If harm come to him, then may I fall too," said Tama Bulan), and their appreciation of the trade and general intercourse and safety of life and property brought them by the Rajah's government, and they hurled threats and exhortations against unlicensed warfare and bloodshed.

As each chief ended his speech to the people he turned to the pig at his feet, and, stooping over it, kept gently prodding it with a smouldering fire-brand, while he addressed to it a prayer for protection and guidance—a prayer that the spirit of the pig, soon to be set free by a skilful thrust of a spear into the beast's heart, should carry up to the Supreme Being. The answer to these prayers might then be read in the form and markings of the under-side of the livers. So the pigs were despatched, and their livers hastily dragged forth and placed on platters before the group of chiefs. Then was there much anxious peering over shoulders, and much shaking of wise old heads, as the learned elders

discussed the omens, until at last the Resident was called upon to give his opinion, for he is an acknowledged expert in augury. He was soon able to show that the only true and rational reading of the livers was a guarantee of peace and prosperity to all the tribes of the district, and the people, accepting his learned interpretation, rejoiced with one accord. Then the Resident made a telling speech, in which he dwelt upon the advantages of peace and trade, and how it is good that a man should sleep without fear that his house be burnt or his people slain, and he ended by seizing the nearest chief by the hair of his head, as is their own fashion, to show how, if a man break the peace, he shall lose his head.

This concluded the serious part of the conference, and it only remained to smoke the cigarettes of good fellowship, taken from the hornbill-effigy, and to drink long life and happiness to one another. So great jars of "arack" were brought in and drinking vessels, and each chief in turn, standing before some whilom enemy, sang his praises in musical recitative before giving him the cup, and after each phrase of the song the multitude joined in with a long-drawn sonorous shout, which, while the drink flowed down, rose to a mighty roar. This is a most effective way of drinking a man's health, and combines the advantages of making a speech over him and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow;" moreover, the drink goes to the right party, as it does not with us. It should be adopted in this country, I think. By many repetitions of this process we were soon reduced to a state of boisterous conviviality; and many a hard-faced old warrior, who but the day before had drawn his weapons against his enemy, now sat with his arms lovingly thrown about that same enemy. When this state of affairs was reached, our work seemed to be accomplished, and we white men retired to lunch, leaving one chief in the midst of a long-winded speech. As soon as the restraint of the Resident's presence was

removed, the orator began to utter remarks of a nature to stir up the dying embers of resentment, at least so it seemed to one wily old chief, a firm supporter of the government, who bethought him to send one of his men to pull away the palm-leaf mats from above the indiscreet orator, and so leave his verbosity exposed to the rays of the mid-day sun. No sooner said than done, and this was the beginning of the end, for others following suit made a rush for the mats that would be so useful in making their camps and boats more rain-proof. There was a mighty uproar that brought us headlong to the scene, only to see the big hall melt away like a snowflake as hundreds of hands seized upon the mats and bore them away in triumph. So the great peace conference was brought to an end amid much laughter and fun.

It only remained for the chiefs to pay in the taxes for the year—the two dollars per family which it is their business to collect from their people, and which is the only tax or tribute claimed by the Rajah. This business was got through on the following morning, and then we said many kind farewells as the various parties set out one after another in the great war canoes on their long up-stream journey, some of them to battle for many days against the swiftly flowing river, and after that again for many days to pole their boats through the flashing rapids and over the lovely quiet reaches, where the rare gleams of sunlight break through the overarching forest, until, coming to their own upland country where anxious wives and children are waiting, they will spread even in the remotest highlands the news of the white man's big boat that goes of itself against the stream, of the great boat-race, and of how they came well nigh to a fearful slaughtering, and how they swore peace and goodwill to all men, and how there should be now peace and prosperity through all the land, for the great white man who had come to rule them had said it should be so, and the gods had approved his words.

W. Mc. D.

Obituary.

THE REV THOMAS PALEY B.D.

The Rev Thomas Paley B.D., formerly Fellow of St John's College, and who died at Wimbledon on the 8th of August in his 90th year, was a grandson of Archdeacon Paley, one of whose works is known to most readers of the *Eagle*. He was born at Halifax on May 11th 1810, where his father, Dr Robert Paley, practised as a physician. He went to school there, then to Bishopton, near Ripon, where his father retired after ceasing to practise, and later to Sedbergh: and he remained a devoted son of Yorkshire to the end of his days. When young he was something of an athlete; when more than eighty he could outwalk many men of half his years.

He entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in 1829, and was a scholar there; was 27th Wrangler in 1833, and elected Fellow 6th April 1835. His tutor at Cambridge was the late Dr John Hymers, of St John's College. Tutor and pupil were much attached, and frequently spent their vacations together in the English lake district. It was during one of these excursions that they made the acquaintance of the poet Wordsworth at his home at Rydal; a curious link with the past which Mr Paley often recalled with pleasure.

Though brought up to be a doctor, he took Holy Orders, and for several years held the perpetual curacy of Dishforth, near Ripon, where he had pupils. The present Incumbent of Dishforth supplies one or two incidents of Mr Paley's life there. On a certain market day his pupils took French leave and started off to Ripon. They soon discovered that Mr Paley was after them, so they ran all the way to Ripon pursued by their irate master, who chased them round the Market Cross and back to Dishforth, cracking his whip at them as he ran. For those times he seems to have had rather an advanced service at Dishforth church; for he introduced stringed instruments, and every now and again there were grand choral services to which

people came for miles round. Every Easter Sunday afternoon the children were catechized in church. Mr Paley would be in the pulpit—a three decker—while his sister, with a large clothes basket full of prizes, sat in a square pew below and handed out a prize to each child who answered correctly.

On 1st March 1847 he was presented by the College to the Rectory of Ufford *cum* Bainton in Northamptonshire; and in the same year he married Ann Judith, eldest daughter of Mr Smith Wormald, of Barton Hall, Barton-on-Humber. Ufford church was five miles from Stamford, nine from Peterborough, and otherwise had little connexion with the world. Old ways prevailed there. The clerk with the concertina, which had recently taken the place of the village band, read the hymn out line by line, sometimes with an introduction. That with which he welcomed Mrs Paley was about Abraham seeking a wife for Isaac, which he told the congregation was “suitable to the occasion.” And he kept the parson in order. He put two candles on the pulpit ledge with a warning “They be kicklish, sir.” He was also most polite. A poor widow having died during the week he came up to the reading desk and whispered aloud: “Mrs Newman’s compliments, sir, and she wishes to be buried on Tuesday.”

The thirty-three years passed at Ufford were uneventful, but filled with quiet, hard work; one of the first things done being the restoration of Ufford church, which was sadly needed. Not only the church but the chancel had been filled with high red pews of all shapes and sizes; the pulpit and reading desk were in one block, and a curious heavy screen and rood-loft separated the chancel from the body of the church. He reformed all this not indeed in modern high church fashion, but so as to be simple, comfortable, and in good taste. The Rectory itself had recently been much enlarged and improved; but it had a large garden which Mr and Mrs Paley found a field, and left a beautiful lawn with fine trees. The parish was carefully attended to, cottage lectures and Bible classes were started, and Mr Paley went regularly on Sundays and also on week days to teach and catechise the children. At that time the schools were taught by a succession of elderly dames; and one, a Mrs Sopps, combined the function of monthly nurse with that of school mistress. She had a birch rod tied with blue ribbon, and used it vigorously in school and in church. The boys as

well as the girls were made to knit, and the art of bowing and curtseying to their betters was an important part of her system.

Mr Paley was a staunch supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and with deputations would visit the towns and villages to hold meetings, driving long distances and having many adventures. On one occasion when entering the chapel which, as they thought, had been prepared for their reception, Mr Paley and the deputation were delighted to find a large and very devout audience assembled. It was not until the lecturer proceeded to nail up a huge picture of a tattooed savage, with which he was about to illustrate his remarks on missionary work, that the head of the officiating minister appeared above the pulpit to ascertain the cause of this unseemly interruption to his "interval for silent prayer;" and the two gentlemen discovering that they had been taken to the wrong building had to beat a hasty and somewhat ignominious retreat. On another occasion the old groom, having used his resting time too well was found harnessing the horse wrong end on in the shafts, and, being expostulated with, said "some folks likes it one way and some folks likes it the other."

Mr Paley took great interest in the new art of photography, and his fondness for electrical and chemical experiments, and his use of microscopes and other scientific instruments, brought life and freshness to the village as well as to the Rectory. Later on he became much interested in the Higher Education of Women, and he prepared one of his daughters, now Mrs Alfred Marshall, for the Higher Local Examination as soon as it began. He was the first father to bring a daughter to Newnham, in the early life of which he took a keen interest, and was throughout a warm friend of Miss Clough's.

The last event of his Ufford life was the restoration of Bainton church in 1876. Soon afterwards he found the parish work too heavy; and in his seventieth year he retired to Bournemouth, the mild climate of which gave him a new lease of life. He was always a thorough Johnian. He read the *Eagle*, and was fond of wandering in the Wilderness and about the Backs in the summer, part of which he often spent in Madingley Road. His life was uneventful, but it was strenuous, and illustrated his favourite motto—*non dicta sed facta*. He delighted to mingle with people of all degrees; his open heartedness and sympathy made him beloved, and his memory will long be cherished in

the scene of his labours. A long and happy life was at last crowned by a death so peaceful that those who watched him believed that he was asleep.

While an undergraduate he came under the influence of the Evangelical movement, and his personal relations to Simeon gave a tone to the rest of his life. He cared little for the outward forms of religion, and had a horror of all tendencies towards laying stress on these rather than on the spirit of religion. He made little boundary line between the established church and others: and he sometimes followed Simeon's example of preaching in Scotch Presbyterian churches. But he was in his way a loyal son of the church. He published a small pamphlet entitled—*Seven principal points on which all Christians are agreed*; and he collected from many sources a book of hymns "full of the spirit and sweetness of our liturgy." He arranged them in the order of the collects which, "like noble columns, have been introduced into Christ's Church at different times." One who had frequent opportunity of hearing him preach describes his sermons as "stately and ably-expressed discourses, almost invariably marked by great polish, and which irresistibly reminded the hearer of some of the prominent Divines of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In common with these they were at times marked by a quaintness in choice of text or treatment of subject such as we find equally in Laud and in his Puritan opponents. To see and hear the fine old man with his powerful face, white hair, and black gown—earnest, stately, and dignified—was like a leaf out of the history of the past, doubtless practically an anachronism, but none the less interesting and impressive."

FRANCIS HADEN COPE B.A.

Mr Francis Haden Cope (junior), who died at Rawal Pindi, India, on the 26th April last was the son of the Rev Francis Haden Cope M.A. (himself a member of the College) and Elizabeth his wife. He was born 5 November 1852 at Birch in Rusholme, near Manchester. He married in 1883 Katherine Frere, daughter of General Sir John Cox K.C.B., of Southsea. They had two children, a son and a daughter; the son (Roland) died in infancy. The widow and daughter survive.

Mr Haden Cope was engaged in tuition and literary work in India, and was Sub-Editor of *The Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, from 1877 until his death.

About 1880 he was appointed Principal of the Central Training College, Lahore, a position involving the oversight of about 900 pupils of various ages. His work from 1880 to 1892 was very arduous and trying, as besides carrying on his duties as Head of a large College he was writing and editing books, chiefly educational. Some of these have been adopted as text books for Middle Schools, others were compiled for the use of men studying for the examinations of the Punjab University. In 1883 Mr Haden Cope was appointed one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools, first of the Lahore circle, and later of the larger circle of Rawal Pindi. He was greatly interested in his duties as Inspector of Schools, and in course of his experience had become familiar with no less than eighteen different dialects. The circle of Rawal Pindi included many schools on the frontier, and in the late frontier war Mr Cope found himself frequently in positions of difficulty and danger. In returning from some visits of Inspection early in April 1899 he contracted a chill, which developed into fever, and after a fortnight's illness he died. Great respect for him, and sympathy for his widow and daughter, were evinced, and a military funeral was given to him, an unusual compliment to a civilian. His books will live after him; they show much scholarship and earnest endeavour to help the native students of India to master our language, and doubtless the good work which he has done for education in the Punjab will have its effect on this and the next generation.

SAMUEL OLIVER ROBERTS M.A.

It is with great regret that we record the early death, at St Bartholomew's Hospital on the 31st of May last, of Mr S. O. Roberts.

Mr S. O. Roberts was the son of Mr Samuel Roberts F.R.S., the distinguished mathematician. He was born at Witham Bank, Boston, Lincolnshire, 19 September 1859. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Islington Proprietary School, and entered the College with a Minor Scholarship for

Mathematics 30 April 1879. He was admitted to a Foundation Scholarship 14 June 1881 and took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1882 as Seventh Wrangler. After his degree he studied for a time in the Cavendish Laboratory, and in 1884 was appointed Head Mathematical Master in the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Thence he passed in 1888 to Merchant Taylors' School, London, as Second Mathematical Master and Lower Sixth Form Master on the Modern Side, which posts he held till his death. He was an active member of the Physical Society and of the London Mathematical Society, and an examiner for the Science and Art Department. But it was as a teacher that he was pre-eminent. He possessed in a high degree the two cardinal virtues of patience and clearness, and he threw himself heart and soul into his work. Scholarships are but a crude and imperfect test of success, yet it may be recorded that the mathematical and science scholarships gained by Merchant Taylors' School during his decade were threefold those of the preceding decade. He was in the spring of this year one of the seven select candidates for the Headmastership of the Cowper Street Schools, London, and it was only on the eve of the election that he was compelled by illness to withdraw his candidature. But it was not only as a teacher that he impressed himself on his pupils; he was their friend and companion, superintending their cricket though himself no athlete; playing chess with them, though he could give the champion player a castle. And so in daily life and converse they saw, one and all, both masters and pupils, an exemplar of absolute devotion to duty, perfect simplicity and sincerity, of plain living and high thinking.

One of his pupils writes: "The success of Mr Roberts as a Master must be the excuse for one who was privileged to be his pupil attempting to recall his method of teaching. One of the most striking features of his method as a teacher of mathematics was the extent to which he adopted individual teaching. In his largest classes every boy was instructed personally and received the advice which was needed in his own circumstances. In this way Mr Roberts was often able, in a few words, to suggest the right course of action. A necessary accompaniment of this system was a sense of fellowship between master and pupil, which was enhanced by the straightforward way in which Mr Roberts admitted his own difficulties. A curious result of

a course under Mr Roberts was that the pupil was led to regard methods of problem-solving as of more importance than the general principles of mathematics, although that was by no means the view of the master himself. Mr Roberts' mind presented no confirmation of the narrowing tendency with which the study of mathematics is credited. His knowledge of modern history was of no mean order, and was rendered most valuable by the light which his observations of men and manners abroad enabled him to throw on historical events (*The Taylorian*, **xxi**, 176—8)."

It may be added that Dr J. Theo. Mertz in the Preface to his great *History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century*, Vol. 1, says: "Mr S. Oliver Roberts M.A., of the Merchant Taylors' School, has kindly read over the fourth chapter of this volume." The subject of the chapter is "The Astronomical View of Nature."

JOHN WINDSOR B.A., LL.B.

It is with deep regret that we record the death at Burdwan, Bengal, on the 26th of June last of Mr John Windsor, of the Indian Civil Service, at the early age of 32.

Mr John Windsor was born at Old Trafford, Manchester, 21st July 1866. He was educated at Old Trafford school and the Owens College, Manchester. He was appointed a member of the Indian Civil Service after the examination of 1884, and entered St John's 8th September 1884. He took the degrees of B.A. and LL.B. in 1887, being one of four men bracketed Senior in Law in that year. For this he was elected a Scholar of the College. He went out to India in October 1887, and was gazetted Assistant Magistrate at Chittagong. In 1891 he had sole charge of the Bettiah sub-division of Champaran, about 3,000 square miles in extent, and with a population of one and three-quarter millions of inhabitants. He was in charge of Pumlia as acting Deputy Commissioner in 1894, and later he edited the Bengal Yearly Report of 1894. He was the Magistrate in charge of the Arrah division during the famine of 1897, and was specially mentioned in the Government Report for his able management. In 1898 he was gazetted Judge of Bettiah. The *Calcutta Englishman* for 29th June 1899 says: "We regret

exceedingly to announce the death of Mr J. Windsor, formerly Sessions Judge of Burdwan, which took place at Burdwan on Monday. Mr Windsor had only just returned from three months privilege leave. He was a civilian of eleven years' standing, and had been a second-grade District and Sessions Judge since July of last year. He was one of the most painstaking and promising of the junior Judges, and was a universal favourite with the local Bar. A man of great ability and breadth of view there can be no doubt he had a brilliant judicial career before him."

Mr John Windsor married 10th December 1896 at Lewisham Congregational Chapel, Maud Reynolds, daughter of Ralph Shorrocks Ashton Esq., B.A., J.P. of 10 Landsdowne Road, Lee, S.E. Mrs Windsor died at Calcutta 13th March 1899. Generations in College soon pass away, but Mr Windsor is still remembered as a man of courtesy and talent, and all who knew him feel his loss, at so early an age, very keenly.

FREDERICK HENRY LEWIS M.B., B.C.

We regret to announce the death on Wednesday October 18th, from heart failure during scarlet fever, of Mr Frederick Henry Lewis, of Weymouth Street, London, at the early age of 32. He was the son of the late Dr Frederick Lewis, of Gloucester Place, W. He received his early education at Queen's College, Taunton. He entered St Bartholomew's Hospital in 1885, from whence, having passed the Anatomy and Physiology Examination of the Conjoint Board, he came to St John's and took the degree of B.A. in 1891 with honours in Natural Science. He then returned to St Bartholomew's and passed the final Conjoint Board Examination in 1892, and took the degrees of M.B., B.C. Cantab, in 1893.

Mr Lewis held several posts, including a House-Physiciancy, External Midwifery Assistant, and Assistant Chloroformist (for two years) at St Bartholomew's, and House-Surgeon to the Royal Alexandra Hospital for Children at Brighton. When he retired from his post of Assistant Chloroformist at St Bartholomew's, he studied diseases of the ear and throat in Vienna, and, returning to England at the beginning of the last year, he was appointed Non-resident House-Surgeon to the Throat Hospital

in Great Portland Street, a post which he had filled with entire satisfaction to all with whom he worked, and who will lose in him one whose genial nature and great capabilities cannot be easily replaced.

Dr Herbert Tilley who had been an intimate friend of Mr Lewis writes :

" His loss is one which many friends must now be mourning. As an anæsthetist, he was one of the most skilled I have known, and possessed that rare gift of making his patients feel quite at home before they took the anæsthetic; more especially was this the case with children. In private life he was 'hail fellow well met' with all, whilst his philosophic views upon things in general and his fund of quiet humour made him excellent company. To those of us who knew him well is brought home the personal loss of a kind-hearted, modest, and faithful friend, of whom it may be truly said that he was one of the best.' "

(*The British Medical Journal* for November 1899.)

PHILIP THOMAS MAIN.

It was intended that the following account of Mr Main's Scientific work should have followed the obituary notice in our last number. By an oversight it was not then printed.

The scientific attainments of Philip Thomas Main were naturally much more intimately known to his friends and fellow workers in Cambridge than to the outside world. Notwithstanding fragile health he carried on with great success, almost unaided, the work of the Chemical Laboratory of St John's College for considerably over twenty years. His kindness and consideration for his pupils placed him rather in the position of a personal friend than of a professional instructor. These intimate relations, in the case of his more promising students, were not impaired by their leaving the University for active life. He followed up with keen interest the careers of the men who had worked under him. It was thus a pleasure to observe casual meetings in Hall with former pupils who had returned for medical examinations or other purposes, and to note his acquaintance with what they had been doing away from Cambridge and his interested questions in relation to their work. It is within the knowledge of the present writer, who can only speak of recent years, that more than one man whose investi-

gations in Chemistry have reflected honour on the University, has been indebted for the means to continue his studies to substantial help most generously supplied from Main's limited resources.

When, some years ago, he consented to the College appointing a Lecturer to assist him in the work of the Laboratory his health markedly improved under the release from the more exacting part of his duties; and there is no doubt his life was thereby materially prolonged.

He acted on many occasions as Examiner for the Natural Sciences Tripos, and gave much time to the work of the Natural Science Board at the important period when that subject of study was gradually developing into mature form.

It might be thought that a man who thus devoted himself to his pupils for many hours most days of the week, in the exhausting work of laboratory demonstration, would have but little time or energy left for the improvement of his own knowledge. But Main found time, chiefly in vacations, to be a widely read man. His mathematical power was very inadequately represented by the position of sixth Wrangler, to which he attained in the Tripos: good judges have expressed the opinion, that with more robust health and less devotion when an undergraduate to chemistry and physics and other subjects, one of the very highest places in mathematical honours would have been easily within his reach. His training in chemical manipulation was gained under Professor Liveing, who was his predecessor as director of the chemical laboratory at St John's College, at a time when that laboratory was the only institution of the kind in the University. But his chief personal interest in late years lay in the parts of chemistry that admitted of mathematical treatment. Though he did not actually publish anything, he was a pioneer in the subjects of chemical equilibrium and the velocity of chemical change, which recent investigations have proved to be of such decisive importance for the future progress of chemical dynamics. The fundamental writings of Professor Willard Gibbs, of Yale, on that subject were first introduced to the European scientific world by Clerk Maxwell in a communication to the Cambridge Philosophical Society: in the published abstract of that address (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.* II., 1876) it is stated that Gibbs' law of coexistent phases, now fundamental in chemistry, was illustrated by the

speaker by an account of Mr Main's experiments on coexistent phases of mixtures of chloroform, alcohol, and water. It was quite six years after this time that the fundamental but solitary work of Willard Gibbs first began to attract the attention of Continental chemists through the powerful recommendation of Helmholtz, who had found himself anticipated by Gibbs in regard to the thermodynamic theory of the voltaic battery. That work is now universally recognised as the classical foundation of the new department of physical chemistry, which has been widely and zealously cultivated chiefly in Germany, and is the subject of a voluminous literature. With the progress of this subject Main kept in close touch, his mathematical power placing him in a position of vantage; and he was always willing to share his information with physicists or chemists interested in it. And the entire absence of any pretension to deep scientific attainments, arising from no mere affectation of humility, served but to strengthen the respect in which his wide knowledge and keen critical power were held by competent judges.

At an earlier period, about twelve years ago, he spent several successive Long Vacations in drawing up two elaborate and detailed reports "on our experimental knowledge of the properties of matter," which were published in the reports of the British Association for 1886 and 1888. These writings were at once accepted as authoritative surveys of the recent history of the progress of chemical physics; and the present writer has vivid recollection of high eulogiums passed on them, and on the sureness of Main's critical faculty in general, by Professor W. Ramsey and other special authorities on that branch of knowledge.

His acquaintance with classical literature was unusually extensive for a man whose chief pursuits were scientific. His interest was always attracted by metaphysical and indeed theological subjects. At an early period of his career he was in intimate relation with the band of critics which in part centred round W. K. Clifford, and then formed a striking feature of the life of the University. In recent years he was fond of recalling episodes of the incisive and unconventional discussions of those times. (Reprinted from the *Cambridge Review* for May 11, 1899.)

J. L.

RAYMOND JOHN HORTON-SMITH M.A., M.B.

It is with deep regret that we record the early death of Raymond John Horton-Smith, late Scholar of the College, who died in Switzerland on Sunday, 8 October 1899, in the 27th year of his age. He belonged to a family conspicuous for its loyalty to the College. He was the third (and youngest surviving) son of Mr Richard Horton Smith Q.C., of 53, Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, London, and Marilla, the eldest daughter of Mr John Baily Q.C. (nephew of Mr Francis Baily, Vice-President of the Royal Society and President of the Royal Astronomical Society). His father, his grandfather on his mother's side, his uncle (Mr Walter Baily), and his eldest brother, Percival, were all Fellows of the College; while his brother, Lionel, who has kindly supplied part of the materials for the following notice, and both his cousins, Francis Gibson Baily and Gerard Gibson Baily, were, like himself, Foundation Scholars of the same.

He was born on the 16th March 1873 in Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London. Prizes for good conduct at his first school, and for holiday collections of pressed wild-flowers at his second, were the precursors of many others when in September 1886, at the age of 13, he passed from Mr A. C. Bartholomew's School at Reading to Marlborough College. His brother Percival had left school for St John's College in the summer term, but his second brother, Lionel, who had already been at Marlborough for two years, was with him for the four following years, from 1886 to 1890. During the five years at Marlborough, where the delicate health of his earlier days was much improved by the bracing air of the place, he won no less than thirty volumes in the way of school prizes, the chief of them being the Junior and Senior Farrar Prizes for English Literature, the Congreve Prize for History, and the Senior Science and Laboratory Prizes, besides 'honourable mention' for the German Prize. The subjects included in his Oxford and Cambridge Certificate, gained at the age of 17, were Latin, Greek, French, Elementary and Additional Mathematics, Scripture Knowledge, and History. He kept up his Classics to the end of his time at school; and afterwards, during his College days, when his Tutor told him he had visited the harbours of Carthage in the Easter Vacation, he said at once, "Let me see, one of them was called the *Colhon*; was it not?" It may be doubted whether many, even among professedly classical

students, would have remembered the name so promptly. But the subjects which interested him most were Natural Science, French, and History—above all, the history of his own country.

Like both of his elder brothers, he was entered at St John's, under Dr Sandys. His future Tutor saw him for the first time during a visit to the Master of Marlborough in 1890, when his eager and wistful face and his light hair made him conspicuous in a crowd of far bigger boys making for the door of the School Chapel at the close of the service. He left school a year afterwards, in the summer of 1891; and it must have been shortly before leaving that he wrote a playful parody of a passage in *Marmion*, closing with a couplet which now has a pathetic interest:—

“Work, Percy, work! On, Lionel, on!

Were the last words of Raymond John.”

His Head-master's letter to his future College Tutor may here be quoted:—“I have great pleasure in commending to you Raymond John Horton-Smith. It is sufficient to say that you will find in him the good qualities that you have already recognised in his brothers. I am very sorry that he will be the last representative of his family here.” At the last prize-giving at School his Head-master said that “he had kept up the tradition of his family in matter of work, and that he would be a credit to Marlborough College at Cambridge.” His House-master, the Rev W. H. Chappel, retains “the very happiest recollections” of him, “his industry, his gentleness, and his loyalty.” Writing in *The Marlburian* he says of his former pupil: “He set a conspicuous example of untiring energy and dogged perseverance, which took him rapidly up the School. . . Straight-forward thoroughness marked all his school life, and, though of a retiring disposition and not careful for pre-eminence in games, his cheerful temper and bright face made him many friends. . . . His industry was impressive; his loyalty to his house and friends, his intense devotion to his home, his sober earnestness at confirmation, his alert and enquiring mind, his bright and open manner are a refreshing and a helpful memory.”

In October 1891 he came into residence at St John's, where his rooms for all the five years of his residence were at the top of staircase D, New Court (D'), on the side nearest his elder brother's rooms at the top of E. Early in November his eldest brother, Percival, was elected a Fellow of the College, and on

the same day Raymond received from his Tutor a copy of a recent reprint of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici* inscribed with the words:—

*Raymondo J. Horton-Smith
benevolentiae pignus quantulumcunque
dono dedit
gentis Hortoniae trium deinceps fratrum
amicus et tutor
J. E. Sandys
A.S. MDCCCXCI, a.d. iv Non Novembres,
quo die fratrum natu maximus
auspiciis optimis Collegii Divi Johannis
socius electus est.
Vinculum triplex non cito dirumpitur.*

As a student of Natural Science and Medicine he passed all his examinations in rapid succession. By the end of his first year he had passed both Parts of the First M.B., and the First Part of the Second M.B.; at the end of his second he took a First Class in the First Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos and was elected to a Foundation Scholarship; by the end of the following Term he had passed the Second Part of the Second M.B.; towards the end of his third year the First Part of the Examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. In the course of his fourth year he wrote his first scientific paper, "A description of Bengal crania," published in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, VIII, 296—302. At the end of that year, in June 1895, when he took his B.A. degree, his name appeared in the First Class in the Second Part of the Natural Sciences Tripos (the subjects specially mentioned being "Physiology, and Human Anatomy with Physiology").

He rowed in one of the three Junior Crews in the Trial Eights in his first Term; but his constant attendance at the Laboratories in the afternoon made it difficult for him to keep up this form of exercise in later years. He stood about 5 feet 9 inches in height, had a lithe and slender figure, small and delicate and refined features, a pale complexion, very fair hair, and soft grey eyes, with a modest and quiet manner, and an earnest and attentive expression which was often lit up with a bright and sunny smile. In his first Long Vacation (August 1892) he was intensely pleased at winning a cup (his only cup) for "Scratch Fours," the winning crew consisting of: *Bow* R. J. Horton-Smith, 2 *W. K. Wills*, 3 *A. G. Butler*, *Stroke* W. McDougall, *Cox* A. N. Wilkins. In the latter part of his

time in Cambridge he took to riding on horse-back. He was also a member of an informal Club called "The Seven," all of them Scholars of the College, who met in one another's rooms for a short while every evening. Besides his elder brother and his cousin, G. G. Baily, the "Seven" included C. A. H. Townsend, A. B. Maclachlan, F. E. Edwardes, and R. W. Tate; and they were sometimes joined by J. A. Glover. Among the foremost of his College friends were, further, A. L. Giles, Peter Green, and J. H. B. Masterman; also A. H. Thompson, W. West, and A. J. Campbell, and his elder brother's friend, H. P. Jones.

Though he was much bound up with the College, he was fully capable of being thoroughly happy elsewhere. Once when he had been invited to join a party at Merton House and to accompany them to the Trinity ball, being prevented from calling the next day, he wrote a note of thanks "for the extremely delightful evening I had last night; I do not ever remember having enjoyed myself so much before."

Towards the end of June 1895, he went abroad for three or four weeks, visiting the Rhine and taking Heidelberg and Schaffhausen on the way to Switzerland; all this was vividly described in a letter to Dr Sandys, who had also received a graphic account of his stay at Avranches in September 1893.

He continued in residence for a fifth year. When the work for his degree was over, he began in his fifth October Term to take an active part in the College Debating Society. On October 26 he moved "That this House would view with satisfaction a scheme for Imperial Federation." He was induced to speak on this occasion by A. J. Campbell, who describes him as making a speech of forty minutes which riveted the attention of "the House." Without indulging in any flights of rhetoric, he rested his case on solid argument, throwing himself eagerly into his subject and carrying his audience with him by the force of his reasoning, and still more by the magnetism of his manner. He sat down amid tumultuous applause, and in the end the motion was carried by 22 votes to 12. On November 19 he spoke in support of a motion approving the foreign policy of the Conservative Government with regard to Armenia and Egypt, which was carried by a majority of 15 votes, 63 members being present. At the end of December he joined the Navy League, and on 9 March 1896 took a prominent part in forming the Cambridge Branch, of

which he was the first Honorary Secretary. At a meeting held on that day in Philip à Morley Parker's rooms, D³ Third Court, the introductory speech was made by Parker himself. This was followed by an awkward pause, and one at least of those present (A. J. Campbell) began to fear the meeting would end in a fiasco, when up rose Raymond, standing at the end of the table facing down the room. He passed at once into an energetic, almost a passionate, speech. It included an outline of the growth of the naval supremacy of Great Britain, and insisted on the necessity for its maintenance; pointed out the present defects of the Navy, and the peril of its being seriously weakened; described the general character and aims of the Navy League, what it had done already and what it hoped to do in the way of awakening the public conscience; and concluded by urging the formation of a Branch of the League at Cambridge. The manner of the speech was admirable; it was clear and unhesitating; and it "caught the attention of a company partly sympathetic, partly antagonistic, and largely sceptical." One who was present, whose name has been already mentioned, still remembers the lithe figure of the speaker, standing at the end of the table in his gown, with eyes shining with enthusiasm for his theme, and with a manner marked by unusual energy and passionate feeling. He carried the meeting with him, and, before it separated, the Cambridge Branch was formed, members were enrolled, and abstracts of information distributed. In the following Term he did a large part of the subsequent work; and, when he went down in June 1896, he left the Branch in a sound and stable condition. Half a year later he wrote to Dr Sandys, thanking him for a cutting from a Cambridge newspaper with a full account of a Navy League dinner at Cambridge, and adding: "The Branch seems to be going on extremely well, thanks to my energetic successor." He also wrote to A. J. Campbell, warmly congratulating the Branch on the success of the dinner and of the debate at the Union, and closing with the words: "I am jolly glad I had a hand in planting the seed which you fellows are so judiciously watering." Among his favourite books (besides Macaulay's *History of England*) were Captain Mahan's *Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire*, and the same writer's *Influence of Sea-Power upon History*; also Spenser Wilkinson's *Command of the Sea* and Rudyard Kipling's *Fleet*

in *Being*. Among his favourite lines were those of Tennyson :

“ We’ve sailed wherever ship could sail,
We’ve founded many a mighty state ;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fear of being great.”

Meanwhile, before he left Cambridge, his short paper on the “ Ethnology of the British Upper Classes ” had been published in *Nature* (16 January 1896, pp. 256-7) and had been followed by a “ Description of the Crania found at Girton ” in 1881, which was printed in the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, vol. ix, pp. 111-3, under date of 9 March 1896. On leaving Cambridge in the summer of 1896, when he was succeeded in his rooms by A. J. Campbell, he returned to his home in Queen’s Gardens, and began his work at St Thomas’s Hospital, where he won the Entrance Scholarship for University Students, together with a Certificate of Honour, in August 1896. In November his paper on the “ Cranial Characteristics of the South Saxons compared with those of some of the other races of South Britain ” appeared in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (November 1896, pp. 82-102), and was the subject of a paragraph in the “ Scientific Summary for 1897 ” published in Whitaker’s Almanack for 1898 (p. 660). In 1897 he won the first “ College Prize ” at St Thomas’s, with a Certificate of Honour ; and in March of the same year his paper on “ The Efferent Fibres in the Posterior Roots of the Frog ” was published in the *Journal of Physiology* (xxi pp. 101-111). In April of the same year he had a slight attack of pleurisy, and was advised to stay at the Hospital during its continuance. The attack lasted for about a month. Just before this he had been attending a child-patient at the Hospital, who, on coming for the second time, was much distressed at failing to find him, as she had “ brought a flower for the fair-haired doctor ; ” the little token of gratitude was taken up to the room where he was lying ill and was placed in a vase by his bedside. It is to be feared that from this illness dated the weakness of health from which he afterwards began to suffer. On his apparent recovery the physicians at the Hospital insisted on his having a month’s holiday ; he accordingly went in June to the Isle of Wight and the New Forest, and afterwards to Grasmere ; and, at the end of August, to Sussex and Yorkshire. At the Fellowship Examination held at St John’s in October, his interest in the Navy led

to his choosing for the subject of his English Essay "The vulnerable points of Great Britain in the event of war." At the corresponding examination in 1898, though naturally tempted to write on the "Imperial Idea," he preferred to break fresh ground by writing on one of the other alternative subjects, "The Character of Bismarck." The amount which he managed to write on this subject in three hours was enormous; and the Essay, though not without inaccuracies, was regarded by some of those who saw it as a remarkable *tour de force*.

His strength, already somewhat impaired by his illness in 1897, was severely taxed by a series of six examinations in the four months between December 1898 and April 1899:—(1) the First Part of the Third M.B. in December 1898; (2) the M.R.C.S. and (3) the L.R.C.P. examinations in January 1899; (4) the examination, in April, for the Wainwright Prize for "Practical Medicine," which he was the first to win and for which he selected four volumes of Ruskin, *The Stones of Venice* and *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*; and, in the same month, the Second Part of (5) the Third M.B. and of (6) the L.R.C.P. examinations. With characteristic energy he was determined to get through all these examinations, and thus earn seven or eight months of rest for a proposed voyage round the world. In May he had to go for his health to Seaford before visiting Cambridge to read his thesis for the M.B. degree. This degree, with that of B.C., was conferred upon him on May 25th. He had already taken his M.A. degree on 13 January 1898, when, in his loyalty to his College and University, he became a life member of both. After a short visit to High Wycombe he became an M.R.C.S. of England early in June. On July 7th, as he was not yet strong enough to attempt a long voyage, he went abroad to Switzerland. During a visit from some friends in August he confessed that he "had over-worked for ten years," and added that he was "so enjoying his absolute rest now." It was an echo of what he had said when calling at the house of some friends in Cambridge towards the close of his medical examinations. He was looking very pale and tired, and was kindly told he had been working too hard; but with his cheery, sunny smile he looked up, saying: "Yes, I suppose I have been keeping a little close to the work, but I shall have a long rest now." While in Switzerland he was interested in taking photographs of the scenery around him. For a time his health

improved rapidly, and his cheery letters were full of restful joy and happiness, when unexpectedly a slight attack of typhoid fever supervened. On October 3rd the prizes at St Thomas's were distributed by Professor Clifford Allbutt, but the first winner of the Wainwright Prize could not be present to receive it; the donor of the prize, who is Treasurer of the Hospital, could only make a feeling reference to the absent prizeman. On the following Friday, October 6th, news of suddenly alarming gravity arrived from Switzerland, but before his father and mother could reach him all was over. He had suffered a relapse, and at midday on Sunday, October 8th, had peacefully and painlessly passed away. During his last illness he had expressed a wish to see all the home faces again, and, while his mind was wandering for a time, the words which he spoke showed that to his imagination his wish was actually fulfilled. According to Baron von Hügel, of Cambridge, who was often with him towards the end, and for whose kindness he was most grateful, he used to talk quite calmly about his illness, simply and quietly stating the chances for and against recovery—fully conscious of the danger but not flinching from it. The doctor who had attended him said of him afterwards: "He was such a good man; so full of fun, and yet not ashamed to be seen reading his Bible every evening." The Alpine gentians and the many other flowers which friends had sent to his rooms during his illness were placed within the coffin, which was of beautiful Swiss workmanship, and on his breast were laid some lovely leaves of Virginia creeper. The body was brought to his home, and on Tuesday, October 17th, was buried in the family vault at Highgate Cemetery. The first part of the funeral service was held at 11 a.m. in Trinity Church, Westbourne Terrace, where he had been baptised. Among the many who were present, besides immediate relatives, were His Honour Judge Bacon, the Rev Dr Wace, formerly Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr T. C. Wright, also of Lincoln's Inn, while the College was represented by Dr Sandys and by W. West, and (at the cemetery) by W. West and Hugh Percy Jones, both formerly Scholars. The coffin was covered with many wreaths of white flowers, a fitting emblem of one who, in the brief course of six-and-twenty years, had passed from his home to his school, from his school to his College, and from the work of his Hospital in London to his few weeks of rest in Switzerland,

"Wearing the white flower of a blameless life."

There was no lack of spoken or written words of heart-felt sympathy and kindest consolation. The news of his early death "caused great sorrow in the Hospital," where he had been a devoted and enthusiastic student. A brief notice in the *St Thomas's Hospital Gazette* closed with the words:—"he was open and bright in manner, possessed an alert and enquiring mind, while his devotion to his work was at times pathetic; without doubt he would have achieved great success had he lived." Many of his friends looked on his death as the greatest grief they had ever experienced; of his older friends one said, "at Cambridge every one who knew him regards his loss as a personal loss"; another wrote: "I do not not remember any young man to whom I felt more attracted or to whom my heart went out more"; and a third: "I think I never met so sweet-natured a young man, nor one to whom my heart paid a more instinctive homage; and the union of this gentle nature with his great ability assured him of a beneficent career." Some of those who knew him best recalled "his bright, happy, cheery, sunny face"; "his pure, upright, and honourable life"; "his originality and therewith also his receptivity"; "his extraordinary detachment from everything that was unworthy"; and "his deep and beautiful faith in God." To one "he was as dear as any brother"; another "was attracted by his constant charm, and by that courtesy and grace which are instinctively felt as witnesses of a noble character"; another wrote of "his enthusiasm, his dislike of anything savouring of narrowness or selfishness," and of "his wide, sympathetic, unselfish, and patriotic nature." "No one lived a better life"; it was a life "true, honourable, and complete"; a life in which there was "no shadow of dark days, but only the bright light of the morning of a life full of fairest promise." He has left his sorrowing friends a happy memory and a bright example which they will never forget. Over the grave of this unwearied worker, this loyal and single-hearted son of the College, no better benediction can be pronounced than the words once written by the Apostle whose name it bears:—"I heard a voice from heaven, saying unto me, Write, from henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

J. E. S.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1899.

In July last the Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, appointed Mr E. W. Garrett (B.A. 1873) to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in the place of Sir James Vaughan resigned. Mr E. W. Garrett is the only son of the late Henry Garrett, Esq., of Cromac House, co. Antrim. He was born 1 February 1851, and was at Shrewsbury School. He took his degree in the Law Tripos. He was admitted a student of the Inner Temple 18 April 1871, and was called to the bar 30 April 1875. He married on 3 April 1878 Fanny, daughter of the late John Andrews, Esq. J.P., of Comber, co. Down. He has practised on the Midland Circuit, where of recent years he has acted as one of the prosecuting counsel for the Treasury and as one of the prosecuting counsel in Mint cases. He is Revising Barrister for the Nuneaton, Rugby, and Stratford divisions of Warwickshire. He is the author of *The Law of Nuisance*. He was elected a member of the first Middlesex County Council, and in 1895 he became County Alderman. Mr Garrett was elected a member of the first General Council of the Bar, on which he has continued to act without interruption.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (LL.D. 1887) was on Saturday, November 11th, returned unopposed as Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

The Secretary of State for War has appointed Professor Macalister, Fellow of the College, a member of the Departmental Committee on the physical tests and measurements applicable to candidates for commission in the Army and to recruits.

Mr William Patchett (B.A. 1853), Q.C. has been elected Treasurer of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple for the year 1900.

Mr W. Lloyd Cabell (B.A. 1852), of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, who has been a Reporter in Chancery cases for the

Incorporated Council of Law Reporting was in June last appointed a Reporter for the Council in the Court of Appeal.

Mr Thomas Darlington (B.A. 1886), one of H.M. Inspectors of Schools and formerly Fellow of the College, was during the past summer entrusted by the Government with the duty of studying on the spot the method of instruction employed in the intermediate and higher educational institutions of Russia, and to submit a detailed report on the subject. The Russian Ministry of Public Instruction sanctioned his inspection of the scholastic establishments in St Petersburg.

The Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Vicar of St Aubyn's, Devonport, has been appointed First Principal of the Midland Clergy College newly established at Edgbaston. Mr Masterman was formerly Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of the College. He obtained the Chancellor's Medal for English Verse in the years 1891, 2, 3. He was Historical Lecturer to Non-Collegiate Students 1893-95, and lectured in College on Church History in 1894, 5, 6.

The current number of the Japanese Bacteriological Journal, published in Tokio by Professor Kitasato, contains a good portrait of Mr E. H. Hankin (B.A. 1889), formerly Fellow of the College, with a eulogistic summary of his scientific work.

On November 9 Mr Alfred Isaac Tillyard (B.A. 1875) was elected Mayor of Cambridge for the year 1899-1900. Mr Tillyard, who is the eldest son of Mr Isaac Tillyard, of Norwich, was born in that city 3 April 1852. He was educated at Norwich School under the Rev Dr A. Jessopp. He entered St John's in 1871, and was admitted a Scholar of the College 14 June 1873, taking his degree in the First Class of the Classical Tripos of 1875. He was for some time Classical Master at The Leys School, Cambridge. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 11 January 1883, migrated to Gray's Inn (where he was admitted 20 December 1887), and was called to the Bar 26 January 1888, but he has never practised. In 1891 he entered the Cambridgeshire County Council as representative of the Grantchester Division, and has retained his seat up to the present moment. He was appointed Chairman of the Allotments and Small Holdings Committee, and has in this capacity taken great interest in the working of the Small Holdings and Parish Councils Acts in the area within the Council's jurisdiction. He has worked with zeal also on the Technical Education Committee for the county. In November 1895 Mr Tillyard was elected to the Cambridge Town Council as representative of New Town Ward, and in November 1898 was elected Chairman of the Paving and Drainage Committee. He is also a member of the Parliamentary Committee and the Technical Education Committee, and is a strong advocate of the municipalisation of the local tramways and water supply.

Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883), formerly Fellow of the College, delivered the Presidential Address to the Aristotelian Society on November 6th. The subject of the Address was "The Perception of Change and Duration."

The Rev J. F. Cross (B.A. 1894) M.A. Toronto has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at St John's University, Winnipeg. Mr Cross, who is 27 years of age, has had a somewhat unusual career. He was educated at Wallasey Grammar School; leaving school early, he spent a couple of years in a Liverpool office, then emigrated to Canada, where, while engaged in business, he graduated at Toronto. He returned to England, entered at St John's, and took his degree through the Mathematical Tripos.

In *The Antiquary* for last November (Vol. xxv, p. 327) is an article by Mrs Clay Finch, entitled "The Founding of St John's College, Cambridge." It consists chiefly of an examination of the provisions of Bishop Fisher's Statutes.

The University of London has conferred the degree of D.Sc. upon the following members of the College: Mr E. W. MacBride (B.A. 1891), formerly Fellow of the College, for Zoology; Mr J. G. Leatham (B.A. 1874), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, for Mathematics; Ds George B. Bryan (B.A. 1898), for Experimental Physics.

At the Annual Election on November 6 the following were elected to Fellowships:—

(1) William Anderson Houston (B.A. 1896), 5th Wrangler 1896, First Class First Division Mathematical Tripos Part II 1897. Second Smith's Prizeman 1898. Mr Houston submitted two papers as dissertations: *On some steady motions of Electrons connected with the internal constitution of matter* and *A short note on unicursal Plane Curves*.

(2) Grafton Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1898). Mr Elliot-Smith, who is an M.D. of the University of Sydney, entered the College as an "Advanced Student." He submitted the following dissertations: (i) *The Morphology of the Central Hemisphere*; (ii) *The Brain in the Edentata*; (iii) *The origin of the Corpus Callosum, etc.*; (iv) *The relation of the Fornix to the margin of the Cerebral Hemisphere*; (v) *Further observations on the Fornix, etc.*; (vi) *Further observations on the anatomy of the Brain in the Monotremata*.

At a previous election held on October 27, under the provision of the 24th Section of the College Statutes, the following were elected to Fellowships, tenable, during residence, for three years:

(a) Mr Joseph Jackson Lister (B.A. 1880), University Demonstrator of Animal Morphology.

(b) Mr Albert Charles Seward (B.A. 1886) F.R.S., University Lecturer in Botany.

The Rev Dr J. H. Lupton (B.A. 1858), who has been for upwards of thirty-five years Sur-Master of St Paul's School, retired from that post at the end of the school year. At the "Apposition" of the School, which took place on the 26 July last, Mr F. W. Walker, the High Master, in his speech referred to Dr Lupton as follows: "His departure was a loss beyond repair, most of all to the High Master personally, but also to all his colleagues and the whole school. His literary eminence, his wide knowledge, and his success as a master assured him a lasting place of honour in the history of Dean Colet's foundation. But Dr Lupton was something better and higher than a distinguished author, scholar, and teacher. He had exhibited before their eyes a consummate type of a Christian gentleman, and the subtle influence of his noble character had counted for more in the recent development of St Paul's than either he suspected himself or could be readily understood by the outer world."

The 1st of August last was Domum Day at Winchester College. The event of the day was the presentation of a testimonial to the Rev George Richardson (B.A. 1860) who is retiring from the post of Second Master, which he has filled since 1873. Mr Parker-Smith M.P., who acted as spokesman, said he had been a prefect in college when Mr Richardson became Second Master, and he had been one of the first who had enjoyed the opportunity of showing at Cambridge how great was the difference which Mr Richardson's teaching had made in the mathematical standard of Winchester. The idea of this presentation had been started about eighteen months before, and it had met with a universally cordial response, over £835 having been subscribed. This sum would be expended on three objects. First, there was a personal present, a mark of abiding friendship to Mr and Mrs Richardson. Secondly, there would be a portrait of Mr Richardson to be hung in the hall. This would be painted by Mr John Collier. There would remain a sum of about £500, which would be devoted to the more adequate endowment of mathematical and science prizes. The personal presents consisted of a watch-chain and an address to Mr Richardson, and a watch and chatelaine for Mrs Richardson. A silver bowl was also presented by the senior commoner prefect on behalf of his division of the school. Mr Richardson expressed his thanks in a speech full of humour and feeling.

The following paragraph appeared in *M. A. P.* for 26 August last:

"A Popular Wykeham Master.

"The Rev George Richardson, who has just retired from the Second Mastership at Winchester College, was perhaps the most popular Master the school has ever had. Genial and

kindly in manner, vigorous in method, he was held in real affection and regard by all Wykehamists, among whom he was familiarly known as 'Mr Dick.' His popularity was shared to the full by jovial 'Mrs Dick,' who has always been an immense favourite with the boys. Mr Richardson's career was of more than common interest, for he began life, I believe, in the City warehouse of Messrs. Foster, Porter & Co., the big drapery people, who had the sense to perceive that his abilities were fitted for something intellectually higher than Wood Street. He went to Cambridge, made his mark as a mathematician, was appointed Master of Winchester (a most unusual thing for a Cantab.) in 1867, becoming Second Master in 1873, and married Miss Porter."

Mr J. W. Iliffe (B.A. 1884), who has been for some time Head Master of the Higher Grade School, Paradise Street, Cambridge, left in June last to take up his new work at Sheffield. On Friday, June 18th, a meeting of the managers, teachers, parents, pupils, and friends of the School was held, and Mr Iliffe was presented with the following address:

To J. W. Iliffe, Esq, M.A., St John's College,
Cambridge.

The managers, teachers, and scholars, past and present, of the Paradise-Street Higher Grade Boys' School, Cambridge, desire to place on record their warm appreciation of your work on their behalf. During the 14 years—1885-1899—in which you have been head master, the number of scholars has considerably increased, and the school has greatly prospered and developed. You have also taken a chief part in the promotion of clubs, by which the past scholars have been brought together and their interest in the school maintained. You carry with you to your new sphere of work at Sheffield the heartiest good wishes of those who have been associated with you in Cambridge, and their hopes that a bright and happy future lies before you.

Signed on behalf of the managers, WALTER FLACK.

On behalf of the teachers and scholars, H. W. C. PAPWORTH.

On behalf of the old scholars, G. J. GRAY.

Rev C. A. E. POLLOCK, Chairman,

June 16, A.D. MDCCCXCIX.

This address was illuminated on vellum by C. E. G. Gray, an old higher Grade boy, the ornamentation including the arms of the Borough, the University, and St John's College. In addition to the address Mr Iliffe was presented with a gold watch and Mrs Iliffe with a silver teapot.

The Rev G. P. K. Winlaw (B.A. 1894), who has been curate of Cheltenham for eighteen months, is leaving to become Rector of Morden, Surrey, in succession to his father. On Thursday, September 28, a large gathering assembled at Cheltenham to bid him farewell and to ask his acceptance of a parting gift.

This took the form of a handsome silver centre piece, with the inscription: "Presented to the Rev G. P. K. Winlaw M.A. as a token of affection and esteem by members of the congregation of the Parish Church and St Matthew's, upon his leaving the Curacy of the Parish. Cheltenham, September 28th, 1899." The subscribers to the gift numbered about 100. A full account of the Presentation is given in *The Cheltenham Examiner* for 4 October 1899.

Mr F. W. Hill (B.A. 1886), late Fellow of the College, and now one of the Masters of the City of London School, was in August last the sole survivor of a party involved in a terrible disaster on the Dent Blanche. Mr Owen Glynne Jones, one of Mr Hill's colleagues at the City of London School, and two guides being lost. We take the following account of Mr Hill's experiences from a letter by Mr Harold Spender to *The Daily Chronicle*, appearing in the issue of that paper for September 5:

"As there will be many versions of the accident, I will give here the account which I have received from the sole witness and survivor—Mr Hill. He was at the funeral this morning, in spite of the terrible experience through which he had passed—three days without food on the Dent Blanche. The accident was no fault of Jones's. The party had reached the west ridge, and were making their way along the rocks. They had reached a "gensdarme," or tower of rock, which had to be surmounted. Furrer was leading, and in order to reach a hand-hold had been pushed up on to an ice-axe, which was being held steady by Jones and Zurbriggen. Mr Hill watched Furrer searching for a hand-hold, and then suddenly saw him collapse backward. He seemed to be a terrible time falling. He fell on to the two men below him and swept them off the ridge at once, without sound or cry. Mr Hill tightened his grip and looked away for a moment. Vuignier was about thirty feet from him, and he heard him go. He waited for the inevitable end, when, with amazement, he found that he was still there. The rope had broken just beyond Vuignier, and was dangling down the mountain side. Far below him he could see the bodies falling from rock to rock with outspread motionless hands, until he turned away that he might see no more.

"Mr Hill kept his nerve and saved his life. Perhaps it was the thought of his wife that nerved him to the tremendous task through which he passed. All alone he climbed the west ridge—climbed but twice before by fully-equipped parties—and reached the summit. Then he began to descend, but was caught in a snowstorm before he left the rocks. There he remained all Monday night and until midday on Tuesday—roped to rocks, and jammed in with an ice-axe. Then the mist suddenly lifted, and he climbed down all the afternoon and night of Tuesday without food, half delirious with exhaustion, now sleeping as he stood, then shouting 'Come on, you fellows!' to the com-

panions whose loss had become a dream to him—until, on Wednesday, he staggered into the Staffel hut, and at last broke his fast. Then he descended to Zermatt, and there Herr Seiler gave him of his best. He is still rather dazed, but seems to have suffered no permanent harm.

"There is nothing to be said except that it was an accident. The finest climbers fail sometimes; Furrer gripped that handhold before he was quite sure of it. There is this margin of accident in all sports, and the best are liable to it. And these four were all of the best."

The following item occurs in a catalogue of books and manuscripts late the property of Sir F. A. T. C. Constable, Bart., of Burton Constable, Yorks., sold by Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge on Monday, November 6:

- 106 BURTON (DR JOHN, of York) HISTORICAL ANECDOTES OF THE GENEALOGY OF THE NOBLE FAMILY OF THE CONSTABLES, LORDS VISCOUNTS DUNBAR, collected from Original Charters, Escheat Rolls and other MSS. and printed accounts, MANUSCRIPT ON VELLUM (73 ll.) *finely written on one side only, with 30 large and very finely emblazoned coats of arms and quarterings, old russiā gill* sm. folio. 1761

Dr John Burton entered St John's 19 June 1727 from Merchant Taylors' School. He took the degree of M.B. at Cambridge in 1733, and after studying under Boerhave at Leyden he took the degree of M.D. at Rheims. He first practised at Heath, near Wakefield, and later settled in York. He made great collections for the history of Yorkshire, a portion of which he published in the *Monasticon Eboracense* in 1758. In 1745 he was falsely accused of having invited the Highland Army to York; there seems to have been no foundation for the charge, but he was treated with great severity and involved in much pecuniary loss and embarrassment. In 1771 he sold the whole of his collections (16 volumes folio, 30 volumes quarto, and 30 bundles of original charters) to William Constable, of Burton Constable. He died soon afterwards on 19 January 1771, and was buried in the Church of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York. He is supposed to have been satirized by Laurence Sterne in "Tristram Shandy" under the title of "Dr Slop."

The list of select preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1900 includes the names of the following members of the College: 1899, August 13th, Rev H. H. B. Ayles, Vicar of Horningsey; Rev Dr T. G. Bonney, Honorary Canon of Manchester; 1900, February 14th, Rev W. A. Whitworth, Vicar of All Saints, Margaret Street; February 25th, Rev G. Body, Canon of Durham; March 18th, Rev H. T. E. Barlow, Junior Dean.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1899-1900 contains 599 names. Of these 70 are members of the College.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were—At Stamford, the Rev Canon H. Lowther Clarke (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Dewsbury; and at Hatfield the Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham, near Cocker mouth.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by the Master (October 14th); Mr E. Hill, Rector of Cockfield (October 29th); Mr Graves (November 12th); and Mr G. H. Whitaker, Honorary Canon of Truro (November 26th).

From the annual report for the session 1898-99 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas Term of 1898 and Lent Term of 1899 at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry*; the Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893) lectured on *History (Makers of Europe)* at Teignmouth in the Michaelmas Term, at Exmouth and the Technical and University Extension College, Exeter, in the Lent Term, on *Literature (Tennyson and Browning)* at Plymouth Stoke and Tiverton in the Michaelmas Term, on *Literature (The Romantic Revival in English Literature)* at Plymouth Stoke and Sidmouth in the Lent Term; Mr G. C. M. Smith lectured on *Literature (Shakespeare)* at the University College, Sheffield, in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured on *Literature (Shakespeare)* at Southport in the Michaelmas Term, and at Tewkesbury in the Lent Term, on *The History of English Architecture* at Huntingdon, Ipswich, and Retford in the Michaelmas Term, and at Bury St Edmunds in the Lent Term, on *Contemporary English Literature* at Derby, and on *The Renaissance* at Saffron Waldon in the Lent Term. Pioneer lectures were given by the Rev A. Caldecott (B.A. 1880) on *The Growth of the British Empire* at Earlestown, and by the Rev Canon W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872) on the same subject at Blackpool.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30th, Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873) was elected a member of the Council of the Society for the year 1900.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on October 30th, the following elections were made: *President*, Mr J. Larmor; *Secretary*, Mr H. E. Baker; *Members of the Council*, Mr W. Bateson, Mr A. C. Seward.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 9th, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880) was elected Treasurer for the ensuing year, and Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) and Mr A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885) Secretaries.

The Adams Prize for 1899 was in June last awarded to Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and Mr G. T. Walker, Fellow of Trinity.

Mr John Elliott (B.A. 1869), F.R.S., C.I.E., formerly Fellow of the College, was appointed Director General of Indian Observatories, with effect from April 1st 1899.

Mr F. A. Slack (B.A. 1875), I.C.S., who is officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, was on July 5th last appointed to act, until further orders, as Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, in addition to his previous duties.

Mr A. E. English, I.C.S., has been transferred to Forest Settlement duty in Burma.

Mr F. X. de Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmedabad, Bombay.

Mr A. K. Cama (B.A. 1895), I.C.S., who has been Assistant Collector in the district of Bijapur, Bombay, was in June last appointed under Section 129, the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, a Magistrate of the First Class in that District.

At the combined examination for first-class Clerkships in the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for Eastern Cadetships, four members of St John's were successful. Mr J. N. Pal (10th Senior Optime 1898), Mr Balak Ram, and Mr F. W. R. Robertson (2nd Class, Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, 1898) obtained appointments in the Indian Civil Service. Mr H. C. Eckhardt (5th Wrangler 1899) obtains an Eastern Cadetship. Twenty-three Cambridge men were successful, Trinity getting six places, Emmanuel and Jesus three each, Clare two, while Trinity Hall, Sidney, Pembroke, King's, and Christ's have one each. Mr Eckhardt's success was noteworthy, as he practically got it on his mathematics alone. Out of his total of 1714 marks, 1531 were for mathematics.

G. F. Visram was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn on the 14th of June last.

The following members of the College were successful at the final examination of The Law Society held on June 12 and 13, 1899: Arthur Frank Alcock (B.A. 1894), Charles Edmondson Cottam (B.A. 1896), Vyvyan Benson Manby (B.A. 1895).

Mr William Tyson Clark (B.A. 1897) was successful at the Intermediate Examination held on June 14.

Mr E. Prescott (B.A. 1889) was in June last elected hon. treasurer of the Merchant Taylors' School Club.

Ds J. P. F. L. de Castro (B.A. 1898) passed in August last the final examination for the associateship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

At the end of last June the Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873) was elected Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School at Sheffield. Mr Haslam came to St John's from Rugby. After taking his degree he was for six years an assistant master at Cheltenham College, then eleven years headmaster of Ripon Grammar School. For the last eight years he has been second master of the Royal Grammar School at Sheffield, during the greater part of the latter two years of that period he has, owing to the illness of his predecessor, acted as headmaster. He has also been for seven years classical lecturer at Sheffield University College.

Ds W. A. Houston (B.A. 1896) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at University College, Liverpool.

Mr E. H. Hensley (B.A. 1884), Headmaster of St Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, was in July last appointed Headmaster of the County School, Sutton.

The Rev F. A. Hibbert (B.A. 1889), who has been assistant master at Denstone College, Staffordshire, since 1891, has been appointed Headmaster of St Cuthbert's College, Worksop, Notts.

Mr Sidney Humphries (B.A. 1889) of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, was in July last appointed Principal of the City of London College in the place of the Rev Prebendary Whittington, who had resigned.

Mr A. S. Kidd (B.A. 1896), recently assistant lecturer in classics at University College, Sheffield, has been appointed to a Mastership in St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, South Africa.

Ds O. F. Diver (B.A. 1897) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Eton.

Ds A. C. Boyde (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Assistant Master of Method at University College, Sheffield.

Ds Bryan (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Lecturer in Physics in the Royal Naval Engineering College, Devonport.

Ds C. S. P. Franklin (B.A. 1898) was on June 29th appointed by the Admiralty to be a Naval Instructor in H.M.'s Fleet.

Ds E. F. Hudson (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Science Master at Churcher's College, Petersfield.

Ds N. G. Powell (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Classical Master at Heidelberg College.

Ds G. S. West (B.A. 1898). Foundation Scholar and Hutchinson Student of the College, was in August last appointed Professor of Natural History at the Royal College of Agriculture, Cirencester. Before coming to St John's Mr West was at the Bradford Technical College, and afterwards at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington.

Ds B. R. Beechey (B.A. 1899) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Stamford Grammar School.

Ds P. L. Babington (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Librarian and Tutor in English to the Medical School in Cairo.

Ds J. R. Brown (B.A. 1899), late Choral Student, has been appointed Assistant Tutor at the Winchester Diocesan Training College.

Ds D. Linney (B.A. 1899) has been appointed a Master at Whitchurch Grammar School, Shropshire.

F. N. Skene has been appointed an Assistant Master at Spondon House School, Derby.

At the quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on Thursday October 26th, Dr D. W. Samways (B.A. 1882), formerly Fellow of the College, M.D. of Cambridge and Paris, and D.Sc. of London, was admitted a Member of the College of Physicians.

The following members of St John's having conformed to the by-laws and regulations had licenses to practice physic granted to them: J. P. Northcott (B.A. 1896), Guy's Hospital, and F. Sanger (B.A. 1897), St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr N. G. Bennett (B.A. 1891), B.C., L.D.S., has been appointed Dental Surgeon to the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, London, N.

Mr Harold Haigh (B.A. 1891), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Medical Officer to the Convalescent Home, Meltham Mills, near Huddersfield.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed a House Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

The following members of the College have been appointed Civil Surgeons on the Army Medical Staff on the Lines of Communication in connexion with the War in South Africa: At No. 1 General Hospital, from Portsmouth, C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895); at No. 2 General Hospital, from Netley, J. H. Pegg (B.A. 1892); at No. 3 General Hospital, from Aldershot, H. R. Langmore (B.A. 1889); at No. 4 General Hospital from Aldershot, A. E. Elliott (B.A. 1891).

Ds T. J. Jehu (B.A. 1898), Scholar of the College, has been elected to a Research Fellowship in the University of Edinburgh.

Ds R. H. Yapp (B.A. 1898), Scholar of the College, was in June last elected to the Frank Smart Studentship for Botany (£100 for two years) at Gonville and Caius College.

The following appointments to Studentships for Graduate Candidates for Holy Orders were made on 17th June last: Ds J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898) to be a Steel Student and Ds C. Elsee (B.A. 1898) to be a Wordsworth Student.

The Brotherton Sanskrit Prize, open to Graduates under the standing of M.A., has been awarded to Ds Pal (B.A. 1898) and Ds Ghosh (B.A. 1898), equal.

Wilson Stuart, advanced Student of the College, has been elected to a Research Fellowship at Owens College, Manchester.

The following June Ordinations should be added to the list in our last number: On the first Sunday after Trinity, June 4, by the Bishop of Chester, the Rev C. R. McKee (B.A. 1895) was ordained Priest; on St Barnabas Day, June 11, the Rev John Goulton (B.A. 1895) was ordained Priest by the Archbishop of York, and Mr J. F. Cross (B.A. 1897) was ordained Deacon by Bishop Royston as Commissary for the Bishop of Liverpool, for the Colonies under Commission from the Bishop of London.

The following Members of the College have also been ordained Deacons: G. T. M. Evans (B.A. 1897), by the Bishop of Durham, on September 24, licensed to St Andrew's, Auckland; W. L. Walter (B.A. 1898), by the Bishop of Ely, on September 24, licensed to Little Wilbraham, co Cambridge; J. D. Coe (B.A. 1899) by the Bishop of St Albans, on October 1, licensed to Holy Trinity, Harrow Green.

The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev E. A. Stuart (B.A. 1876), Vicar of St Matthew's, Bayswater, to be one of the Chaplains of the Lay Helpers' Association for the Diocese of London.

The Rev Thomas Barton Tatham (B.A. 1886), Rector of St Paul, Cleveland, in the Diocese of Brisbane, has been appointed Rector of St Matthew's, Sherwood, in the same Diocese.

The Rev A. Wheeler, (B.A. 1888), who has been Incumbent of Strathalbyn, South Australia, since 1898, was in July last appointed Precentor and Minor Canon of St Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From.</i>	<i>To Be.</i>
Christie, J. J.	(1855)	V. Pontefract	V. Kirk Fenton, Yorks
Robinson, Geo.	(1869)	V. Ulgham	V. Ashington
Bevan, J. A.	(1881)	C. Holy Trinity, Hampstead	P.C. St George's, Great Yarmouth
Gorst, E.L.leF.F.	(1893)	V. Kirby Bellars	V. Cholmondeley Malpas with Bickley, Cheshire
Hopkin, J. L.	(1876)	V. St Mary's, Hull	V. Great Barr, Birmingham
Kiddle, F. G.	(1870)	V. Buckingham	R. Brightwell with Sotwell, Berks
Simkin, T. L. V.	(1883)	V. Bulmer with Walter Belchamp, Suffolk	R. Clovelly, Devon
Harper, C. H. R.	(1890)	Assoc. Sec. C.P.A.S.	R. West Harling, Norfolk
Ram, S. A. S.	(1886)	C. St Augustine's, Pendlebury	V. St Mary's, Hull
Hickling, H.	(1891)	C. Levenshulme, Manchester	P.C. St Andrew's, South Levenshulme
Hockin, A. P.	(1872)	C. St Luke, Old Street	R. Bicknor with Huckingo
Vinter, R. K.	(1869)	V. Kimbolton	V. Marton-cum-Grafton
Williamson, F. J.	(1882)	C. St Andrew's, Radcliffe, Manchester	V. St Ann's, Lydgate
Askwith, H.	(1881)	V. St James, Hereford, and Preb. of Hereford	V. St John's Upper Holloway
Clementson J. S.	(1882)	C. St Mary Abbot's, Kensington	V. St Peter's, Hammer-smith
Dewar, D.	(1884)	Org. Sec. C.E.T.S.. Pet. Dioc. Branch	P.C. South Wigston, with Glen Farva, Lutterworth
Betts, J. A.	(1879)	C. St Giles in the Fields, London	V. St Stephen the Martyr, Portland Town
Finder, H. L.	(1873)	Headmaster Witney Grammar School	V. Blackbourn, Oxon
Adams, Harry J.		C. Drayton, Norfolk	R. Clenchwarton, Norfolk
Rammell, W. H.	(1877)	C. Faversham	R. High Halden
Cavis-Brown, J.	(1878)	V. St John's, Woolwich	R. Shifnal, Salop
Prowde, J.	(1884)	C. Holy Trinity, Carlisle	R. Castlecarrock
Buchanan, A. E.	(1893)	C. St Mary, Radcliffe, Bristol	R. Selworthy
Harvey, J. H.	(1885)	C. North Crawley, Bucks	R. North Crawley
Butler, A.	(1871)	C. Deal	R. St Alphege with St Mary Northgate & All Saints, Canterbury
Petley, J. L. W.	(1885)	C. Sandrock, Sussex	V. Flitwick, Ampthill, Beds.

The Rev H. H. Carlisle (B.A. 1888) was in August last appointed to the Pastorate of Newland (Congregational) Church, Lincoln.

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer in Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered in November last a course of Lectures at Gresham College on "Religion and Morality." The subject of the several lectures were: i, The Moral Sense and Moral Philosophy; ii, The Relation of Religion to Morals; iii, Comparative Ethics among Non-Christian Religions; iv, The Morality of the Christian Gospel

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue: Dr D. MacAlister and Prof. Liveing to be Members of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Agriculture; Mr Marr to be a Member of the General Board of Studies; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Board of Agricultural Studies; Prof A. Macalister to be an additional Examiner in Part II of the Second Examination for the M.B. degree; Mr J. E. Marr to be a Member of the Syndicate to superintend the erection of the Sedgwick Memorial Museum; Mr H. T. E. Barlow to be one of the University Members of the Watch Committee until 9 November 1900; Mr A. I. Tillyard to be a Member of the Board of Agricultural Studies on the nomination of the Council of the Borough of Cambridge; Mr H. Lee Warner to be a Member of the same Board, on the nomination of the Council of the County of Norfolk; Prof W. F. R. Weldon to be an Elector to the Professorship of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy until 20 February 1905; Mr H. F. Baker to be an Examiner for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1900; Dr W. J. Sollas to be an Examiner in Geology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Geology in 1900; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an Examiner in Botany for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Botany in 1900; Mr J. J. Lister to be an Examiner in Zoology for the Natural Sciences Tripos and the Special Examination in Zoology in 1900; Mr W. Bateson and Mr A. C. Seward to be Examiners in Elementary Biology for the First Examination for the Degree of M.B. in the year 1900; Mr E. E. Sikes to be an Examiner in Section D, Part II, of the Classical Tripos 1900; Prof H. M. Gwatkin to be an Examiner for the Historical Tripos in 1900; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Historical Tripos in 1900; Mr W. Bateson to be a Member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate; Mr A. C. Seward to be a Member of the Local Examination and Lectures Syndicate; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the State Medicine Syndicate; Mr J. T. Ward and Mr W. O. Sutcliffe to be Members of the Non-Collegiate Students Board.

The Rev E. J. S. Rudd (B.A. 1863), Rector of Barrow, Suffolk, has been appointed by the Council of the Senate a Governor of the Calthorpe and Edwards Educational Endowments at Ampton.

On Monday, October 23, Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College, was re-elected the Representative of the University on the General Medical Council for five years from 13 November 1899.

The Venerable J. M. Wilson (B.A. 1859), Archdeacon of Manchester, was appointed Lady Margaret's Preacher by the Vice-Chancellor. The sermon was preached on November 5.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*A treatise on the kinetic theory of gases*, S. H. Burbury (Univ. Press); *Tabulated list of Orchard Pests affected by Spraying*, F. V. Theobald (Headley Bros); *The Silurian Rocks of Great Britain*, Vol I, Scotland, with petrological chapter and notes by J. J. H. Teall (Eyre and Spottiswoode); *Destination, Date, and Authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by the Rev H. H. B. Ayles (Univ. Press); *A Manual of Psychology*, Vol II, by G. F. Stout (Clive); *The Jewish Year Book for 5660 (1899—1900)*, edited by Joseph Jacobs (Greenberg); *Two sermons on some of the mutual influences of Theology and the Natural Sciences, Preached in St Mary's Church, Dover, on September 17, 1899, during the Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science*, by the Ven Archdeacon Wilson (Macmillans); *The Centenary of the Electric Current, 1799—1899; being a lecture delivered before the British Association at Dover, September 18, 1899*, by Professor J. A. Fleming (The Electrician Printing Company); *Caesar, Gallic War, Books iv and v*, by St J. Basil Wynne-Willson (Blackwood's); *The Bubonic Plague*, by E. H. Hankin (The Pioneer Press, Allahabad) with vernacular editions; *William F. Moulton, A Memoir*, by W. Fiddian Moulton (Isbister); *Memoirs and Correspondence by Mme D'Epinay, Translated with introduction and brief notes*, by J. H. Freese, 3 vols. (H. S. Nichols); *Billiards mathematically treated*, by G. W. Hemming Q.C. (Macmillans); *Reservation of the Sacraments*, Mr L. T. Dibdin's speech at Lambeth, July 1899 (Bemrose); *Dean Merivale, Autobiography, with selections from his correspondence*, edited by his daughter (Arnold); *Text-book of Physical Chemistry*, R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnold); *A short course of Elementary Plane Trigonometry*, C. Pendlebury (Bell); *Aether and Matter*; *Adams Prize Essay*, J. Larmor (University Press); *Fossil Plants*, Vol. ii, A. C. Seward (University Press); *Art of Enamelling upon Metals*, H. H. S. Cunynghame (Constable); *The Living Races of Mankind*, H. N. Hutchinson (Hutchinson); *The Scientific Study of Scenery*, J. E. Marr (Methuen); *Practical Physics*, H. Stroud (Methuen); *General Elementary Science*, by J. T. Dunn and V. A. Mundella (Methuen); *The Story of Thought and Feeling*, F. Rylands (Newnes); *Text Book of Palaeontology*, T. T. Groom (Swan Sonnenschein); *Abstract of the Diary of John Palmer M.A., Professor of Arabic and Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge; Travels in the Levant 1805-7*, by the Rev J. B. Pearson (University Press); *Tales from Boccaccio*, translated with an introduction by J. Jacobs (Allen); *Shakespeare's Sonnets, Reconsidered and in part re-arranged with introductory chapters, Notes and a Reprint of the original 1609 Edition*, by S. Butler (Longmans).

A considerable part of the library belonging to the late Mr P. T. Main, consisting chiefly of Scientific works and serials and amounting to upwards of 1000 volumes, has been presented by his relatives to the College Library. In pursuance of the

wishes of the donors the collections will be preserved intact in separate presses. Each volume has the following book plate :

HUNC LIBRUM E LIBRIS
PHILIPPI T. MAIN, A.M.
COLLEGII SOCII
EJUSDEM COGNATI SUPERSTITES.
HUIC BIBLIOTHECÆ
DONO DEDERUNT
A. S. MDCCCLXXXVIII.

Several Changes have to be recorded on the Editorial Staff of *The Eagle*. Mr E. E. Sikes has resigned his office of Senior Editor, which he has held since 1894. To this Mr J. H. Beith has been elected. An election was held on Saturday November 11th to fill two vacancies. After a spirited contest S. M. Douglas and J. H. Towle were elected. G. W. Williams was then elected to fill the place vacated by Mr Beith.

At an election at the Union Society, held on Tuesday, November 28, P. B. Haigh and H. S. Van Zijl were elected members of the Standing Committee for the Lent Term 1900.

During the past summer and autumn many of the portraits belonging to the College have been cleaned and restored, during the process some inscriptions on the pictures have come to light. One of the most interesting is that on the picture of Thomas Wentworth, which hangs in the Hall. This reads as follows :—

Thomas Wentworth Armiger, Illustris et Nob[ilis]
V..... Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouse
Filius, Coll. Div. Joh. Cantabrigiae A.M. Aet
Suæ 21. Novemb. 13. A.D. 1714
per J. Richardson.

In the account of the College Portraits given by the late Rev A. Freeman (*Eagle*, Vol xi, p. 363-4) the subject of this portrait is wrongly identified.

His entry in the College Register is as follows: Thomas Wentworth, born at Tidmington Worcestershire, son of the Honourable Thomas Wentworth of Wentworth Woodhouse, Yorkshire; admitted Fellow commoner, tutor and Surety Mr Goodwyn, 15 May 1707, "annos ægens 14".

Mr Freeman identifies the portrait as that of Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, who was second Son of Sir William Wentworth, High Sheriff, Yorkshire. But this the College Admission Register shows to be a mistake. The following seems to be the correct account of the original of the portrait.

Thomas Watson Wentworth, his father, was third son of Sir Edward Watson (Second Baron Rockingham) by Lady Anne Wentworth, daughter of Thomas first Earl of Strafford. This Thomas Watson succeeded at the death of his uncle, William

Wentworth Earl of Strafford, to the bulk of that nobleman's estate, and assumed the additional name of Wentworth. He was M.P. for Higham Ferrers and afterwards for Malton in the reign of Queen Anne. He married Alice, only daughter of Sir Thomas Proby, Bart. of Elton, Hunts and died in 1723. Thomas Watson Wentworth, his only son, whose portrait hangs in our Hall, was born 13th November 1693. He entered the College as we have seen in 1707 and had the degree of M.A. conferred on him in 1708. He was M.P. for Malton in 1715 and from 1722 to 1727. He was created a Knight of the Bath 27th May 1725. He was M.P. for the County of York 1727-1728. He was created Baron Wentworth of Malton 28th May 1728; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the West Riding of the County of York 10th August 1733; Custos Rotulorum for the North Riding 10th August 1733. He was created Baron Waith and Harrowden, Viscount Higham of Higham Ferrers and Earl of Matton 19th November 1733. He was a Privy Councillor of Ireland. He succeeded his cousin as sixth Baron Rockingham 26th February 1746, and was created Marquis of Rockingham 16th April 1746. He died 14th December 1750 and was buried in York Minster.

A Brass has been placed in the Church of Marston Morteyne, Beds, to the memory of Canon Tylcote formerly Rector of the Parish. The inscription is as follows:—

In Memory of

Thomas Tylcote B.D., J.P.

Son of Samuel and Frances Tylcote

Fellow and Dean of St. John's College, Cambridge

Hon. Canon of Ely and 45 years Rector of Marston Morteyne.

Born June 3rd 1798; Died All Saints' Day 1882.

Also of Elizabeth his wife

Daughter of Joseph and Catharine Woodcock Fereday,

One of the representatives of the ancient Barony of Dudley.

Born April 9th, 1815; Died Feb. 19th, 1898.

A white marble tablet has recently been placed in Clifton Parish Church by several of the congregation in memory of the late Rev Talbot Aden Ley Greaves (B.A. 1850). A portion of the inscription is taken from Mr Greaves' farewell Sermon on 25th October 1991, the day on which his official connexion with the parish as Vicar ended.

JOHNIANA.

We take the following from the Magazine of University College School, London:

ROBERT TUCKER.

Mr Tucker's resignation of the Senior Mathematical Mastership at the close of last Session will have caused a universal feeling of loss and regret among his pupils and colleagues of University College School. A long-used

privilege is hard to relinquish, and Mr Tucker's work and name and personality will be sadly missed by the Foundation, which had enjoyed his devoted services for four-and-thirty years. But the feeling of regret, immediate and inevitable though it may be, must insensibly yield to a happier and more generous sentiment. It will be the desire to make grateful acknowledgment of uncounted benefits, and to show an ungrudging acquiescence in his well-earned retirement, that will animate the final farewell spoken by his numerous beneficiaries.

And they, surely, are legion. Year in and year out has the mathematician patiently toiled at his appointed task. Generation after generation of school-boys has he laboured earnestly to convert into capable geometers and expert algebraists. Old pupils of to-day, to whom school-days are already a fading recollection, were rocking in their cradles when their destined preceptor first took up the chalk and duster at U. C. S. For each and all he has done his best; and all may be grateful, even though Fortune forbids to human enterprise the uniformity of success it deserves. Some, born with a happy intuition for elimination and a natural instinct for asymptotes, have hung upon his words and made themselves worthy of his tutelage. Those, perchance, following in his professional footsteps, have already learnt somewhat of the weight of the torch he has carried so well. Others, with a genius running in alien directions, have listened wondering and lived unconvinced. Even these, maybe, can still recall with profit the early lessons of truth and integrity that attached themselves to the legitimate assumption of a "converse" or the nice discrimination of an ambiguous sign. But, whatever the diversity of mere calculable advantage, all at least will agree in the pleasure with which they look back to the intercourse they were privileged to hold with so patient a taskmaster, so ardent a geometer, and so courteous a gentleman.

No place or occasion could be more suitable than this in which to attempt to set down some brief account of Mr Tucker's life and writings. May his new leisure assure a long and happy continuance of both! The following details, gleanings from public prints and private confidences, are here permitted to be gathered, as it were of right and privilege, by the pen of an old pupil; and they will assuredly be of interest to all who would desire some small memento of so good a friend.

Robert Tucker was born at Walworth in Surrey on April 26, 1832. For his ancestry,—he finds phonetic assurance of royal origin by direct descent from the first king of Troy; and adopts, in just consequence, the Horatian motto, "*Nil desperandum Teucro duce.*" To come to later times, however, and surer history, his immediate forefathers were men of the Isle of Wight, migrates probably from Devon or Dorset; and his near kinsmen, if not of royal blood, were at least, for the most part, of military profession, and therein did good service for the king. His father, Robert Tucker (who died in his son's early infancy), was in the Commissariat branch of the army during the Peninsular War. His mother, Fanny Tucker, was daughter (husband and wife being second cousins) of Richard Tucker, who was for many years in His Majesty's Customs. Uncles on both sides followed careers of equal loyalty. His father's brother, Richard Tucker, served also in the Commissariat in the Peninsular War, and afterwards was manciple* at the Charterhouse. He counted Lord Hill and Sir Duncan McGregor among his patrons. On the other side, the mother's brother, W. J. A. Tucker, served in a like capacity in the Crimea, and received the titular rank of Major in 1860. This latter uncle died only so recently as February, 1897.

Sprung from such a stock, Robert Tucker was nevertheless destined for an academic career, and the early training, which laid the foundation, was found first at a school in Newport. Here he met with a veritable "*Orbilius plagosus*," as he tells, in the headmaster, Alexander Clarke, a notable man in his day; whose ferule descended many a time upon Robert's reluctant

* "A gentil Maunciple was there of a temple."—*Chaucer*.

(and, as one believes, innocent) palm. Edward J. L. Scott, afterwards to be Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian of the British Museum, was here one of his school-fellows. Later, he found himself transferred to the "Woodard" School at New Shoreham, of which the temporary head was his cousin, Henry Jacobs, Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and now Dean of Christchurch, N.Z. It was with his cousin's assistance and advice that he became a candidate for a sizarship at St John's College, Cambridge. The first attempt met with no success; but a second, in the following year, was rewarded, and the Johnian freshman entered upon his University career in the Michaelmas term of 1851.

St John's in those days was doubtless not greatly different from the St John's of to-day; yet, at least, some present features must be counted new, and some few old ones have disappeared. The *Eagle*, the faithful chronicle of all good Johnians since 1858, was not then fledged. In the matter of College examinations the *viva voce* and the "Seven Devils" had yet to disappear. The latter, thus profanely nick-named, was nothing worse than an examination paper in algebra, consisting of seven problem-puzzles of the most trying description, in which the data mostly translated themselves into simultaneous equations in an appalling number of unknowns. The mathematical "vivas," then still extant, must have been truly a terror. Imagine being asked to expand $\tan x$ in series to the first few terms as a mental exercise! Such is one of our friend's recollections, nor did his success stop at the first term. How many of us would undertake to get beyond the cheerful x with which we should promptly start?

The reward of steady work did not fail: three years later he was promoted to a Foundation Scholarship, and in the Tripos list of 1855 he came out 35th Wrangler. The year was a notable one for Johnian successes; no less than ten names (including the Senior, second, and third Wranglers) appearing in the first class. The newly-made Wrangler next turned his attention to Hebrew, gaining a prize for his efforts, and afterwards to Moral Science, in which he was beaten only by his friend Leonard Courtney, second Wrangler of the same year, now the Right Honourable Member for Bodmin. He recalls a walking tour with Courtney, planned to include several of the English battle-fields, Bosworth, Naseby, Worcester, &c. This they accomplished in a costume of Courtney's own designing, which proved attractive of much curious attention. At Birmingham, he tells, a boy, staring open-mouthed at our pedestrians, was challenged by a companion "whether he had never seen a man before." "Not two like *them*" was the retort. At Oakham matters reached a climax. Their private room was invaded by the excited populace, to whom it had to be explained that they were *not* Paddy Noon and Paddy Gell, two noted prize-fighters who were expected. Of details of the costume no description is forthcoming, but the impression it produces may serve to assist conjecture.

Mr Tucker's special subject of study at the time was Hebrew, and he had the intention, for a while, to undertake the Voluntary Theological Tripos (soon afterwards abolished). His plans, however, were changed, and he soon afterwards took his first Mastership under the Rev. J. R. Pears, of Windlesham, Bagshot. The school acted as a preparatory for Haileybury. On the roll were several names, as Halliday, Currie, Oliphant, and others of well-known Indian fame. After eighteen months spent here, there followed a short period of mastership at a private school (Mr. John Ogle's) in St John's Wood, where he met for the first time Mr R. Tapson, afterwards his colleague at U. C. S. In February, 1859, he took his M.A., and went as master to the school of the Rev J. A. Wall, at Portarlington. Here he taught with success for five years. Among his pupils he recalls with pride the name of W. M. J. Morgan, who afterwards took a brilliant degree at Trinity College, Dublin, and became Headmaster of the Royal School, Armagh. In 1864 he returned to the Isle of Wight, and there enjoyed nearly a year's rest. After this he once more took a mastership; this time at Brighton College, where he had part charge of the Civil and Military Department; and with this the roving portion of his career may be said to have terminated.

It was in the years 1865-6 that his fortunes, professional and domestic, became consolidated. In September, 1865, University College School had need of a successor to the late G. C. De Morgan as Mathematical Master: and it was by Professor Key's appointment, influenced chiefly by the warm support of his candidature by Isaac Todhunter, that Mr Tucker was chosen for the post which he has filled so long and so well. In the same year was founded the London Mathematical Society, and in October Mr Tucker was elected a member. This was soon followed by his election to the Council, and in November, 1867, by his appointment to the Honorary Secretaryship. This office he holds to the present day. In April, 1866, his marriage took place with Elisabeth, the only daughter of William Byles, of Freshwater, by whom he has three daughters. The year 1871 saw a new undertaking in the shape of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching. The impulse responsible for its origin was due to a correspondence in *Nature*, in which Mr Tucker took part; and it found its success in the influence and geometrical enthusiasm of himself and others. This Association he first served in the capacity of Local Secretary for London, and subsequently as Honorary Secretary and Vice-President.

The energies of a busy life, however, were far from being exhausted by these claims on his time. Contributions from his pen to the mathematical columns of the *Educational Times* have been supplied with scarcely an intermission from 1863 up to the present time. His memorial and biographical notices of Gauss, Sylvester, Chasles, Spottiswoode, and Hirst, together with reviews of mathematical works innumerable, may be found in *Nature*. Others in the *Academy*, the *Saturday Review*, and the *Journal of Education*. Nor are his contributions to scientific literature confined to things mathematical; as reference to the *Journal of Botany* and the *Royal Society's Catalogue* will shew. Add to this the annual undertaking of examination duties of the magnitude of the South Kensington, The College of Preceptors and the Education Department examinations, and one may indeed begin to wonder what cheerful assiduity may not accomplish, and accomplish satisfactorily and well.

As a geometer, Mr Tucker is widely known as one of the devoted band of discoverers who have created the modern Geometry of the Triangle. His name in this respect finds itself in honourable association with those of Brocard, Lemoine, and Neuberg. Among the many contributions he has made to the Science it is only fitting that at last one representative theorem of his discovery should bear his name and fame down to posterity. This duty will be ably undertaken by the family of circles, now universally known as "Tucker's Circles." Is it permissible to insert here a brief and mitigated description of them? Or would even a popular version offend the eye of the lay reader? It seems doubtful. As classical quotations made in the presence of ladies were once deemed unseemly, so even now is it thought something of a misdemeanour to inflict the technicalities of Mathematics upon the general ear. The modern Geometry of the Triangle lies, unfortunately, still outside the schedule of liberal education of the average Englishman. Let him be indulgent, however, for a moment. Let him concede, at least, two triangles with parallel sides, their vertices upon concurrent lines, and the point of concurrence their common symmedian point. Then six points shall appear, the intersection of their sides, lying all upon one and the same circle—and the same circle is, in all truth and verity, a "Tucker's Circle." If the statement is unpardonable, the indiscretion is, at least, achieved, and the mischief beyond repair.

Mr Tucker will take with him into his retirement the hearty good wishes of all his friends and pupils, past and present. There are many who owe their successes to his solicitude: and there can be none who have not been the better for knowing him, whether as man or mathematician. His natural wish for greater leisure after so many years of hard work should command the respect and sympathy that it deserves. But it may hardly avail to save him from periodical intrusions upon his privacy upon the Old Boy anxious to talk over old times. Wherefore let one who has often abused the kindly hospi-

talities that greet a visitor condone the offence as far as may be by a warning to others. Let due and considerate regard be had to the bundle of blue pencils that wait idle on the table, and the stacks of tape-tied bundles that stand impatient in the corner of the room; and let it be remembered, however grateful the cup of tea, and however pleasant the chat, that an hour less in the afternoon means an hour more before next day's breakfast. The advice is axiomatic if occult. It may suitably be final.

GEOFFREY T. BENNETT.

At St John's a vast undertaking is now in progress—to form a new Court on the western side of the Cam. It is to be lamented that ground could not be obtained on the same side of the ancient College, which might at the same time have added a noble ornament to the town. The present building will be visible only from the walks and road at the backs of the Colleges; and the ground is so unfavourable that the mere foundation is reported to have been made at a formidable expense (£20,000). But the appearance when finished will be truly grand. It will form a very large Court, built of stone (I believe), and calculated to contain more than a hundred sets of apartments. It will have a magnificent front towards the walks, and is to communicate with the present College by a bridge, which is to be so formed as to make part of a cloister extending through the whole length of the southern front. The designs are very striking, and do great honour to the artist, Mr Rickman, here first employed in this University. At present the walls do not rise more than three or four feet above the ground. The reported cost of the foundation will hardly seem extraordinary when it is known that it stands entirely upon arches, which rest upon piles driven deep into the solid ground below the swamp.

[From a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1827].

A correspondent sends us the following extract from the Lansdowne MS. 846, fol. 162 in the British Museum. It is an account of the celebrated Soulderne Ghost Story (see *Eagle*, Vol. xvi, p. 17).

There was one Mr Shaw, sometime fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge but left ye Coll: to take a liveing this Gent Sitting in his Study heard a knocking att ye Doore wch when he oppened hee saw ye Appricion of one Mr Nailor who dyed fellow of St John's about 5 yeares agoe att wch Mr Shaw was Something Supprised but recollecting himselfe hee speake to him & asked him severall questions among ye Rest hee asked him whether hee was well hee tould him yes then hee asked him whether hee saw any of his old acquaintance there hee tould him noe wch Tis sd troubled Mr Shaw very much then ye spirit tould him yt hee & Dr Thurlin president of St John's & Mr Orchard one of ye fellows should dye yt yeare since wch time Mr Shaw & Mr Orchard are dead & Dr Thurlin is now very ill Mr Shaw likewise asked him whether hee should not see him againe before his death hee sd hee doubt'd itt would not bee granted hee staid with him abote 2 hours drew a Chaire and sett downe by ye fire but would not Suffer Mr Shaw to touch him & charged when hee went away hee should not looke after him All this was Attested by Mr Shaw before his death to one Mr Groves fellow of St John's but desired him not to make itt known before his death wch hee did not Mr Shaw dyed as hee was reading prayers in ye Deske.

endorsed: Coppye of a letter sent to one in Norwich by one in Cambridge.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1899.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
Paranjpye, R. P.	40 Field, A. B. (<i>br</i>)	75 Clements, T.
(<i>br Senior Wrangler</i>)	40 Rudol, W. A. (<i>br</i>)	76 Cradock, J. D.
5 Eckhardt, H. C.	52 Beechey, B. R.	78 Sills, T. B.
14 Wills, J. J. (<i>br</i>)	54 Linney, D.	
18 Bloom, E. F. D. (<i>br</i>)		
26 Chadwick, R. A. (<i>br</i>)		
30 Allen, A. R. (<i>br</i>)		
30 Browning, G. A. (<i>br</i>)		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class 1. Division 1.
Ds Hudson, R. W. H. T.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>
Kerry, W.	Cox, S. J.	Davidson, E.
Tudor Owen, C. W.	Nunn, H. P. V.	
<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>
Moxon, T. A.	Groos, A. W. J.	Carliell, E. F.
Wace, E. G. B.	<i>Division 3.</i>	
	Moore, J. L.	

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS.

<i>Part I. Third Class.</i>	<i>Part II. Second Class.</i>
<i>Div. 1.</i> Gibbs, C. S.	Ds Jehu, T. J.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Part I. First Class.</i>	<i>Part II. First Class.</i>
Ds Pearce, R. F.	Ds Walter, W. L. (<i>alone</i>)
<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>
Coe, J. D.	Ds Hennessy, T. H.
	(of Jesus, formerly of St John's).

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS, Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Brown, J. R.	Adams, J.	Ds Ghosh, B. C.
Harnett, W. L.	Crowther, C. R.	Irving, H. B.
Lewton-Brain, L.	Evans, W. I.	Leighton, F. F.
May, O.	Goyder, F. W.	Pemberton, W. P. D.
Wyeth, F. J.	Paramore, W. E.	Rix, W. A.
	Scarborough, O. L.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Ds Yapp, R. H.	Howard, A.	Ds Hudson, E. F.
		Rudge, W. A. D.

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Alexander, M.	May, H. R. D.	Trehern, E. C.
	Russell, A. F.	De Mel, V. F. J.

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Winfield, P. H. (<i>senior</i>)	Sharples, O. E. L.
Ds Cook, B. M. (<i>2nd</i>)	Ds Arundale, G. S.
	Babington, P. L.
	Ds McDonnell, T. F. R.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Part I. Third Class.</i>	<i>Part II. Third Class.</i>
Moore, C. H.	Orr, J. W.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

<i>Third Class.</i>
Burgess, H. N.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>
Walker, M.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1899.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<i>3rd Year (Dec. 1898).</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Eckhardt	Casson	Cama, C. N.
Paranjype	Robinson, M. H.	Kidner
—	Balak Ram	Rose
Bloom	Chalmers	Cama, B. N.
Wills, J. J.		Race
Allen, A. R.		—
Browning, G. A. }		Franklin
Field, A. B. }		Gharpurey
Rudd		Stradling
		Scott
		Webb
		Roseveare

CLASSICS.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
Kerry	Haigh	Douglas, S. M.
Moxon	Towle	Armstrong
Wace	Edwardes, H. F. E.	
Groos		

NATURAL SCIENCES.

<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
(<i>in alphabetical order.</i>)	(<i>in alphabetical order.</i>)
Fletcher	Browning, H. A.
Harding, A. J.	Crocker
	Field, J. H.
	Gregory
	King
	Wakely
	Williams, G. W.

MEDIEVAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

<i>First Year. First Class.</i>
Atkins.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

First Year. First Class.

Latif

HERSCHEL PRIZE.

(for Astronomy)

Eckhardt

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.

MacDonnell

Second Year.

Babington

First Year.

Purser

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP.

(for research in Zoology and Botany).

Ds West, G. S.

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

First Year. First Class.

Paton

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZES.

Ds Hart, J. H. A.

Ds Elsee

Woolley }

HEBREW PRIZE.

Senior

READING PRIZES.

Ticehurst }

Haigh }

NEWCOMBE PRIZE.

(for Moral Philosophy).

Ds Jehu

HOCKIN PRIZE.

(for Physics).

Not awarded.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.

Eckhardt

Second Year.

Casson

Haigh

Harding, A. J.

First Year.

Atkins

Cama, C. N.

Douglas, S. M.

Wakely

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Paranjpye

Winfield }

Kerry }

COLLEGE PRIZES.

(Research Students).

Ds Douglas, A. H.

Vincent

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

<i>ns</i>	Adams	<i>c</i>	Kerry
<i>m</i>	Bloom	<i>ns</i>	Lewton-Brain
<i>m</i>	Browning, G. A.	<i>c</i>	Moxon
<i>ns</i>	Browning, H. A.	<i>ns</i>	May, O.
<i>m</i>	Casson	<i>ics</i>	Pal
<i>l</i>	Ds Cook, B. M.	<i>m</i>	Paranjpye
<i>c</i>	Douglas, S. M.	<i>m</i>	Race
<i>m</i>	Eckhardt	<i>m</i>	Rudd
<i>th</i>	Ds Elsee	<i>ns</i>	Rudge
<i>ns</i>	Gregory	<i>c</i>	Tudor Owen
<i>c</i>	Haigh	<i>ns</i>	Wakely
<i>th</i>	Ds Hart, J. H. A.	<i>mech s</i>	Walker
<i>m</i>	Havelock	<i>ns</i>	Williams, G. W.
<i>ns</i>	Howard	<i>m</i>	Wills, J. J.
<i>m</i>	Ds Hudson, R. W. H. T.	<i>l</i>	Winfield
<i>mor s</i>	Ds Jehu	<i>ns</i>	Ds Yapp

FOUNDATION SCHOLARS ELECTED.

<i>l</i>	Alexander	<i>m</i>	Chadwick	<i>m</i>	Kidner
<i>m</i>	Allen, A. R.	<i>m</i>	Chalmers	<i>ics</i>	Robertson, F. W. R.
<i>med. l</i>	Atkins	<i>c</i>	Edwardes, H. F. E.	<i>m</i>	Robinson, M. H.
<i>m</i>	Balak Ram	<i>ns</i>	Fletcher	<i>c</i>	Towle
<i>ns</i>	Brown, J. R.	<i>ns</i>	Harding, A. J.	<i>th</i>	Ds Walter
<i>m</i>	Cama, B. N.	<i>ns</i>	Harnett	<i>th</i>	Woolley
<i>m</i>	Cama, C. N.				

EXHIBITIONERS.

ns Field, J. H.
m Gharpurey
ns King
or. l Latif

m Lockton
mech Paton
m Rose
m Scott

heb Senior
ns Ticehurst
ns Wyeth

m mathematics; c classics; ns natural science; l law; th theology;
mech s mechanical science; mor s moral science; med l mediæval and modern
languages; or l oriental languages; heb hebrew; ics Indian Civil Service.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1898.

Foundation Scholarships of £80:

(for Mathematics) Cunningham, E. (Owen's School, Islington.
" " Goddard, H. (Wyggeston School, Leicester).

Foundation Scholarship of £60:

(for Classics) Norwood, G. (Royal Grammar School, Sheffield).

Minor Scholarships of £60:

(for Mathematics) Slator, F. (Burton-on-Trent Grammar School).
(for Classics) Marrs, F. W. (Manchester Grammar School).
(for Natural Science) Simpson, G. C. E. (Mill Hill School).
(for History) Benians, E. A. (Private Study).

Foundation Scholarships of £40:

(for Mathematics) Kennett, W. H. (Christ's Hospital).
King, G. K. (Christ's Hospital).
(for Classics) Laver, L. S. (Nottingham High School).

Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibition of £33 6s. 8d. for 3 years
(open pro hac vice):

(for Mathematics and Natural Science) } Hough, J. P. (Mason University College,
Birmingham).

Johnson Exhibition of £20 for 4 years (open pro hac vice):

(for Natural Science) Mitchell, B. E. (Brighton Grammar School).

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the subjects see Vol. xx, p. 738).

First Year: E. P. Hart.

Deserving of honourable mention: G. W. Williams.

Second Year: G. M. Laidlaw.

Third Year: P. L. Babington.

EXHIBITIONS LIMITED TO SCHOOLS, 30 September 1899.

Exhibition.		School.
Johnson:	S. G. Teakle	(Oakham).
Lupton and Hebblethwaite:	W. B. Marshall	(Sedburgh).
Somerset:	F. B. Marrs	(Manchester).

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

(Elected 20 November 1899; commencing residence October 1900).

Scholarships:

Phillips, S. H., Cheltenham College, £80 for Mathematics.
Horowitz, S., Manchester Grammar School, £80 for Classics.
Parnell, T., Northampton and County School, £80 for Natural Science.
Gold, E., Mason University College, £60 for Mathematics.
Jenkins, H. B., Liverpool Institute, £60 for Mathematics.

Scholarships:

- Booker, E., City of London School, £60 for Classics.
 Laidlaw, P. P., Leys School, Cambridge, £60 for Natural Science.
 Beacall, T., Merchant Venturers' Technical College, Bristol, £40 for Natural Science.
 Garle Browne, J. B., Pocklington School, £40 for History.
 How, J. C. H., Pocklington School, £40 for Hebrew.

Somerset Exhibitions (open pro hac vice):

- French, R. T. G., Central Foundation School, London, for Natural Science.
 Robinson, T. H., Mill Hill School, for Classics.

Dowman Exhibition (open pro hac vice):

- Webber, H. M., Brighton Technical College, for Natural Science.

Exhibitions:

- Wood, E., Hymers College, Hull, £30 for Mathematics.
 Smith, W. B., Durham School, £30 for Classics.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—R. F. Scott. *1st Captain*—J. H. Beith. *2nd Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Hon. Secretary*—J. M. Gaskell. *Jun. Treas.*—W. M. Royds. *1st Lent Captain*—R. C. Browning. *2nd Lent Captain*—P. B. Haigh. *3rd Lent Captain*—M. B. Briggs. *Additional Captain*—M. C. Cooper.

Long Vacation.

At Bedford Regatta a light four rowed over the course to retain possession of the Grand Challenge Cup, there being no other competitors. The four was composed as follows:—J. H. Beith (*bow*), H. E. H. Oakeley (2), J. E. Pellow (3), P. B. Haigh (*stroke*).

A Clinker four also entered for the Junior Fours, but were beaten in the first round.

At the Cambridge Amateur Regatta the following crew won the Senior Fours:—J. H. Beith (*bow*), H. E. H. Oakeley (2), J. E. Pellow (3), L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (*stroke*), O. V. Payn (*cox*).

Michaelmas Term.

The *Pearson and Wright Sculls* were rowed on Nov. 2, and were won by A. E. K. Kirk, who beat A. K. Macdonald by 30 yards.

The *Andrews and Maple Freshmen's Sculls*, held over from last year, were won by M. C. Cooper.

The L.M.B.C. Trials were rowed on Nov. 24. Eight crews entered, three in the senior division and five in the junior.

In the first heat of the Juniors the eight stroked by W. E. Paramore proved the fastest, beating K. C. Browning's eight

by 30 yards and P. H. Winfield's by a good deal more. In the second heat G. Hazlerigg's crew easily beat that stroked by E. H. Pascoe.

The final was won in good style by Paramore's crew, who were well together and won by 30 yards. Hazlerigg's crew made an excellent race, but were badly handicapped by the fact that they had lost their five two days before.

In the Seniors three boats started. They consisted of the so-called Rugger and Soccer eights, and a crew consisting of six freshmen, with J. H. Towle and F. Worthington at stroke and seven.

At the start Douglas' (Rugger) crew gained rapidly on Chell's (Soccer), and went away slightly from Towle's. This advantage was increased up to the Plough. Here Towle's eight suddenly got together and began to come up. They continued to gain all the way to the finish, rowing very well in the rough water of the Long Reach, but Douglas' crew just managed to win by about two seconds, Chell's crew being a bad third. Time 8 mins. 38 secs.

Although the rowing was in no way conspicuously good, the general average was very much better than usual, especially among the lower boats. There is plenty of rough material for the Lents.

The coxing throughout was admirable.

The following were the winning crews :

<i>Senior.</i>		<i>Junior.</i>	
1	J. F. L. Southam (<i>bow</i>)	1	E. A. Weston (<i>bow</i>)
2	C. E. Sidebotham	2	S. R. Brown
3	C. A. L. Senior	3	R. S. C. H. Wood
4	A. C. Dundas	4	Abdul Latif
5	W. H. Roseveare	5	J. Lister
6	C. W. Bennett	6	S. G. Teakle
7	E. Johnston	7	G. A. Browning
	S. M. Douglas (<i>stroke</i>)		W. E. Paramore (<i>stroke</i>)
	C. S. Perkins (<i>cox</i>)		H. C. Sandall (<i>cox</i>)

The *Colquhouns* were rowed on Nov. 14, 15, 16. There were ten entries. Only one member of the L.M.B.C. competed, A. E. K. Kirk; he was beaten in the second round after a plucky race by the eventual winner. The best race was that between R. H. Sanderson and C. J. M. Adie, of 1st Trinity, Adie being just beaten by half a second. In the final Sanderson beat C. M. Steele, of Trinity Hall, in 8 mins. 6 secs.—6 secs. worse than record.

The Scratch Fours were rowed on Dec. 1. The racing was not good, but there was plenty of excitement. Several appalling disasters took place, but there were no casualties. The following crew won out of ten which entered:—E. A. Weston, C. W. Bennett, M. C. Cooper, K. C. Browning, C. M. Stevenson.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1898-99.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance of 1898	2	0 2	Cash due to Treasurer ..	0	6 6
„ Grant from Amalgamated Athletic Club	422	0 0	To Logan, Rent and Service	70	0 0
„ Entrance Fees, Fines, &c.	13	2 6	„ Logan, Repairs and Renewals	75	14 5
Overdraft at Bank	11	4 6	„ C.U.B.C. Assessment Entrance	77	4 9
			„ Fees and Tickets..	11	11 0
			„ Metcalfe (Horse hire)	28	18 6
			„ Callaby (care of Horses)	2	5 6
			„ Foister (Washing) ...	15	12 0
			„ Ayling (for Oars)	40	0 0
			„ Pembroke Boat Club for Light Ship....	20	0 0
			„ Munsey (for Prizes) ..	30	17 6
			„ Water Rates.....	3	12 3
			„ Gas Rates	0	9 10
			„ Materials for repairs..	13	0 10
			<i>Petty cash payments :</i>		
			(a) Senior Treasurer.		
			Bills (Sundries)	4	17 4
			Wages	12	0 0
			(b) Junior Treasurer.		
			Wages	26	10 6
			Ferry and Locks	4	1 0
			Bills (Sundries)	7	5 0
			To Bank charges.....	0	14 9
			Cash in hand	3	5 6
	£448	7 2		£448	7 2

R. F. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, H. R. TOTTENHAM.

THE NEW BOAT HOUSE FUND.

Contributions to the New Boat House Fund continue to come in. The Master has provided the site by increasing his previous gift by £200. Further subscriptions to the amount of £94 11s. 6d. have been received, thus bringing up the total to £1784 7s. 8d.

2 Possession of the site will be obtained on the 25th of March next, and it is intended to commence building operations forthwith. Economy will be practised, but the cost of preparing the site, fencing, and building will be considerable. It is therefore to be hoped that many members of the Club and College will yet send their contributions to the Fund.

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—A. Chapple.*Secretary*—W. Stradling.

Matches played 20. Won 7. Drawn 9. Lost 4.

The L.V.C.C. had on the whole a satisfactory season; at the beginning of the vacation, when apparently at its full strength, the team met with reverses; but after the first fortnight not a single match was lost with the exception of the very last one.

The team was strongest in batting and weakest in bowling. The fielding throughout was decidedly good.

Matches won—Sidney and Trinity Hall, United College Servants, St Giles', King's and Clare, College Mission, Mr Diver's XI., St John's Dons.

Matches drawn—Pembroke, Jesus, Trinity, Victoria, Caius, Pembroke, St John's College Servants, Granta, St Giles.

Matches lost—Caius, King's and Clare, Old Leysians, Christ's.

In the following lists of averages the scores and bowling analysis in the three matches against the Dons, the College Mission, and the College Servants are not included:—

Batting Averages.

	No. of Innings.	Total Runs.	Times not out.	Highest Score.	Average.
W. Stradling	15	593	3	115*	49'4
R. P. Gregory	11	193	4	67*	27'5
H. K. Addison	15	360	1	99	25'7
J. H. Franklin	15	332	0	52	22'1
H. F. E. Edwardes	10	163	2	61	20'3
A. Chapple	6	118	0	73	19'6
D. C. A. Morrison	8	142	0	53	17'7
M. Said	15	244	1	68	17'3
H. E. H. Oakeley	7	104	1	38	17'3
O. V. Payne	7	109	0	50	15'5
N. S. Hoare	7	87	1	31	14'8
F. Fletcher	3	34	0	27	11'3
R. H. Crofton	8	49	2	29*	8'1
W. H. Roseveare	7	23	3	13*	5'7
R. T. Race	6	21	0	13*	3'5

Also batted:—Rev H. T. E. Barlow, 9 and 11; B. P. Walker, 21 and 8*; W. Sneath, 13* and 0; E. L. Hadfield, 3* and 7; T. S. Fox, 19.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Averages
A. Chapple	28	7	111	11	10'1
D. C. A. Morrison	22	2	80	7	11'4
O. V. Payne	74	5	303	21	14'4
J. H. Franklin	22	4	78	5	15'6
R. P. Gregory	113	14	392	20	19'6
M. Said	162	40	413	21	19'6
R. T. Race	85	12	316	15	21
N. S. Hoare	48	13	154	6	25'6
F. Fletcher	76	21	215	7	30'7

Also bowled:—H. E. H. Oakeley, 17-5-71-2; W. Sneath, 21-0-89-2; W. Stradling, 27-4-94-1; W. Roseveare, 2-0-16-0; Rev H. T. E. Barlow, 3-0-23-1; T. S. Fox, 2-0-4-1; H. F. E. Edwardes, 6-0-43-0.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—O. V. Payne.

Hon. Sec.—S. M. Douglas.

Matches played :—

Date.	Club.	Results.	Points.
Oct. 18....	King's	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 2 tries	8—6
" 20....	Emmanuel	Lost, 2 goals 4 tries to 1 try	3—22
" 23....	Caius	Lost, 4 tries to <i>nil</i>	12—0
" 25....	Jesus	Lost, 2 goals 4 tries to <i>nil</i>	22—0
" 27....	Queens'	Won, 2 goals 2 tries to <i>nil</i>	16—0
" 30....	Pembroke	Lost, 1 goal to 1 try	5—3
Nov. 1....	Sidney	Won, 2 goals 5 tries to 3 goals	25—15
" 3....	Christ's	Won, 1 try to <i>nil</i>	3—0
" 10....	Trinity Hall	Lost, 2 goals 2 tries to <i>nil</i>	14—0
" 13....	Lincoln College ..	Won, 4 goals 6 tries to <i>nil</i>	38—0
" 17....	Trinity	Lost, 2 tries to <i>nil</i>	6—0
" 22....	King's	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to 2 tries	13—6
" 24....	Clare	Won, 2 tries to 1 try	6—3
Dec. 1....	Caius	Lost, 1 goal 3 tries to 1 goal 1 try ..	14—8
" 4....	Trinity	Lost, 2 goals to <i>nil</i>	10—0
" 5....	Trinity Hall.	<i>To be played.</i>	
Nov. 15....	Jesus	} <i>Scratched.</i>	
" 27....	Emmanuel		
" 29....	Pembroke		

In the match *v.* Lincoln College, Oxford, the first half was well contested. But in the second half we pressed all the time, and in the end won easily by 4 goals 6 tries to *nil*.

J. R. C. Greenlees has been elected Hon. Secretary of the University R.U.F.C.

O. V. Payne and O. L. Scarborough played in the Seniors' match, and J. F. S. Croggon in the Freshmen's.

On the whole we have had a fairly successful season. We have had some bad luck sometimes in not being able to get a full side, but when the team got together a great deal of improvement was seen. The forwards especially improved very much as the term went on.

O. V. Payne (Half)—Has captained the team well and keenly. When behind winning forwards is a very dangerous player, but his strong point is defence. He tackles hard and low, and falls on the ball very pluckily. He should learn to pick the ball up more instead, as against strong forwards he will inevitably be hurt.

S. M. Douglas (Forward)—Has improved very much this year. A good hard-working forward.

H. E. H. Osakeley (Three-quarter)—Very variable in form: does not combine with the other three-quarters. Runs and dodges well: erratic in his kicking.

O. L. Scarborough (Forward)—A very good all-round forward; tackles hard and dribbles well. Was unfortunately unable to play in all the matches.

J. E. Fellow (Three-quarter)—Has lost some of his last year's pace, but still runs well and strongly. Tackles hard though a trifle high.

J. R. C. Greenlees (Forward)—Has only played in a very few matches; invaluable in the few he did play in. Excellent in the scrum and loose.

W. I. Evans (Three-quarter)—Runs strongly and passes well. A good tackler and kick.

W. H. Rosevears (Forward)—Hard-working in the scrum. Good out of touch and in the loose.

W. T. Gibbings (Forward)—Uses all his weight in the scrum, but is rather light. Is fast and dribbles well.

R. P. Gregory (Forward)—Very good indeed out of touch and in the loose.

J. F. S. Croggon (Forward)—Good in the scrum. Plays well out of touch.

D. C. A. Morrison (Half)—Should look where he passes and pass harder. Saves well, but gets offside easily.

A good deal of keenness has been shown this year in the second XV. games. The forwards have been especially good, although the outsides have also worked hard. It is very important that the second XV. games should be well supported, and we hope that there will be even more keenness next year.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. D. Cautley.

Hon. Sec.—N. S. Hoare.

<i>Total matches played up to present.</i>							<i>Goals</i>	
	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>		<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
17	12 ..	3 ..	2 ..	67 ..	15			
LEAGUE MATCHES.								
7	6 ..	1 ..	0 ..	53 ..	6 ..	12 ..		

Up to the present we have had a most successful season. The forwards are better than last year, but poor in front of goal ; the defence is fairly good, five of last year's colours being available. As was expected, we have done well in the Second Division of the League, but were unfortunate to be beaten by St Catharine's. We have beaten Sidney, Trinity Harrovians, Peterhouse, Trinity Rest II., Corpus and Downing.

Colours have been given to R. A. Chadwick, M. C. Cooper, and J. H. Franklin. Two more have yet to be awarded.

F. D. Cautley has, of course, been playing regularly for the University.

N. S. Hoare played in the Seniors' match, and H. W. Moxon in the Freshmen's match.

LIST OF MATCHES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Results.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Oct. 14....v. Trin. Etonians		Drawn ..	0—0
" 17....v. Christ's		Won....	2—0
" 18....v. Trinity Rest		Won....	1—0
" 21....v. Jesus		Lost ...	1—4
" 26....v. Sidney (League).....		Won....	8—1
" 28....v. King's		Won....	1—0
" 30....v. Trinity Harrovians (League)		Won....	6—0

Nov. 2....v. Peterhouse (League)	Won....8—1
" 4....v. Clare	Won....4—1
" 9....v. West Wrattling	Drawn ..2—2
" 10....v. Trinity Rest II. (League).....	Won....8—1
" 14....v. Emmanuel	Won....2—0
" 16....v. St Catharine's (League)	Lost ....0—1
" 22....v. Clare	Won....1—0
" 23....v. Corpus (League).....	Won.. 10—1
" 29....v. Clare.....	Lost ....0—2
" 30.... Downing (League).....	Won.. 13—1

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Rev H. T. E. Barlow. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *Secretary*—W. Stradling. *Committee*—Mr J. R. Tanner, J. H. Beith, F. D. Cautley, O. V. Payne, J. D. Cradock, J. Sterndale Bennett, E. F. D. Bloom, J. R. C. Greenlees, R. W. H. T. Hudson, M. C. Cooper.

A general meeting was held in the Reading-Room on Nov. 3, at which the Treasurer presented the balance sheet for the past year. Although the expenditure of the Club had been largely in excess of that of the previous year, the receipts had also been much larger, owing to a great increase in the number of subscribers, so that the Club had a balance of £58 15s. 10d.

A committee meeting was held in Mr Barlow's rooms immediately after the general meeting.

The following estimates were agreed on:—

L.M.B.C. £145. Football Clubs £40. Athletic Club £44 10s.

A sum of £15 was also voted on account to the Cricket Club.

On the motion of the President it was unanimously resolved that "A sub-committee should be formed to revise the book of the Rules of the G.A.C., and to report at the next committee meeting."

Accordingly a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Tanner, Beith, Greenlees, and Stradling, was appointed for this purpose.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1898-99.

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Expenditure.</i>		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance	91	15 2	To Lady Margaret Boat		
" Subscriptions	760	2 6	Club	422	0 0
" Cambridge Corpora-			" Cricket Club	178	2 0
tion Stock, Dividends	7	8 6	" Football Clubs	57	12 4
			" Athletic Clubs	37	3 1
			" Lawn Tennis Club....	74	0 0
			" Lacrosse Club	10	0 0
			" Fives Club.....	4	3 0
			" Deficit Long Vacation		
			Account, 1898.....	2	5 11
			" Collector's fee	15	4 0
			" Balance, 2 Nov. 1899	58	15 10
	£859	6 2		£859	6 2

J. J. LISTER, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

Half Mile Race—J. H. Bradshaw 1; J. Sterndale Bennett 2. Sterndale Bennett held the lead till 200 yds. from home, when Bradshaw passed him and won by 6 yds. Time 2 mins. 8 4-5th secs.

High Jump—J. W. Chell and P. B. Allott tied at 5 ft. 4-in.

300 Yards Handicap—J. W. Chell, 3 yds., 1; C. Kingdon, 5 yds., 2. Won by 2 yds. Time 35 1-2 secs.

Strangers' Race (2 Miles Handicap)—H. Macnaghten, King's, 30 yds. start, 1; J. Dickinson, Trinity, 30 yds. start, 2; E. Baggart, Trinity, 20 yds. start, 3; A. R. Cox, Emmanuel, 70 yds. start, 4. Macnaghten took the lead at the Quarter-Mile mark, and, never again being passed, won by 5 yds. Baggart was 35 yds. behind Dickinson. Time 10 min. 14 sec.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—P. B. Allott 1; F. D. Cautley 2. Won easily by 10 yds. Time 18 4-5th secs.

Throwing the Hammer—F. J. Wyeth, 67 ft. 4 in., 1; F. Fletcher, 59 ft. 7 in., 2.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—C. Kingdon, scratch, 1; A. K. Macdonald, 28 yds. start, 2. Macdonald held the lead till 25 yds. from home, Kingdon winning a good race by a foot. Time 55 secs.

Three Miles Handicap—H. Sanger, 250 yds. start, 1; J. Sterndale Bennett, scratch, 2; J. W. Linnell, 80 yds. start, 3. Sanger kept his lead all the way, and, running a very plucky race, won by about 150 yds. Linnell finished 40 yds. behind Sterndale Bennett. Time 16 mins. 58 secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards Handicap)—E. Free, 25 yds. start, 1; T. Finding, scratch, 2. Time 23 2-5th secs.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation 1899.

Captain—A. Chapple. *Hon. Sec.*—H. F. E. Edwardes.

The team was made up from the following: A. Chapple, L. H. K. Bushe Fox, T. J. P. A. Bromwich, H. E. H. Oakeley, H. F. E. Edwardes, M. B. Briggs, J. R. C. Greenlees.

R. W. H. T. Hudson, G. Elliot-Smith, W. P. D. Pemberton, J. E. Pellow and A. M. Paton also played.

Congratulations are owing to A. Chapple on getting his "Grasshopper" last May Term.

MATCHES.

Played 15.	Won 12.	Lost 2.	Drawn 1.
Date.	Opponents.	Result.	Points.
July 15.....	Trinity	Won.....	5-4
" 17.....	Emmanuel	Won.....	7-2
" 18.....	Pembroke	Won.....	5-4
" 20.....	King's	Lost.....	3-6
" 22.....	Clare.....	Won.....	8-1
" 25.....	Christ's	Won.....	5-4
" 27.....	Sidney	Won.....	5-4
" 28.....	Corpus	Won.....	5-4
" 29.....	Jesus.....	Won.....	7-2
" 31.....	Sidney	Drawn.....	4-3
Aug. 2.....	Emmanuel	Won.....	6-3
" 4.....	Dons.....	Won.....	6-3
" 7.....	Christ's.....	Won.....	5-4
" 8.....	Trinity	Won.....	5-4
" 10.....	Corpus	Lost.....	3-6

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on November 23 the following elections were made:—*President*, Mr R. F. Scott; *Captain*, C. Kingdon; *Secretary*, H. F. E. Edwardes; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox; *Committee*, A. Chapple, J. W. H. Atkins, J. R. C. Greenlees.

CHESS CLUB.

At a general meeting on October 14th the following officers were elected :

President—W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—C. C. Wiles. *Treasurer*—R. T. Race. *Secretary*—R. Casson.

Only one match was played, the Club meeting for practice only.

Conservative Club, played November 1st.

Conservative Club.....	4½
St John's College Chess Club.....	1½

A match was arranged with the second VI, but the Conservative failed to put in an appearance.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The business of the Society opened the Term with a meeting which was probably the largest ever known in the course of its recorded history. The first debate of the Michaelmas Term is always of peculiar interest, as likely to give an index to the Society's career during the academical year, and the attendance of over 70 men this year seemed almost to presage the necessity of an early migration from Lecture Room VI to the College Hall, or some other more commodious building.

However, the subsequent meetings have not fulfilled the prognostications of the sanguine, and although the usual quality of the oratory has, on the whole, been sustained, the attendance has sometimes hardly been as large as could be desired. This can in part be accounted for by the fact that on several Saturdays the coincidence of another event has prevented many regular attendants from being present; and it is satisfactory to know that the Treasurer's Accounts show that there has been no falling off in the Society's membership.

A number of promising maiden speeches have been made, though it must be regretted that in some cases their authors have rested content with the laurels of first achievement. Next Term, however, we hope to hear them again and often; and we are confident that the tradition of the Society will be well sustained when that task falls to hon. members now in their first year.

The President (Mr A. F. Russell) deserves a word of praise both for his unfailing regularity of attendance and for the

unvaried strength of his rulings. It is hardly too much to say that he has been more successful in this last respect than any president of recent years.

To neither the Vice-President (Mr Elsee) nor the Treasurer (Mr Armstrong) has fate decreed very arduous duties, but both have graced the House by their presence and amused it by their oratory—the former with a plenitude of scholarship and of quotation from the classical authors and modern parodists—the latter with the wit of his race delivered through the medium of an admirable brogue,

Mr E. W. G. Masterman, in retaining the Secretaryship of the Society, concomitantly with his Presidency of the Union, has paid us a compliment which we shall not forget, and it is a matter for deep regret that next Term we shall lose both his administrative ability and the charm of his oratory.

At the Visitors' Debate, which, owing to an unfortunate concatenation of adverse circumstances was not very well attended, Mr Sclater (of Emmanuel) in his denunciation of College Feeling, sustained the high reputation he has gained elsewhere, although Mr Pigou (of King's), who opposed, carried the House with him to the extent of a majority of eight votes.

If one other speech delivered this Term may be recalled, we should like to mention that made by Mr Van Zijl at the first debate, when Mr Haigh moved a proposition supporting the action of the Government in the present South African crisis.

This speech, made by one who has a deep personal interest in the present conflict, and in a language not the speaker's own, made a deep impression on the House by its fluency, its earnestness, and its admirable courtesy. Without doubt it may be counted as one of the chief events of the Term.

The following is a detailed list of the Debates :

Oct. 14—P. B. Haigh moved "That this House is of opinion that the Transvaal has given just cause for war." J. E. R. de Villiers opposed. There also spoke for the motion J. E. Purvis, J. H. Field, G. W. Williams, and K. E. Browning; against the motion H. S. Van Zijl, J. H. Milnes, A. F. Russell, and A. A. Robb. Result: Ayes 23, noes 12; majority for the motion 11.

Oct. 21—F. W. Armstrong moved "That standing armies are a menace to civilisation." G. H. Shepley opposed. There also spoke for the motion C. Elsee, Abdul Latif, P. B. Haigh, and R. A. Chadwick; against the motion J. E. R. de Villiers, J. H. Field, E. W. G. Masterman, V. C. Honeybourne, E. J. Dodgshun, T. A. Moxon, and C. Coore. Result: Ayes 7, noes 15; majority against 8.

Oct. 28—E. P. Hart moved "That this House disapproves of the present methods of charity." C. Elsee opposed. There also spoke for the motion F. W. Armstrong, S. D. Chalmers,

V. C. Honeybourne, E. J. Dodgshun, and S. Cameron ; against the motion G. H. Shepley, E. W. G. Masterman, J. E. Cheese, J. H. Milnes, A. Raby, L. S. Laver, and R. St. J. Dickson. Result : Ayes 6, noes 13 ; majority against 7.

Nov. 4—H. S. Van Zijl moved "That heredity affects character more strongly than external influence." J. H. Field opposed. There also spoke for the motion F. Hepworth, Abdul Latif, J. E. R. de Villiers, and C. Elsee ; against the motion E. P. Hart, P. B. Haigh, and G. H. Shepley. Result : Ayes 9, noes 14 ; majority against 5.

Nov. 11—J. H. Milnes moved "That present day Imperialism is productive of greater evil than good, and should be deprecated." E. W. G. Masterman opposed. There also spoke for the motion Abdul Latif and C. Elsee ; against the motion H. L. Garrett, P. B. Haigh, E. P. Hart, and H. S. Van Zijl. Result : Ayes 3, noes 13 ; majority against 10.

Nov. 18—Mr J. R. P. Sclater, of Emmanuel (ex-President of the Cambridge Union), moved "That the spirit of 'College feeling' is tending to destroy the eminence of this University." Mr A. C. Pigou, of King's (Vice-President of the Cambridge Union), opposed. There also spoke for the motion P. B. Haigh and C. Elsee ; against the motion G. H. Shepley, F. W. Armstrong, and F. Coore. Result : Ayes 2, noes 10 ; majority against 8.

Nov. 25—J. H. A. Hart moved "That the works of Mr Kipling are unworthy of the name of literature." W. Rosenheim opposed. There also spoke for the motion P. B. Haigh, E. P. Hart, and F. W. Armstrong ; against the motion C. Elsee. Result : Ayes 6, noes 4 ; majority for the motion 2.

Dec. 2—A. F. Russell moved "That in the opinion of this House the time has now come for the abolition of juries." Abdul Latiff opposed.

At a private business meeting held on Dec. 2 the following were elected officers for the Lent Term :

President—G. H. Shepley.
Vice-President—F. W. Armstrong.
Treasurer—E. P. Hart.
Secretary—P. B. Haigh.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—C. Elsee B.A. *Ex-Presidents* (in residence)—J. H. A. Hart B.A., H. P. V. Nunn B.A. *Hon. Treasurer*—A. W. Allen. *Hon. Secretary*—W. S. Bowdon. *Committee*—Rev J. Williams, F. Beresford.

The Society is limited to 30 members. There have been 29 members this term.

The following papers have been read during the term :—

Oct. 20. "A Comparison of College Missions and Social Settlements" by the Rev C. F. Andrews M.A.

Oct. 26. Members are especially invited to attend B. of Manchester's address in the College Hall.

Oct. 27. No meeting.

Nov. 3. "S. Augustine's Doctrine of Predestination" by the Rev Forbes Robinson.

Nov. 10. "The Wisdom of Ben Sira" by the Rev The Master.

Nov. 17. "Christian teaching under the conditions of Modern English life" by the Rev A. H. Simms M.A.

Nov. 24. "The Israelites in Egypt" by the Rev F. J. Foakes Jackson M.A.

Dec. 1. "Ecclesiastical Architecture in England" (Illustrated by lantern slides) by Mr H. P. V. Nunn B.A.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—The President, Prof. Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Executive Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Barlow (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Cox, Mr Tanner, Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—G. A. Browning, *J. E. Cheese, J. D. Cradock, H. F. E. Edwardes, *C. Elsee, *W. T. Gibbings, J. R. C. Greenlees, R. C. Gregory, C. J. F. Jarchow, *H. E. H. Oakeley, A. Raby (*Junior Treasurer*), *F. W. Robertson, W. H. Roseveare (*Junior Secretary*), *W. M. Royds, *C. A. L. Senior, C. E. Sidebotham, B. P. Waller.

* Ex-Officio.

The new Missioner, the Rev A. J. Robertson, has had a specially hard time during the last few months, as he has had no regular clerical help. He has had, however, most valuable and continuous lay help from Mr H. L. Sutton, the indefatigable Treasurer and Secretary of the Cranleigh School Auxiliary, and Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Junior Missioner designate, and now a licensed lay reader of the diocese of Rochester. Mr H. Sneath will be ordained Deacon in Advent, and will begin his work as Junior Missioner at Christmas. It is gratifying to record that the visit of undergraduate members of the College during the Long Vacation were numerous. October 9 was the date of the Harvest Thanksgiving and Johnian gathering this year. The sermon was preached by the Rev J. P. A. Bowers, Canon Missioner of Gloucester, and the address at Holy Communion was given by the Rev G. C. Allen, Headmaster of Cranleigh School. The Master presided at the supper, and there was a fair attendance of old and present Johnians. The terminal meeting was remarkable for a number of excellent speeches. It was addressed by the Missioner, who sketched out his policy, Rev A. J. Wallis, a former Junior Missioner, Mr N. W. A. Edwards, C. Elsee, and A. Raby. The Treasurer is specially pleased to announce that the Mission benefits to the extent of £250 under the will of Mrs Macan (formerly Mrs Wilde, of

Cheam), who was a great benefactor of the Mission during her lifetime. The money will be very handy, as a large sum will have to be expended shortly on substantial repairs to the buildings. The new organ is generally approved, but the Rev J. F. Bateman, 119, Fordwych Road, W. Hampstead, who has done all the work in collecting the money for it, still requires £15 to balance his accounts. Its cost was £180.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects—(i) Intercession for the College Mission; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., H. T. E. Barlow M.A., C. Elsee B.A., J. D. Cradock B.A., J. E. Cheese, H. F. E. Edwardes, H. N. Faulkner, C. J. F. Jarchow, A. Raby, W. N. Roseveare, W. M. Roys, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current term:

Oct.	14th	Dr Watson.
"	21st	Mr C. F. Andrews, Vice-Principal of the Clergy Training School.
"	28th	Mr Ward.
Nov.	4th	Mr Duncan Travers, Secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.
"	11th	Mr W. Fisher, one of the Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
"	18th	Mr J. F. Buxton, Vicar of St Giles' Church, Cambridge.
"	25th	Canon Whitaker.
Dec.	2nd	Mr A. H. Simms, Vicar of St Michael's Church, Cambridge.

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1900.

LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).

All years come up.....Monday.....January 15th.
Lectures beginWednesdayJanuary 17th.
College Examinationsabout.....March 12th—15th.
[Term keptThursdayMarch 15th].

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come up.....FridayApril 20th.
Lectures beginMonday.....April 23rd.
College Examinationsabout.....June 4th—9th.
[Term keptSaturdayJune 9th].

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination.....FridaySeptember 28th.
All years come up.....Monday.....October 8th.
Lectures beginWednesdayOctober 10th.
College ExaminationsaboutDecember 3rd—6th.
[Term keptThursdayDecember 6th].

Entrance Examinations will be held on January 16th, April 20th, August 1st, and September 28th.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1899.

Donations.

	DONORS.
Weir (James). The Dawn of Reason; or, mental Traits in the lower Animals. 8vo. New York, 1899. 3.27.40.	Dr D. MacAlister.
Perry (J.). The Steam Engine and Gas and Oil Engines. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 4.41.21.	
Menger (Dr A.). The Right to the whole Produce of Labour. Translated by M. E. Tanner. With an Introduction by H. S. Foxwell.* 8vo. Lond. 1899.	Mr Foxwell.
*Horton-Smith (L.). The Establishment and Extension of the Law of Thurneysen and Havet. With an Appendix on Lat. hau haud haut and Gk. οὐ 'not.' 8vo. Camb. 1899.	The Author.
— Galileo: Versi Latini presentati alla R. Accademia di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti in Padova dal Professor A. Favaro. 8vo. Padova, 1899.	
Braeunlich (P.). Der neueste Teufelschwindel in der römisch-katholischen Kirche. 8vo. Leipzig, 1897.	Professor Mayor.
Haslewood (Rev F.). Genealogical Memoranda relating to the family of Dering of Surrenden-Dering, in the Parish of Pluckley, Kent. 4to. [Lond.] 1876. ...	
Stokes (Rev H. P.). Corpus Christi. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1898. 5.28.66.	Mr Mullinger.
Gray (Rev J. H.). Queens' College. (College Histories Series). 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.28.67.	
Smithsonian Institution. Report of the U.S. National Museum. 8vo. Washington, 1898. 3.20.	Smithsonian Institution.
— Annual Report of the Board of Regents to July 1897. 8vo. Washington, 1898. 3.20.	
*Hankin (E. H.). The Bubonic Plague. With a Preface by Professor Haffkine. 8vo. Allahabad, 1899.	The Author.

DONORS.

- *Rapson (E. J.). The Mahāksatrapas and Ksatrapas of Suiā-tra and Mālava. With a Note on the Order of Succession, and dynastic and genealogical Tables, by Col. J. Biddulph. (From the *Journ. Roy. Asiatic Soc.*, April 1899). 8vo. The Author.
- *Stuart (Wilson). English Philosophical Styles (Six Studies). An Essay for which the John Bright Scholarship (Victoria University) was awarded in 1897. 4to. Manchester, 1899. 1.23.2. The Author.
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Lent Term, 1900.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxi. p. 23.)

WE commence this instalment of Notes with some letters. The first is from Richard Vaughan, a Carnarvonshire man, who matriculated from St John's 16 November 1569. He is said to have been a cousin of John Aylmer, Bishop of London, whose Chaplain he became. He was a Canon of St Paul's; Archdeacon of Middlesex; and Rector of Chipping Ongar, of Little Canfield, and of Moreton, and Vicar of Great Dunmow, all in Essex. He became successively Bishop of Bangor (1596), of Chester (1597), and of London (1604). He died 30 March 1607 and was buried in St Paul's Cathedral. The son to whom the letters refer is probably the John Vaughan, born in Surrey, who was admitted a Foundress' Scholar of the College 5 November 1605.

Salutem in Christo. Cosyn Gwyn I am encouraged by Mr Dr Cleyton your Master and perswaded by my good kynsman Mr Holland to place my soone in the same Colledge where I layed the foundations of that poore estate which I now enioye. And because myne acquayntance is worne out and knowe not any to whose custodie I would rather committe my soone, then

to your selfe, both in regards of consanguinitie and the good reporte which you beare. These are heartily to pray you (if you may conveniently) to take him for your pupill, or yf your studies, and occasions will not permitte, to vse your credite to comende him to such a one as may take some paynes with him beyng yet rawe, and not so forward as I could wishe. I have longe kept him at his bookes, but his conceyte, and apprehension is slowe, his memory frayle, and his mynde not so deuoute to studye, nor so willynge to followe the same vnlesse by strict discipline he be helde in, and spurred thereunto. I do not expecte he should prove any great Clerke (though slow wittes do often prove deepest) but my desyre is he should add somewhat to that he hath, that he may prove fitte for ciuill companie, and for some purpose in the commonweale *ne aut frustra, aut infeliciter natus videatur*. And that he may the better attayne to that I most desyre, I have resolued that he shall begynne, where I ended namely in the Schollers commons, esteemyng it daungerous to giue him any head, whose head I would haue alwayes kept vnder the girdle of discipline, the marrow of all good learninge and pietye. And although I am farre from Cambridge, yet doo I leaue the observing of my sonne to my brother, who is nearer hand so that he shall see all his wants supplied. If I presume to farre vpon you it is not my manner to offende in that kynde over often, and I deserve the lesser blame, because both my auncient friende your discreete governor, and allso my Cosyn Holland have drawen me therevnto. If yow shewe me any kyndness herein you shall much bynde me vnto you and I will endeavour by all meanes to requite your kind affection And so referring my suite to your fauorable respecte I cease and rest ever

Maij, 19^o, 1604

your very assured friende
and lovyng kinsman
RIC. CESTREN.

I hope my Cosyn Holland will be a mediator vnto you for me to whom I would have written, but that as I him
he sayd he should be in Norfolke about this tyme.

R. C.

Addressed: To verie loving friende and kinsman Mr Gwynn fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge and Batchelor in diuinitie these dd.

Salutem in Christo. Cosyn Gwyn though my leysure be very small at this tyme, yet I cannot but in faire wordes acknowledge how much I rest beholdinge vnto you for the kynde receyvinge of my sonne into your tuition, vnder which I hope though he attayue through his dull and slow apprehension but little learneing yet I hope he shall learne the feare of God to season his ensuinge life withall. I know not how to counter-vayle this kyndnesse, but assure yourselfe of all the kyndnesse my poore self can affoorde you, or God may enable mee to performe hereafter. I commende him eftsoones to God's blessing, and your care and his direction to whom you haue committed him, whom also I do assure of any good turne I may yelde him. I am still of mynde to keepe him under the strictest discipline of your howse, and not to giue him any libertie till I see how he doth deserve it. Nevertheless I would not have him want anythinge convenient ether for his studye, or diet, but when his small stock is spent I shall be ready to supplie his necessity. I would be gladd to heare from you before my goynge downe, which for ought I yet knowe wilbe about the 1. or second weeke of Julie. In the meane tyme with my hearty commendations to my kynd freend your Master, my cosyn Holland, yourselfe and Mr Williams I cease and rest ever

xijth Junij

1604

your very assured

lovyng freend and kinsman

RIC. CESTREN.

This bearer my allye entreated your fauor for one Fletcher a Bangor scholler now of Jesus Colledge, who by your good meanes may be this next election chosen scholler into your howse. You shall doe a very charitable act therein, and such as both my L. of Bangor, my selfe, and many others will be very thankfull vnto you for.

R. C.

Addressed: To my very loving freend and kinsman Mr Gwyn fellow of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, and Bachelor in Diuinitie geve these.

Lawrence Deiose, the writer of the letter which follows, was born in Shropshire. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 12 March 157 $\frac{2}{3}$. He was admitted Sacrist of the College 14 February 158 $\frac{0}{1}$,

being succeeded in that office by Christopher Webbs 11 December 1583; Junior Dean 26 January 1583, being succeeded by Daniel Lindsell 18 December 1583; and Junior Bursar 21 January 1583, being succeeded by John Robinson 12 December 1585. The only one of these offices which Thomas Playfere held was that of Sacrist from 13 December 1598 to April 1601. It looks therefore as if Deiose had left College without accounting for the offertory money. His career is a little difficult to follow owing to the fact that he spelled his name so variously. But there is little doubt that he held the following church preferments, the dates being those on which he compounded for first fruits: Rector of Chidingstone, Kent (Diose), 28 June 1585; Rector of East Horsley, Surrey (Deios), 6 July 1590; and Rector of Brasted, Kent (Deiose) 4 February 1593. All three livings were vacant at the end of 1618, practically proving that they were held by one man. The Rev Lawrence Dyos, B.D., was on 28 June 1585 licensed by the Bishop of London to marry at Little Barfield, Margaret Springe, spinster, of Little Barfield, co. Essex, daughter of Thomas Springe, of Chilton, Bucks., yeoman. He was the author of the following: *Lawrence Deios, B.D., and Minister of the Gospel: His two notably learned and profitable Treatises or Sermons against Antichrist, on Apocal. xix., 12*, London 1590, 8vo.

Right Worshipfull, Whereas at my departure from the College I left vnpaid xij^{li} *pro pauperibus* and my good friend Mr D. Plaifere as I vnderstood from him about two or three yeares since thinking that I had paid it to him, vndertooke the debt for me: the truth is that I am indebted to the College for it. I have striven as much as lies in me to have paid it him these two or three yeares, but have not bene nor yet am able to compasse it. manie chardges lye vpon me by reason of seven children, whereof some are ready to be placed abroad, and I not able to furnish them in anie tolerable sorte. Wherefore I humbly and hartely desire you all as my old good friendes to

shew as much compassion towards me in the forgiving of this dette as you maie conveniently. You shall doe therein a charitable woorke to one naie to manie that are in need. If God continue my life but a few yeares and shall make me able, I will not be vnthankfull to the Colledge, and will acknowledg myself allwaies much bound vnto you. Thus praying to God that his blessings maie be multiplied vpon you and vpon the whole college to the grace of Christ. London Maie 27, 1607.

your loving frend bound vnto
you in all christian and
dutifull affection

LAURENCE DEIOSE.

Richard Neale, the writer of the following letter was sometime a Fellow of the College and successively Bishop of Durham and Winchester, and finally Archbishop of York, until his death 31 October 1640.

Mr Dr Gwin I am desirous to be truly informed by you of a matter which this day was alledged to me to haue bin done by you and some of your Colledge—which is this. That when Mr Palmer, late of your Colledge, and now of Queenes Colledge, was to haue his grace with you at St Johns, his degree was denied him, till he gaue assurance that he should neuer offer to stand for a fellowship in your Colledge, in regard of the meanness of his stature, and contemptibleness of his person, and that this was done as a publick acte with you. I am bold to intreat to be enformed by you of the truth of this matter both in regarde that I cannot beleue it to be so, as also that this publick acte of yours at St Johns is alledged by some of Queenes Colledg as a sufficient bar to Mr Palmer of euer beinge admittable into any societie. I haue neuer seene Mr Palmer, but surely he must be very monstrous and contemptible against whom so peremptorye a rule shuld take place. I heare he is lowe of stature, but of good morrall and scholasticall partes, neither doe I heare that his bodyly infirmitie is such as it is any way contagious, or like to bringe danger to any that shall conuerse with him. I intreate you to aduertise me both what you thinke of his person, moralities and scholer-

ship; and also what is the truth of that said to be done at the passinge of his grace with you. And so with my hearty commendations to your good selfe, and all our freindes with you I commit you to God—and rest.

from the Court
at Newmarkett
feb. 24, 1622

your loueinge friende
R. DUNELM.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very Loving ffrend
Mr Dr Guyn Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge be
these with speed dd.

Instances have been given in these Notes of private influence being used in favour of candidates for Fellowships. Dr George Montaigne, Bishop of London, it will be observed in the next letter, frankly offers a *quid pro quo*. Robert Sandys was not elected a Fellow of the College.

Salutem in Christo.

Good Mr Dr Gwin

I desire as mutch to doe youe any curtisy I can, as that youe should do me this curtisy I request; and if youe have any occasion youe shall find it to be true that youe have only th' advantage to begin; and if it ly in my power I will folow. Ther is a deare frend of mine that thinkes I may praeuayle with youe, and I love him so well as I will advocate for him as mutch as I can, and yett youe shall lose nothing by the bargaine for youe shall gaine two frendes by one curtisy. The request is that youe would be pleased at this election of fellows next to prefer one Robert Sandys, Bachelor of Artes of Sidney Colledg to be a fellow among youe, ask a praebend of me for your frend and both are satisfied he shalbe as sure of a prebend as my frend of a fellowship and besides I will remaine

ffrom London House
febr. 29th 1621

your most assured loving frend
GEO. LONDON.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very loving frend
Mr Doctor Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge dd.

Samuel Peachie, the writer of the following letter, was son of William Peachey (himself a Fellow of the College, being admitted 10 April 1590), Vicar of Oakham, Rutland. He was admitted Billingsley Scholar 9 November 1614 and Fellow 7 April 1620. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Higham, Kent, 23 February 1638 and instituted 28 April 1630. He resigned, however, during his "Year of Grace" and so kept his Fellowship. He was admitted Junior Bursar 1 February 1634, holding the office till December 1636. He was admitted Senior Dean 1 January 1642, ceding this on becoming Sacrist 25 January 1644. He was presented by the College to the Vicarage of North Stoke, co. Oxford, 11 May 1648, holding it until his death in 1663. The letter is a little obscure, but it would appear that the College, as Impropiators, had agreed to provide a curate and then withdrew their grant. There is, however, some interest in the reference to Thomas Hodges, Rector of Soulderne, whose presentation, from several references to it in the archives, must have had some peculiarity about it. Hodges was an Emmanuel man "intruded" into the College in 1644 by the Earl of Manchester with the approval of the Assembly of Divines. He was presented by the College to Soulderne 18 October 1647, and again 9 December 1662, after the Restoration. Soulderne was one of the Livings given to the College by Archbishop Williams in 1622, to whom it had been given by King James I. The Advowson was claimed by the Crown under a forfeiture in the reign of Elizabeth. But there was a rival title which clearly caused anxiety to the College. Hodges purchased the Advowson under this title in 1653, and on 3 November 1662 "in consideration of his great and true respect to piety and learning and particularly to St John's Colledge," conveyed it to the College. He was then presented by the college and episcopally instituted.

It is clear that Peachie thought that, in the first

instance, Hodges was unfairly preferred to himself and others. The Senior Bursar who thrust "the base and clypt money" on Peachie was William Bodurda.

Right Worshipfull

I doe well vnderstand what it is to be quaestioned by a College, who tho they may have sometimes litle reason for their action, yet may find power enough to maynteine theyr wills. It was strange to mee to see such crooked bills come from a College so full of impertinences, falsities, and vnworthy accusations. It was necessarie for mee to vindicate my credit, tho I have done it with more candor then such stuff did deserve. It had beene better if the College had never sent such a busines abroad, and it is not so farr gone but that yet you may determine it at home if you please to incline to any moderation. Besides what is my defence, the College may please to take into consideracion that before my coming to Northstoke my predecessors never gave more then 17*li.* per annum for the serving of two churches here. The inhabitants hereat grieved did move that they might have a Curat to each church, and knowing my meanes to be short did petition the College for some allowance, whereupon the College granted 20*li.* per annum to the vicar, that soe there might be a Curat to each church, and each Curat might receave 20*li.* per annum. But soone after this grant was retracted, which act of retracting is 20*li.* per annum out of my way. Neyther should I have yeelded vp that grant if I could have dreamt of such hard vsage as this, neyther was there any motive for your recalling of it which might not fully have beene answered. You have a statute that if your reventions doe decay vpon any necessarie occasion you may deminish the number of your fellowes. Some regard is to be had of poore Curats. You may with farr more honor retract this busines in hand, or else reckon that grant as if it had continued till this time, and then your present demands are in a manner satisfied. It is strange that good and pious deeds should soe easily bee recalled, and iniuries stand soe firme, that a man must be content with hard vsage, and not bee capable of a favour. It may be remembered that 5 Bachelors in Divinitie and others, were past by to thrust Mr Hodges into Soulderne, legally presented hee was not. That living is better by 40*li.* per

annum then this which I inioy. There is none in the parish here will give mee 7*oli.* per annum for all my tithes, and pay all payments to the State and Curats. In the year 1651, I had not 50*li.* for all my maintenance to keepe house withall. Solderne might have beene mine rather than his that hath it, and 40*li.* per annum is a summe considerable to be deprived of. How can you in conscience expect the returne of any moneys from mee, tho the Master and Seniors that then were had granted me favor more than they did. I tooke nothing but what was given mee by vnanimous consent, nothing but what they might have had, if they would have beene directed to have askt it, and it is nothing to mee (save only in reference to a good wife to whom I gave that litle that I had, too litle for hir, long befor this suit was commenct, and shee put it in trust to hir kindred) if the College will take it againe where it is, you shall not want any assignment from me, that eyther you can desire, or I can make. For my part I have nothing but a hard mayntenance, and it will be no honor to the College to vndoe him that is vndone already, or to vse that rigour against mee, which never was vsed against any officer in the College, and yet there has beene some real defects in some officers, and it has beene desired that theyr bond should bee sued yet could never be obteyned.

My engagement for Mr Hart was such as if I had not payd that money the College must have wanted it, and I have profered the College his bill obligation, which is to me for 104*li.* You might make something of it. Mr Seele your tenant and his kinsman did promise to give me something. But you will say this is nothing to you, sure I am it is something to mee, and might have beene more if the Seniors that then were had continued, and that act of the Master and Seniors in the yeare 1647 I could take it no otherwise but as a speciall act of God's providence to recrute my former losses. If these motives will not incline you to any moderation, yet let me make one request, which is that I may obteyne a coppie of the composition for Northstoke vnder the College Seale, and I shall be willing to pay therefor 20*li.*, if soe you be pleased to end all differences. There was not 20*li.* of good and lawfull money in all the 80*li.* that you sue for; all the base and clypt money that the Senior Bursar took that yeare being thrust vpon my office, and the College could have had no other pay then theyr owne

coyne, if they had askt it. Neyther can I say anything further, but if they that had my money will not yeeld mee some reliefe, I am readie to yeeld to the law. There may be some comfort in a prison, there wilbee releife in a grave. My comfort is that I shall leave things here better than I found them. Whilst I had money I bestowed above 30*li*. vpon the vicaridge house, and that may bee vsefull to some of the College that may succeed, and God send him better vsage then I have found.

These and other vexations will soone wearie out a weake man, and the stoutest must yeeld in time. *Fratres moriemur*, and were I now dyeing I can tell you that I have done the College no wrong, nor any man in it. God forgive them that have wronged mee, and so wishing you all happiness I rest

June 26
1654

your poore vicar and
dayly Orator
Sam: Peachie

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's College in Cambridge these present.

The following letter from James Creswick, Rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, refers to the valuation or prizing of the fixtures in his College rooms. He was admitted Fellow 19 June 1644, Junior Dean 25 January 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, Junior Bursar 14 January 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, and again Junior Dean 15 January 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, Senior Dean 5 January 164 $\frac{1}{2}$, holding office for a year. He was presented by the College to Freshwater 16 June 1653, and was ejected at the Restoration.

Right worshipfull

May it please you to giue me leaue to trouble you with what I haue to say for my self in reference to an order which (as I heard the last week) is made by yourself and the Seniors concerning my Income. Viz. that I shall not haue the whole Income till I make it appeare that I payd three pounds to Will. Witty either by order of the Master and Seniors or Mr Tyrwhit's desyre. As for the latter, I suppose there was no need to ask Mr Tyrwhit's leaue to pay it, agreement hauing been made for

it with the State Officers. As for order of Master and Seniors, though there was none in that particular case, yet what was done, was by reason of the prizing of the chamber to Mr Hodges at twelve pounds by a custome founded vpon an order made in Mr Beecher's case. Who having a Liuing neere Oxford left his chamber before he resolved to leaue his fellowship (that he might as I suppose the better get the full Income of his chamber) which some in the College cannot but know, for he dyed in Mr Brinley's chamber with whom he desyred lodging for a tyme, hauing left his own chamber: The case was this. Mr Beecher compounded with the sequestrators for three pounds for Mr Mason's Income, but when he left the chamber he demanded of Mr Sikes, who was to succeed him, according to the rate which he found in the Income book, which Mr Sikes refused to pay, so it was brought before the Seniors to determin (and if my memory do not much deceiue it was in the Audit chamber). I was then present as Deputy Senior and can depose vpon oath that then it was concluded by the Major part of the Company, that the Officers in the prizing of chambers should not goe according to what had been payd to the Sequestrators but according to the College Income book, and that if any one could agree with another for a chamber at a lower rate then it was prized at, he should haue the advantage to himself. For, they sayd, that if any man could make a good bargain there was no reason but he should haue the gain to himself. This I doe remember very well, and the better, because I myself being negatiue to what was then past did to the vtmost of my weak abillity plead the vnfitnes (as to my own particular iudgment) that any man should gaine by a Colledge chamber. Vpon this order the Colledge officers prized Mr Beecher's chamber to Mr Sikes at ten pounds, though Mr Beecher payd but three pounds. And the reason why it was prized at no more then ten pounds, wher more was in the Income book, was because there was scarc anything in the chamber Incomeable which was worth anything. Dr Waydson also compounded with the Sequestrators at a low rate for Mr Readings chamber, but yet the prizers in their prizals of it neuer regarded what had been payd but what was in the book. Mr Allot agreed with the Sequestrators for Mr Tyrwhit's chamber for eight pounds, when he left the College his chamber was assigned to Mr Hodges, in whose behalf I agreed with Mr Allot

for eight pounds which was the same summ which Mr Allot payd, which sum I payd to him for Mr Hodges; but yet in the prizing of it to Mr Hodges the custome grounded on the fore-mentioned order was obserued and the chamber was prized to him at twelue pound though it was known that I payd but eight pounds to Mr Allot for him. Afterwards hauing heard Will. Witty say that Mr Tyrwhit (from whom that chamber had been sequestered) owed him three pounds (and those that knew him will I belieue, say that he was a man to be belieued, beside he shewed me his book) I told Mr Hodges that he might in my iudgment doe a great deale better to giue Witty three pounds out of the Income then take the aduantage to gain it to himself, as some others had don by their chambers, to which he yeelded, and accordingly I payd three pounds to Witty for him on that account. And when the chamber was prized from Mr Hodges to me, it was prized at eleuen pounds which summ I payd. Vpon these considerations I am confident you will not think it equall or iust that I alone should be made a particular example with whom the Colledge should deale in extremity of rigour, and should haue three pounds deducted out of my Income, the like whereto was neuer done to any one that euer was in any sequestered chamber, though some gained thereby. Nor am I conscious to my self of anything for which I should deserue such a Vale from the College, but however the Colledge please to deale with me it shall euer be in the prayers of, Sir

Freshwater
April 16: 1655.

your vnworthy friend and Seruant
JA. CRESWICK

Addressed: For the worshipfull Anthony Tuckny Dr in Diuinity and Master of St John's College in Cambridge, these.

Some readers of these Notes have expressed a wish that further examples of early Foundation deeds should be printed. Such documents illustrate the manners of time and explain the objects which Founders had in view. Accordingly some documents are printed relating to the benefactions of Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamborough. During his lifetime he founded a Fellowship in the College, the holder of which was to be a Priest and to say masses for the Constable family. The

effect of such conditions after the Reformation, which had not been specifically repealed or replaced by others, is illustrated by the two memoranda which follow. Constable's Fellowship was founded early in College history, and the rules for its tenure were laid down in a supplement to Bishop Fisher's Statutes of 1516, this is here printed. The arguments as to whether a candidate for the Constable Fellowship must, or must not, be in Priest's Orders are not dated. The water mark on the paper is G. R. and the handwriting is that of the last century. The reference to a Fellow who vacated his Fellowship because he was not in Priest's Orders seems to point to the case of Richard Wadeson, a Foundress Fellow, who was in Deacon's Orders, but neglected to take Priest's Orders within six years of his election. If so the documents were written after 1772.

The deed establishing Constable's Scholarship follows these two.

Pateat universis per praesentes, quod cum Nobilis Vir Marmaducus Cunstable de Flamburgh Comitatu Eboracensi Nobis Alano Piercy, Custodi seu Magistro Collegii Divi Johannis Evangelistae in Cantabrigia, et Sociis ejusdem in augmentum Cultus Divini et Religionis Christianae summam certam centum Librarum pie et liberaliter largitus est. Nos justum et dignum existimantes tanto Muneri respondere suffragiis spiritalibus, Statutum edidimus in dicto nostro Collegio inviolabiliter observandum, cujus in Libro Statutorum tenor cum rubrica sequitur et est talis videlicet:—

De uno Socio Sacerdote fundato per inclitum equestris ordinis Virum Dominum Marmaducum Cunstable de Flamburgh Comitatu Eboracensi

Equidem Vir conspicuus equestri seu militari ordine insignis Marmaducus Cunstable de Flamburgh Comitatu Eboracensi in Divini Cultus Christianaeque Religionis obsequium et honorem devota mente et spiritu fideli anhelans ut ea in dicto Divi Johannis Evangelistae Collegio sua Caritate et Elimosyna augeantur pecuniae summam et ipse contulit liberaliter centum Librarum de bonis propriis: Hujus igitur tali beneficentiae

vicem reddere dignum et justum existimantes, Ordinamus et statuimus quod praeter memoratos Socios pro Fundatrice institutos aut imposterum instituendos praeterque eos Socios, per quorumcunque aliorum beneficia ordinatos adjectos vel adji-ciendos, sit etiam deinceps et adjiciatur Unus alius Socius Sacerdos perpetuo futuris temporibus ex bonis ipsius Collegii sustentatus; qui paribus per omnia libertatibus et commodis potiatur atque ceteri Socii per Executores antedictos instituti, quia hoc jure praedicta mereter largitio. Eligetur autem dictus Socius Sacerdos quoties ejus vacatio contingit juxta tempus et formam quae pro aliorum Sociorum electionibus in Statutis providentur. Sic tamen quod juxta piam Marmaduci Mentem et Votum, quibus in doctrina fidei salutaris cupiebat subveniri interdum populo fideli suarum partium per accessum illuc Viri quandoque eruditi in sacra Theologia hac occasione omnino et semper Socius et Sacerdos iste assumatur de Comitatu Eboracensi Qui peculiarem in singulis ab eo Missis dicendis memoriam faciet pro anima dicti Marmaduci Constable, animabus Patris et Matris ejus, Progenitorum quoque et de suo sanguine succedentium in perpetuum. Protinus autem cum admissus fuerit Socius et Sacerdos iste tactis sacrosanctis Evangeliiis simile praestabit Juramentum sicuti ceteri Socii Fundatricis quibus juxta Statutorum exigentiam in omnibus se conformem exhibebit praeterquam in his duntaxat tribus: Primo, quod iste vocabitur Sacerdos Constable de Flamburgh; Secundo, quod specialem in Missis Collectam pro dictis superius animabus dicat; Et tertio, quod cum ad talem in sacris Litteris pervenerit Eruditionem, ut verbum Dei possit rite populo seminare, tunc peculiarem faciet Commendationem praecipue animae dicti Marmaduci ac etiam reliquarum praedictarum Animarum. Ad quorum quidem trium observationem jurabit idem Socius et Sacerdos in antedicta primi praestatione Juramenti. Statuimus quoque et ordinamus ut tam Magister quam Socii dicti Collegii ad hujus supradicti Socii et Sacerdotis Statuti firmam et inviolabilem undique ex parte ipsorum perpetuam observantiam in sua Admissionem in Specie, sicuti ad cetera Statuta in genere, jurejurando astringantur, et mediis eorum Juramentis solemniter et specificè promittant quod omnia et singula in eodem contenta ad unguem in quantum possunt observabunt. Nihilominus autem de prudentia et magna gravitate dicti Marmaduci confidentes promittimus ei, quamdiu ipse

in humanis aget, quod tam in prima admissione quam in ceteris eo vivente vacationibus Sacerdos ille in Socium admittetur a Nobis quem industriosa probitas sua nobis voluerit commendari; post mortem autem ejus Vocatio ad formam suprascriptam omnino reducatur. In Testimonium vero fidele et perpetuum, omnium praemissarum hoc praesens Script. Sigillo communi Collegii fecimus communiri.

CASE OF CONSTABLE'S FELLOWSHIP.

Before Bishop ffisher had compiled his Statutes for St John's College, under which we sometime lived, the College had been benefited by several Subfounders, particularly by Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamborough in Yorkshire. These several Foundations are thrown into the form of Statutes and as such make part of Bishop ffisher's Constitution.

Constable's Foundation is *pro uno Socio Sacerdoto*, who should not differ from the other Fellows in emolument, rank or qualifications, saving that he should be a Yorkshire man born, and be employed in offering a satisfactory Mass for the Soul of his Founder, and Family of Constable.

The first question that will naturally arise is this, viz. It is necessary that Constable's Fellow should be a Priest at the time of his Admission? Or rather should be a Priest in order to obtain Admission? It is apprehended not, because the Priesthood is not a previous necessary qualification, required of the candidate, like Learning and good Morals, without which he shall not be chosen, but Constable's Fellow is to do certain acts hereafter, which none but a Priest can perform, He is not to be Priest in order to be Fellow, but to be elected Fellow in order to perform the acts of a Priest afterwards. It is no where required, that Constable's Candidate as well as Constable's Fellow should be a Priest.

Again Constable's endowment for a Chantry Priest in a House of Religion, is to be regulated by the Canon Law. And if it shall from thence appear, that there was no necessity at that time of day, and under that Dispensation, it will follow from other considerations, to be mentioned hereafter, that there is still a less obligation upon Us and at this time to prefer a Priest.

Now it is plain that the want of Orders did not exclude even

from institution into a Cure of Souls, at the time that Constable erected his Chantry in the College. The division of Orders in the Canon Law Books stand thus: viz. In *Sacerdotio*, as Bishops and Priests: in *Sacris ordinibus* as Deacons and Subdeacons; and in *Minoribus ordinibus constituti*, as the Acolyte, Exorcist and Reader. I shall produce some Passages from the Canon Law Books, which shall evince that actual Institution might be granted not only to the Deacon and Subdeacon, but even to those in the Lower Orders, who are not unlike our Virgers and Choristers. Lancelot. Instit. Iuris Canon. l. i, tit. 27. *In rectorem parochialis Ecclesiae, et non in sacris constitutus praesentari potest dummodo alias sit idoneus, et infra tempus a jure constitutum ad ordines, quos ipsius Ecclesia cura requirit, promoveri valeat.* Which means that a Patron may Present a Layman. He goes on to inform us, that Collation (which includes Presentation of the Bishop and Institution too) requires some kind of Orders. It may be a Subdeacon, or, by dispensation one of the lesser Orders. *Collatio autem fieri non potest, nisi in persona ejus, qui saltem sit in subdiaconati constitutus. Cum his tamen qui in minoribus sunt ordinibus constituti, si tales sint, qui infra breve tempus possint in Presbyteros ordinari, dispensari poterit.* Again in a Constitution of Archbishop Stephen, in Lyndwood lib. 3. tit. *De Clericis non residentibus*, are these words. *Statuimus ut nullus Episcoporum ad Vicariam quonquam, admittat, nisi velit in Ecclesia in qua ei Vicaria conceditur, personaliter ministrare, ac talis existat qui infra breve tempus valeat in Presbyterum ordinari.* And so in the Decretals of Boniface Lib. 3. tit. 6. Cap. 2. Rubric, *Non repelli praesentatum, defectu sacrorum ordinum.* The words of the Constitution are, *Si is ad quem Rectoris Praesentatio in aliqua parochiali Ecclesia noscitur pertinere, quempiam non constitutum in sacris praesentet ad eam, ipsum (dummodo alias sit idoneus et intra tempus a jure Statutum ad Ordines quos ipsius Ecclesiae cura requirit, valeat promoveri) decernimus admittendum.*

Therefore if a want of the Higher Orders did not bar Institution into a Cure of Souls, if the *Sacerdotium* be not a previous requisite, and if a person in the Lower Orders is as much intitled to Institution as an actual Priest, all which is express law, it will hold still stronger in the admission of a Deacon into a Chantry Fellowship. For the Law regards not what he actually is upon admission, but requires what he shall be as soon after as he can conveniently.

But in the next place, the Reformation, which followed hard upon the appointment now in question, will give a new force to this Consideration. The connection formerly between Houses of Learning and Houses of Religion was very great, and Chantries might be, and were, founded as well in the one as the other. It is plain that Constable look'd upon his Fellow in this light. He was a Chantry Priest in the new erected House, to rank with Fellows of the Foundation, and therefore intitled *Socius Sacerdos*. But by the Act of Henry VIII, which abolished all Chantries whatsoever, it is submitted, whether that part of Constable's Foundation, which respects the Chantry, is not extinguished by the Statute Law of the land, and of consequence the necessity of those qualifications which attended it: that part which concerns the Fellowship still retaining its force and its qualifications to be regulated and ascertained by those of the other Fellows.

Chantries and Masses being therefore dissolved by Publick Authority, and under the severest penalties, It is asked, Why are those qualifications so rigorously insisted upon, when the exercise of them according to Constable's intention, is by the Law of the Land become so highly criminal as to be deemed felony without benefit of clergy? For it is to be noted, that Constable's Fellow is not required to be a Priest at large, but a Priest upon a particular designation and for a particular purpose; which purpose a Priest of the Church of England is no more capable of performing, than a Deacon of the same Church or even a Layman.

To give a preference therefore to a Priest, and to require the Order without a possibility of exerting the function, is rather a weakness of judgment, than an obligation of Statute. The Merit, the Spirit and Virtue of that qualification is sufficiently extinguished and it is but fallacious to reason from the word *Sacerdos* to Priest of the Church of England, and that for this reason, because it would hold as strong for a Priest of any Church or Community in the world, Jewish or Mahometan. For it is clear that Constable in his intendment, did not describe a Priest of the Church of England, and it is as clear, that a Priest of the Church of England cannot come up to Constable's designation.

But further, Queen Elizabeth when the Reformation was well established gave the College a new body of Statutes, by which

we are now governed. Let it be observed that Constable required of every Master and Fellow of their respective admissions to be sworn to the inviolable observation of his endowment, and accordingly in Bishop Fisher's Statutes it actually does make a part of the Oath of the Master and of the Fellows, but in Queen Elizabeth's Statutes, which now alone are in force, that clause is expunged, and has not been heard of since. How then comes this obligation to be required of the Master and Fellows to the time of the Reformation and no longer? Is it not plain from the date of these Statutes, from the circumstances of their being given, and from removing this obligation of Master and Fellows, that the Queen intended nothing should bind the College which contradicted the new Establishment of Religion?

The Queen therefore abolished the superstition of Constable's Foundation, but still kept up a regard to a succession of Priests. For she enacts, that all Fellows of this Society, indiscriminately *ex aliqua Fundatione*, should be Priests within six years from their Regency, two only excepted for Physic. By this Provision therefore of a regular succession of Priests, one of the clauses of Constable's Foundation, viz: *ad augendum Dei cultum*, was abundantly satisfied, the other which was a Perpetual Chantry for the souls of the Constables, being prudently neglected. It is however certain that by requiring all her Fellows to be Priests at a particular standing, she cannot be supposed to expect that some of them should be Priests in order to be Candidates. Which from what we have seen is more than Constable himself, when Chantries existed, seemed to expect or desire.

The late Visitation of Christ's College is sufficient to declare the present sense of Visitors. If the Judgment there given be Law, where the Priesthood in general was required as a qualification, it will be easy to say what is Law in this Case, where the obligation to be a Priest ceases, and is so contrary to the express tenor of several Acts of Parliament.

CASE OF CONSTABLE'S FELLOWSHIP.

The Body of Statutes which Bishop Fisher gave to St John's College upon its first opening, was afterwards enlarged by the accession of several Sub-Foundations: the contract or agree-

ment between each Sub-Founder and the College being thrown into the form of a Statute and made part of the Constitution.

Sir Marmaduke Constable of Flamburgh, Yorkshire, gave to the Master and Fellows one hundred pounds as a valuable consideration for their founding a new Fellow, who should be a Priest and taken out of the County of York, and enjoy the like Privileges and Emoluments with the Fellows of the Foundation.

That the order of Priesthood is a qualification necessary for obtaining admission to the Constable Fellowship appears from *Sacerdos* being perpetually joined with *Socius* in the title of the Statute and in the description of the said Fellow. It is likewise said in his Foundation *adjiciatur unus Socius Sacerdos*; and in his election *Eligetur autem dictus Socius Sacerdos*. If it had been said "There shall be one M.A.'s Fellow added to the Foundation"; or "The said M.A. Fellow shall be elected"; it is apprehended that there would be little doubt but the degree of M.A. would be a qualification necessary in order to any one's being added to the Foundation, or to his being elected Fellow. Again, where the Statute comes to speak of the Admission of the Constable Fellow, it is said *Protinus autem cum admissus fuerit Socius et Sacerdos iste praestabit juramentum*—; which passage plainly declares that the Constable Fellow is both *Socius* and actual *Sacerdos* at the very time of his admission. Lastly, he is expressly said to be *Sacerdos* even before his Admission—*Sacerdos ille in Socium admitetur a nobis*.

Constable's Foundation is not wholly to be regulated by the Canon Law, nor is it so much an Endowment for a Chauntry Priest in a House of Religion, as for a sacerdotal Fellow in a College, or incorporated Society. It appears indeed, that under the Dispensation of the Canon Law a want of Priest's Orders did not exclude from Institution to a Cure of Souls, at the time when Constable founded this sacerdotal Fellowship; but it does not appear, that the Canon Law either did or could dispense with the obligation of Constable's sacerdotal Fellow being in the order of Priesthood. On the contrary if sacerdotal Orders had been as necessary for Institution by the Canon Law of these times, as they were for Admission into Constable's Fellowship by his own Endowment; then a Deacon would have been equally incapable of either according to the Canon Law Books, which confessedly confine the *Sacerdotium* to Bishops and Priests.

The abolition of Chauntries by Henry 8th did not extinguish the necessity of these qualifications which were originally relative to the Institution of Chauntries. But Constable did not look upon his Fellow in the light of a mere chauntry Priest, nor was the exercise of Chauntries and Masses the only thing in his intention in founding his Sacerdotal Fellowship. For though he lays his Fellow under a particular obligation of offering a satisfactory Mass for the soul of his Founder and the Family of Constable; yet he founded his Fellowship in *divini cultus Christianaeque Religionis obsequium et honorem—ut ea in dicto Divi Johannis Evangelistae Collegio sua caritate et limosuna augeantur*; which was the main inducement to the College to add to the Foundation a sacerdotal Fellow, and is expressly declared a full equivalent for communicating the privileges of the Foundation. Now the Act of Henry 8th which abolished all Chantries extinguished the Fellow's private obligation to his Founder of offering a satisfactory Mass; but did not the least affect either the Necessity or the Exercise of the Sacerdotal qualification at large, which appears to have been primary in the intention of the two contracting parties, the Founder and the College.

Hence it is plain, that Constable in his intendment did describe a Christian Priest; and he confessedly described a Priest of the Church of England, since Queen Elizabeth, when she abolished the Superstition of Constable's Foundation, still kept up her regard to a Succession of Priests, i. e. of the Church of England. The Queen's Statutes, now in force, did not retain the antient clause requiring every Master and Fellow at their respective admissions to be sworn to the intire and inviolable observation of the Constable Endowment, because some particulars of that Endowment were superstitious; and the Queen intended no Statute should bind the College as far as it contradicted the new Establishment. But that she intended to inforce, not to abolish, the Sacerdotal Qualification of Constable's Fellow may be collected from her requiring that All the Fellows, excepting two, should be Priests within six years of their Regency. This new Constitution was never understood to vacate the obligation of any particular Fellow to take Holy Orders according to the Will of his Founder within a more limited Time. Bayley's Fellow must be a Priest at the age of 24 or within one year after; and an instance has happened in the memory of many present Members, where the party for

defect of such qualification was obliged to quit his Fellowship. Rookesby's Fellow must be Priest at the time of his Election or within six months ensuing at the farthest. Nay, the Convocation 1597 Ann. 39. Eliz. had so great regard to the Will of College-Founders, that in favour of those in either University, who by the Statutes of their respective Colleges, were obliged to take Holy Orders within a limited time, they dispensed with their own Constitution, which made the age of 24 a necessary qualification in a Candidate for Holy Orders. This is an instance of College Foundations regulating Canon Law not of being regulated by it.

But if the Power of dispensing with the age of the Candidate for Orders is taken away by the Legislature of the Realm, the Visitors of any College dispense with the sacerdotal qualification in a Candidate for a Fellowship; Visitors being generally the authorized declarers of the Will of the Founder by his own appointment, their judgement may be law with regard to that particular College. But it is apprehended, that as it may be now unlawful in Christ's College to exclude a Candidate for defect of the Sacerdotal Qualification; so it may be no less so in Our's to admit him in the case before us into Constable's Fellowship without a proper authority. The Convocation did not, nor indeed could it dispense with the sacerdotal qualification; nor can it at present, as it seems, be dispensed with any other way, than by the Will of the Founder statutably declared by his Visitor, or over-ruled by the Law of the Land.

This Indenture tripartite indented made the iiij day of Julie in the xvj yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the eght between Nicholas Metcalff clerk master of the Colledge of saynt Johannis thaungeliste in Cambridge and the fellowes and the Scolers of the same place of the oon partie and John Constable clerk Dean of the Cathedrall church of lincoln Marmaduke Constable William Constable of Hatfelde knyghtes and John Constable esquier executoures of the testament and last will of Marmaduke Constable knyght late deceasyd of the other partie Witnesseth it is couenaunted graunted and aggreid betwene the said parties in forme folowinge That is to say that the said master fellowes and scolers of the said Colledge haith and by thies presentes fully couenaunt and graunte to the said John Constable deane

Marmaduke Constable William Constable and John Constable that there shall be fownded and kept for the welth of the sowll of the said Marmaduke late deceased iiij scolers in the saide colledge for euer to continew as it war of the fundacion of the saide Marmaduke deceasyd in such manner and forme as herafter shalbe declared ouer and aboue other scolers fownded or herafter to be fownded in the saide Colledge by the fowndresse of the saide colledge or any other person The saide iiij scolers and disciples and euery of theme to haue yerely for euer mete and drinke of the said Colledge such as other scolers of the saide colledge after their degree now haith with other commodities and profittes in the said Colledge vsed or hereafter to be vsed or had by any other scoler of the saide Colledge of the fowndresse fundacion of the saide Colledge and the said iiij scolers and disciples and euery of them for euer to haue also their chambers yerely and continually within the same Colledge there redinge launder and barbor and to be dischargied of cokes and butlers wagies and all other charges annually belongynge to the said colledge at the costes and charges of the saide Master fellowes and scolers of the said College and their successours for euer And if hereafter the said scolers of the fundacion of the said fowndresse of the saide College haue more or larger profettes or advauntage in tyme to come then the said scolers of the fowndresse now haue within the said College The said maister fellowes and scolers graunteth that then the said iiij scolers and disciples of the said Marmaduke late deceasyed to haue like profett to as large advauntage and other liberties and commodities like as the same fowndresse scolers now haue or hereafter shall haue And also the saide iiij scolers and disciples so by the saide executours of the said Marmaduke late deceasyd to be accept into the saide Colledge shalbe of the name and kynryd of the said Marmaduke if ony such be able in the vniuersitie of Cambridge And if none such can be fownd able that then the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successours shall electe and chose theme and euery the oon of theme of such scolers as war borne or herafter shalbe borne within the cowntie of Yorke and the diocesse of the same And for default of such other or ony of them the said Master fellowes and scolers shall electe and chose theme of the most able and apte after their discretion within the said vniuersitie of Cambredge after the forme of the Statutes

of the same place And that the saide iiij scolers and disciples shalbe receuyd and takyn and admitted unto the said Colledge at such tyme and tymes as hereafter shalbe expressed That is to say the said iiij scolers and disciples shalbe naymed and appoynted by the saide executours and shalbe receuyd takyn and admitted vnto the said Colledge within oon month next after the feaste of all sayntes next ensewyng the date of these presentes by the saide Master fellowes and scolers of the said Colledge The said iiij scolers and disciples there to continew as of the fundacion of the said Marmaduke late deceasid within the said Colledge as longe as they will there continew or may continew by the Statutes of the vniuersitie and of the said colledge Also it is condescendit and agreed betwix the said parties that the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successours shall haue the nominacion and election after that the said scolers aud disciples of the said Marmaduke late deceasid or any of them that shall succede at such tymes as the rowme or place of any of them shall fortune to be voide by any manner to be receuyd and admitted in manner and forme as is affore declared and expressed and so successively for euer And the saide Master fellowes and scolers graunte for them and their successours by these presentes that they and their successours shall haue perpetually the full nombre of the said scolers and disciples within oon month next after the decease or other departure or discharge of any of the said iiij scholars and disciples to supplie the rome and the place of euery such scoler and disciple as so shall decease departe or be discharged or els within oon month next after the feast of allhallowes then next ensewing Also the said Master fellowes and scolers graunte and couenaunte by these presentes that they shall at all tymes hereafter when they shalbe thereto required seall any composition or writing indented with their common seall that shalbe aduysed for the sewre continuance and ordering of the saide iiij scolers and disciples for the which premisses well and trewly to be performed by the said Master fellowes and scolers the said John Constable deane Marmaduke Constable William Constable and John Constable graunteth couenaunteth bargan and sell by these presentes vnto the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successours the Manor of Millington with thappurtenaunces in the cowntie of York whereof the said John Constable clerke and deane of Lincoln and Sir Robert

Tyrwhit knyght be now seased and haue the gift and feoffment of Syr Robert Constable knyght to thuse and intent that the said executours and feoffees shall and may sell the same manor after their discretions to the trew performance of the last will of the said Syr Marmaduke Constable late deceased concerning the syndynge of the said iiij scolers and disciples to haue and to hold the said manor of Millington with thappurtenaunces to the said Master fellowes and scolers to them and their successors for euer to there own proper vse which maner of Millington with thappurtenances the said executours couenauntith to be of the yerely valew of eight powndes iijs. iiijd. ob. q. aboue all charges in full recompens and satisfaction of eight score powndes of money parcell of xij score powndes which the said Master fellowes and scolers shuld haue of the bequest of the said Marmaduke And further the said executours couenauntith and grauntith that the said feoffees and all other persons enfeoffed in the said manor shall from hensforth stonde and be seased to the vse of the said Masters fellows and scolers and their successors for euer to thuse and thentente aforesaid clerelie discharged of all farther bargans and sales Statutes and executions and other encombraunces had or maide by the said executours or any of them And farther the saide executours by these presentes bargaineth and selleth vnto the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successors all manner escriptes charturs and munimentes and all other evidences concernynge the said manor with thappurtenaunces or any parcell thereof to haue and retene the said evidences to the said Master fellowes and scolers and their successors for euer And shall delyuer the said evidences all such as be in their handes or hereafter shall come to their handes to the Master fellowes and scollers affore the feast of the natiuite of our lorde next ensewing the date of thies presentes Also the said executours couenaunteth by thies presentes that thei and euery of them when thei shalbe thereto resonably required by the said Master fellowes and scolers or their successoures for the further assurance of the same shall make or cause to be maide a sewre sufficient and lawfull estate of and in the said maner with thappurtenaunces to the said Maister fellowes and scolers or to such other persons to there vse as the saide Master fellows and scolers shall apoynte by fyne feoffament recouery or release with warraunte and other wisse as by the lernyd cownsell in the law of the saide Master

fellows and scolers shalbe deuysed at the costes and charges in the law thereof indifferently of the saide Master fellows and scolers and of the said executours to be borne and susteyned at all and euery tyme as thei by the saide Master fellows and scolers or their successours shalbe thereunto required affore the feast of pentecoste next ensewinge And forther the said executours couenaunteth and graunteth by thees presentes to pay vnto the said Master fellows and scolers fourty powndes of lawfull money of yngelonde parcell of the said xij score powndes at the day of the ensealyng hereof whereof the said Master fellows and scolers knowledge them selffs to be paid and satisfied and the said executours thereof to be discharged and acquite for euer by thies presentes And forther the said executours graunteth and couenaunteth by thies presentes vnto the said Master fellows and scolers thei shall delyuer vnto the said Master at sealinge of thies Indentures oon obligation of dew dett of fourty powndes wherein Sir Robert Constable, knyght and John Ellarcar of Ellarcar gentleman stondes bownde to the saide executours to be paid at the feast of Saynt Martyn next ensewyng the date hereof to haue and enjoy the said obligation to the said Master fellows and scolers to their proper vse in full satisfaccion of the said xij score powndes of the which sommes of xij score powndes the said Master fellows and scolers knowledge them selffs to be paid and satisfied and the said executours thereof to be discharged for euer by thies presentes And forther the saide executours graunte and couenaunte by thies presentes that thei at the indifferent charges and costes of the said excecutors and of the said Master fellows and scolers shall suffer all manner of sewtes actions and demaundes for the said dewtie or the said oblygacion to be presented sewid and recouered in their names without any release or other discharge to be maide by them or any of them for the discharge of the said dett of fourty powndes in the said obligation so to the said Master fellows and scolers delyuered as is afforesaid for the payment of the said fourty powndes In Witnesse whereof to the oon parte of thies Indentures remanyng with the said Master fellows and scolers the said executours have put their seuerall seales and to the other parte of thies indentures remaynyng with the said executours the said Master fellows and scolers have put their common seale And to the third parte of thies indentures remaynyng

with the Prior and Couent of Watton in the cowntie of Yorke
for a perpetuall memory as sewrtie of the premisses as wel lthe
said Master fellows and scolers haith put their comon seal as
the said executours their seuerall sealles yewen the day and yere
aboue written.

(*Signed*) Per nos JOHN CONSTABLE, MARMADUC CONSTABLE,
WILLIAM CONSTABLE, JOHN CONSTABLE.

Endorsed: Mr Constable Indenture; and in a later hand—
4 Schollers.

R. F. S.

(*To be continued*).

SONNET.

To.....with a Copy of TENNYSON'S Poems.

AS when some lily-maid with simple grace,
Seeking in garden fair her chaste delight,
Places a rose within her curls' embrace
And brings an added beauty to our sight:

So Thou, when labour craves a brief repose,
Or sorrow dims thine eye with passing tear,
Seek the abode of lily and of rose
And find new strength and consolation here;

In this fair Paradise of chastened song
Whose passion-flowers yet shew their radiant hue,
Mindful of Singer and love's labour long
Rend'ring thy praise to whom all praise is due,
Choose here and there a blossom which shall bring
To Thy sweet soul an added grace of Spring.

H. L. P.



Λῆρον Ληρεῖς.

THERE was a young lady of Riga,
Who went for a ride on a tiger;
They returned from the ride
With the lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger.

Ῥιγαία ποτ' ἔλαυνε παρθένος τις
ἱππεύουσ' ἐπὶ τιγρίδος δαφουνοῦ.
ὁ δ' ἄρ' "ἔνδον πᾶσαι" γελάσας
νόστιμος εἶπεν· ἡ δ' αὖτ' ἀφανῆς παρῆν.

There was a small boy of Quebec,
Who was buried in snow to the neck;
When they said, "Are you friz?"
He replied, "Yes, I is,
"But we don't call this cold at Quebec."

RUDYARD KIPLING.*

ἔσση κόρος τις, ὡς ἐπικάσαι γ' ἐμὲ
Κεβεκαῖος. ἦν δὲ νιφόβολος τὰ μὲν κάτω,
κάρα δὲ μῶνον προσβλέπων ἀνηρόμην,
"κρυσταλλόπηκτον αἶμα τῶν φλεβῶν ἔσω,
δοκεῖν ἔμοιγε, νιφάσιν ἐμβεβλημένου;"
"πῶς δ' οὐ," προσεῖπεν, ὦ ξέν'; ἀλλ' ὅμως κρύουε·
οὐ φροντίς ἐστι τοῖς γε Κεβεκαίοις τόσου."

* Contributed, the newspapers say, to a private Magazine edited by the daughter of Lord Aberdeen, when he was Governor General of Canada.



A QUESTION OF CHRONOLOGY.

THE Editor of the *Daily Cataclysm* was in a state of mental and physical collapse. Never, in the whole length of his unrivalled experience, had the direction of that world-famous journal called for such intense thought and such incessant labour, as during the last three months; and never had such skill, wisdom, ingenuity, and enterprise been expended upon the management of any business whatsoever. The trouble began early in October with the flowing tide of patriotic verse,—such, at least, was the name by which the patriotic versifiers described it; and the Editor, being an abnormally conscientious person, had felt himself in duty bound to analyse the bulk of the output, only to discover that the proportion of poetry to patriotism was considerably more beggarly than the proportion of bread to sack, as commonly adjusted by the immortal Falstaff; or as the City Editor described it (the City Editor would introduce “shop” into everthing), the crushing value of the ore was 2·031 grains to the ton.

However, the City Editor was not far wrong. On a fair average, only three sixteenths of a line in every copy of fourteen quarto pages were worthy of publication; and though in his desire to please his patrons, and encourage poetic culture, the Editor endeavoured to extract and fuse together the particles of gold contained in the whole accumulation of rubbish, the compound was somewhat incoherent, and the fragments did not readily coalesce. St George was always in a faulty line, and somehow or other Britannia was always

called upon to slay the dragon instead of him: the Union Jack waved majestically in the breeze, but in the next line it became the snowy handkerchief of the young lady whom Mr. Atkins was leaving behind him, and snowy Union Jacks were not calculated to suit the public taste: regiments of gallant hussars found themselves ploughing the briny main, while the iron walls of old England went galloping with clamorous hoofs across the sunny veldt. In fact the idea of a composite regiment of selected verse proved impracticable; but the Editor was unwilling to consign so much sterling emotion to the waste paper basket. He engaged three supernumerary office-boys, and set them to measure every line that was by its author confidently expected to adorn the columns of the *Daily Cataclysm*: a large map of the world was exhibited in the office window, and a smaller copy was printed in every issue of the paper; on these the united length of the lines, placed end to end, was daily recorded, and a daily prize was offered for the nearest estimate of the parallel of longitude, to which the chain of poesy would reach in the course of the next twenty four hours.

For a little while all went well, except that the Editor got into temporary difficulties with the City police, because Fleet Street was completely blocked by the crowds that gathered to watch the great red line creep remorselessly eastward over the face of the map; and every day it became necessary to engage six more office boys, and to buy six more graduated rulers. The first day's operations brought the head of the column (the Editor was martial in his metaphors) to Warsaw; the second extended it to Orenburg, the third to Irkutsk, the fourth to the mid Pacific, the fifth to Newfoundland; and then the Editor was obliged to remove the map and withdraw the offer of a daily prize, owing to a raid of the unprinted poets, which led to the discovery that the unprincipled office-boys had grown tired of measurement: for the last two days they had

been computing the results by guess-work, and spending the time so saved in playing noughts and crosses at a halfpenny a game.

After a lull, which unhappily lasted for no more than a week, the amateur strategists mobilized their wisdom, unlimbered their pens, and opened a terrific bombardment of the *Daily Cataclysm* office. At first the Editor attempted to read every one of these effusions, but he soon repented of his temerity, and would more willingly have attempted to read a live Lyddite shell: to print them all was beyond the resources of machinery; and accordingly one letter was chosen at random from every fifty, and passed on to the compositors without perusal, though even this restricted proportion made it necessary to add an extra sheet to the daily issue, and the proprietors began to grumble at the length of the paper bill. However, one-fiftieth of the amateur strategists achieved supreme happiness, and every number of the *Daily Cataclysm* contained a perfect carnival of elaborate movements, which ought to have been made, and ingenious evolutions which ought to have been performed. Never since the days of Agamemnon or Amen-em-hat was there such a war as this might have been, if only the right men had occupied the right places. Everything was a series of Knight's moves, and everybody was always popping round the corner with a sublime disregard for the face of nature: cavalry charged gallantly, at the rate of five hundred miles a day, up the beetling fronts of precipitous mountains, and artillery fired clean through the most monstrous masses of the eternal hills; food and ammunition performed miraculous journeys—apparently by wireless telegraphy; battle-ships steamed up the Tugela; first-class cruisers disported themselves on the Modder River; and the whole course of every campaign went as smoothly and as swiftly as a patriotic spectacle at Earl's Court or Olympia.

But just as the system had been brought into full

working order, the Editor's peace and stability of mind were subjected to a still more insidious form of attack. A correspondent, who signed himself "Old Fool" (and he was, as the sub-editor pithily remarked), wrote to enquire when the twentieth century might be expected to begin; and the guileless Editor was only too rapturously delighted at the prospect of devoting his attention to a subject which had no particular connection with Africa. He at once composed a witty and playful leading article, in which he gently rebuked those too eager enthusiasts who were in so desperate a hurry to be rid of the dying century, which had given them birth. Then he went to bed with a light heart, and slept the first sound sleep that he had enjoyed for many weeks. Poor man! It was the last sleep of any kind that was to visit him for many a weary day.

Early in the following afternoon the postman brought an extra sack of letters to the office, and the Editor, who was interested in the subject, read them all—laughed over the first fifty, sighed over the second, tore his hair over the third, and threatened the life of the Postmaster General as he read the rest. Every correspondent controverted the views which he had expressed in his leading article, and every one of them proved his point by different, and indeed totally inconsistent arguments. Nor was that the worst; a dozen indignant chronologers fell upon the style and tone of the offending leader, and with intense seriousness tore the whole composition to tatters; the playful sallies of wit were anathematized as brutal flippancy; the gentle rebukes were scornfully condemned as an arrogant and unwarrantable assumption of so-called superiority (so-called is a favourite adjective with the controversialist, and is generally understood to convey an irrefutable imputation of one of the blackest shades of infamy); and no less than seven correspondents (for great minds jump together) independently reminded the poor man that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing, while five of them

went so far as to suggest that he must certainly have been drinking deep, but not of the fountain which the poet mentions—an accusation which, during the course of the next fortnight, caused the unfortunate Editor to be overwhelmed by the fervent but inordinately prolix appeals of sixty-seven temperance lecturers, and of forty-two earnest Protestants, who were ashamed to think that our great, free, and enlightened Press should be defiled by a quotation from Pope.

The Editor inserted all these effusions in the next day's issue, and the result was a still fiercer torrent of correspondence, which reached the office in two mail carts and a hand-barrow. From that time forward, until the date of the events presently to be related, the storm raged with unabated violence between the partisans of the old and new centuries, while a few eccentric free-lances amused themselves by controverting the ideas of either side in turn. Some drew the right conclusion from false premises, some laid down true premises and drew a false conclusion; some drew conclusions without troubling themselves to state their premises, and some stated their premises with such wealth of elaborate detail that they forgot to draw any conclusion at all. Hundreds of illustrations were pressed into the service, and every illustration was made to prove opposite propositions with equal facility and conclusiveness. Some laid out imaginary bicycle tracks a hundred miles long, with mile-posts numbered one to a hundred; but after a wearisome discussion Verax won by one mile, or year, from Mathematicus, the former proving to his own satisfaction that he would reach the twentieth century, while the latter by his own confession was still lagging behind in the nineteenth. Others with much minuteness and some acidity disputed whether a child born on December 31st of the year x was or was not a year older than a child born on January 1st of the year $(x + 1)$; and a clerical correspondent endeavoured to carry his point by an involved explanation of what

happened when a newly made bride inscribed her name and age in the register; this provoked the obvious retort that ladies are seldom trustworthy judges of their own ages, and that any argument founded upon such statements might land the world in the ninth instead of the nineteenth century.

Others performed conjuring tricks with clocks and watches, but even an appeal to Big Ben failed to bring about a reconciliation of divergent views. Some raised the phantom of the Year Nought in all its naked and hideous simplicity, and others exorcised the spectre by elaborate references to the Consular Fasti, the Jewish and Mahomedan calendars, and the French Revolutionary era. Some were inflamed with so ardent a desire to taste the delights of the twentieth century, that they raised pathetic appeals for permission to enter it by the early door, so to speak, lest the influenza should make an end of them before the ordinary entrance was thrown open; but the desire produced a counter appeal from Paterfamilias Expectant, who indignantly refused to allow his future offspring to be robbed of the privilege of living in two centuries during the first year of his life. This in turn provoked a retort from Centenarian, who had first seen the light in the year 1799, and had set his heart upon living in three centuries; there was no proper reverence for age, he complained, in these iconoclastic times, when the simple desires of the venerable were expected to give way to the precocious ambition of infants yet unborn. However, the poor old man was utterly extinguished by Milesius, who dogmatically declared that if Centenarian was anxious to begin the twentieth century on January 1st, 1900, he must make up his mind to wait for another twelve months before he could do so.

Such was the general tenour of the correspondence, and the Editor read every line of it. At first he had been amused by its intensely serious inanity; but before long he discovered to his horror that the fatal habit had

grown upon him like a subtle disease; he could not help reading every letter, his soul thirsted insatiably for the poisonous draught, and even a single hour's abstinence caused him the most acute agony. The sub-editor shook his head gravely, and did his superior's work like a hero, endeavouring at the same time to draw the stricken man's attention to other subjects by delicate stratagems. A sensational murder case called for a leading article, but the sub-editor had to write it himself; his chief only expressed a desire to ascertain the culprit's opinion as to whether he would be hanged in the nineteenth or twentieth century. They tempted him with China, but the Open Door opened its allurements in vain; as soon as he discovered that the Chinese have no centuries at all, but compute time by cycles of sixty years, he gave them up as hopeless reprobates, and refused to meddle with them. Finally the sub-editor was obliged to leave him to his own devices, and in due time matters came to a crisis; about ten o'clock in the evening of December 31st a shrill whistle from the speaking tube summoned the sub-editor to his superior's room.

"Come here at once, instantly!" was the message which came pealing from the tube; and the sub-editor, fully assured that the man had gone raving mad and set the place on fire, flew downstairs four steps at a stride. To his utter astonishment, he found his chief calm, self-possessed, and apparently sane.

"There seems to be some little doubt in the public mind," the Editor began, "as to whether the new century begins to-morrow or to-morrow year. I propose to settle the question by giving them a Symposium of expert opinion with their eggs and bacon in the morning."

"Good heavens, man!" exclaimed the sub-editor, "You forget that this is Sunday night; all the experts are reposing in the bosoms of their respective families, if they've got any, or in the arm-chairs of their respective clubs, if they haven't; and we go to press at three."

"But expert opinion—the opinion of the best experts—I mean to have nevertheless," said the Editor with confidence and decision.

"It won't do," said the sub-editor; "the thing's worked out already. The Astronomer Royal has already given his views in the *Morning Platitudinarian*; and the *Daily Trumpeter* got three-quarters of a column out of the Bookcasian Professor; yes, and they faked up the portraits of two generals and the President of the South African Republic, and printed them off as Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII, and Dionysius the Little."

"Portraits!" exclaimed the Editor scornfully. "Portraits don't advance the controversy an inch. Now what if we were to print interviews with these three gentlemen?"

The sub-editor glanced sharply at his chief, and sighed: it was evident that the blow had fallen.

"I suppose it's best to humour him," he said to himself; "the office strait-waistcoat is locked up, and he has the key in his own pocket. Well, sir," he continued, addressing the Editor with a face of sphinx-like gravity, "whom shall I send to do the interviews?"

"Oh, never mind about that," the Editor replied cheerfully. "I'm going to invite the gentlemen to come here and be interviewed."

"Are they on the telephone?" said the sub-editor, "or shall I ring up a messenger?"

"Telephone me no telephones," said the Editor. "I've got something better than that—Marconi outmarconied! Witchcraft," he added, digging his perplexed subordinate in the ribs, "bold, bad, black, blatant sorcery, my boy! The *Daily Trumpeter* is always bragging of its journalistic enterprise; what will they say when they hear of the lengths to which we go in that line?"

"Shall I send you up a printer's devil or two?" asked the sub-editor.

"No," the Editor replied; "these people—two of

them, at any rate—lived before the invention of printing, and I doubt whether they would acknowledge the jurisdiction of printer's devils. Besides, two of them are clergymen, and the vocabulary of printer's devils might shock their susceptibilities."

"What are you going to do then?" the sub-editor inquired.

"Oh, the regular orthodox business," the Editor answered. "I've been reading the subject up—Scot's 'Discovery of Witchcraft,' King James the First's 'Daemonology,' with selections from 'Macbeth,' 'The Tempest,' Ben Jonson's 'Alchemist,' Middleton's 'Witch,' Gilbert and Sullivan's 'Sorcerer,' Heywood's 'Lancashire Witches,' Fletcher's 'Prophetess,' and the Encyclopaedia article on 'Judicial Astrology.' Do you think Leadenhall Market is open?"

"No," replied the sub-editor. "You forget that it's past ten o'clock, and Sunday night as well."

"A pity," said the Editor, "a great pity! I was depending upon Leadenhall for the *materiel de cuisine*—the bats and frogs and newts, and blaspheming Jews, and so forth. No, the Macbeth method can't be done; I must try Middleton. Here's the list! Have we any marmaritin about the place, or any acopus, or libbard's bane? How are we off for eleoselinum, pentaphyllon, or blood of a flitter-mouse?"

"I'm afraid the whole stock's exhausted," said the sub-editor.

"Well," his chief replied, "I suppose it can't be helped; but you really must be more careful, and order fresh supplies in good time. I must try the Prospero process. Would you mind helping me into my conjuring gown?"

The sub-editor looked puzzled, but his chief picked up a table-cloth, and after some trouble it was hung from his shoulders with red tape; the wastepaper basket was then solemnly placed on his head to serve as a magician's cap, and a large map of South Africa,

tightly rolled and secured with tape and sealing-wax, furnished him with a mystic wand.

"Now go," said the Editor, when these preparations were complete; "the rest is for the eyes of the initiated alone. *Procul este, profani!* Hence, horrible vision, unreal mockery, hence! Or else, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps, side-stitches that shall pen thy breath up. So, slave, hence!"

The sub-editor was too merciful to resent the language; he retired, and telephoned for three doctors and a squad of policemen.

The events of the next hour are still a matter of dispute between the Editor and his subordinate. The most ingenious subtlety has failed to reconcile the Editor's narrative with the sub-editor's suppositions; and since the former is undoubtedly the superior person, we must give his account of the matter its proper precedence.

The sub-editor having left the room, as already related, the Editor double-locked the door, and prepared for the preliminary incantations. Hazy reminiscences of the Tate Gallery informed him that a magic circle traced in blue and lurid flame, with magic lamps at various points of the mystic compass, was the first thing to be provided; but for a moment this caused him some perplexity; the lady at the Tate Gallery had nice inflammable sand to trace her circle in; what would the proprietors say if he burnt the carpet and asked them to pay for a new one? No! He must combine efficiency with economy, and obtain the maximum of magic from the minimum of expense. He therefore spread two advertisement sheets of Saturday's *Daily Cataclysm* on the floor, placed paper-weights at the corners, and drew a large circle with the editorial blue pencil. The effect, he thought, was superb, and he further enhanced its artistic beauty by inscribing a pentacle within the circle (he used the red end of the pencil for this), and by drawing various cabalistic and astrological symbols

round it—red and blue alternately. "The Ram, the Bull, the Heavenly Twins, the Virgin, and the Scales," he chanted, making weird scrawls, which were intended to represent the signs of the Zodiac; but at that point his memory failed him.

"That's only five," he muttered, pensively scratching his head with the blue end of the pencil, "and I'm sure there ought to be twelve. Scale, scales . . . I have it! Do, re, mi, sol, fa! That's five more; five and five make nine. Fa, fa—yes! Fee, fi, fo, fum! Four more; nine and four make twelve. Right!"

The magic lamps and the mystic cauldron (the lady in the picture had one, and therefore he must have the same) puzzled him, till his eye lighted upon the brandy decanter, which stood on a side table.

"Spirit of Christmas," he exclaimed, "you're the very thing! Lend me thy lambent and cerulean flame, O ethereal Accompaniment of Plum Pudding!"

Two ash-trays, an ink-pot lid, an old tobacco tin, and two saucers from the office tea-set served to hold the spirit, and strips of the office duster formed the wicks; before long five lamps were burning with a weird mysterious light at the five points of the pentacle; and the coal-scuttle, emptied of its contents, was set in the centre of the circle, with the remains of the duster and some more of the brandy flickering in its dusty recesses. This was the magic cauldron.

"Now I wonder what is the proper incantation to begin with," said the Editor. "Perhaps I had better try several, till one of them produces some effect. Now then!

Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves,
And ye that on the sands with printless foot—
No, printless foot won't do in a newspaper office; I must try another.

My name is John Wellington Wells,
I'm a dealer in magic and spells,
In blessings and—

But my name isn't John Wellington Wells; so that won't do.

Chirocineta, adincantida,
Archimedon, marmaritin, calicia!

No, evidently wrong! Oh, what a fool I am! Of course it must be something connected with chronology. Let me think! Ah! Here goes!

Dickory, dickory dock!
The mouse ran up the clock!
The clock struck one——

Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Who's this?"

There was a faint musical sound, as though of distant trumpets, and a majestic figure, wearing a purple robe and a wreath of gilded laurel, appeared just outside the magic circle.

"Oh villain, villain, smiling—I mean, why didn't you knock before you came in?" gasped the Editor. "Pray, who may you be?"

"Look upon Caesar as he still appeared, a conqueror!" said the apparition solemnly.

"Glad to see you," said the Editor; "thought I knew your face; saw you at the theatre of course. Now if you will kindly answer a few simple questions, I wish to ascertain your opinion on a vexed question of chronology."

"Beware the Ides of March!" Caesar replied. "I didn't; hinc illae lacrimae, or rather, hence this ghostliness."

"First, would you please inform me," the Editor continued, "——but wait a moment! I must get the full company together. You didn't happen to see Gregory XIII or Dionysius the Little as you came along, did you?"

"I haven't the honour of their acquaintance," Caesar replied; "we—er—move in different spheres. No doubt they'll be here presently. You see, I happen to be a heathen, and am therefore more susceptible to incan-

tations. If I were you, I should give them another spell or two; I hate being kept waiting. Veni, vidi, and I want to get back again."

"Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnin!" exclaimed the Editor; "turn, magic wheel, and draw my hero home."

There was a burst of sleepy music, and a fat little abbot became visible beside the ghost of Caesar. The reverend spectre appeared somewhat flustered by the journey, and extremely disconcerted by finding himself in such company.

"It's too bad," he gasped, "to hurry an old man—an abbot too! Just wait till his Holiness arrives; he's bringing his bell, book, and candle with him."

"Yes, indeed he is," cried an angry voice—and with the first word Gregory himself, vested in pontificalibus, made his appearance. "Exorcizo, anathematizo, omnibus diabolis trado—come out of that circle, you pestilent heretic, and I'll . . . I'll deliver you over to the secular arm."

"Pardon me," interposed the Editor: "I only want to ask your opinion as a recognised expert as to when the next century begins."

"Next century!" roared Gregory. "Come out of that circle, and I'll knock you into the middle of it!"

"Pray, calm your excited feelings," said the Editor suavely, "and let me introduce you. Pope Gregory XIII, Caius Julius Caesar: Caius Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII. I think you know Dionysius the Little already. Oh, pardon me!"

He proceeded to introduce Dionysius to Caesar, and Caesar to Dionysius, and then asked his visitors to do him the favour of being seated. Gregory made a dash for the principal arm-chair, but the strategic genius of Caesar intercepted him.

"Excuse me," Caesar blandly remarked; "but my greater age and superior eminence entitle me to this chair."

"You be anathematized, presumptuous pagan!" cried Gregory. "Did not our friend tell you that I was a pope? Move, if you please, or I'll make you move."

"Pardon me," Caesar responded :

"I do know but one
That unassailable holds on his rank,
Unshaked of motion : and that I am he,
Let me a little show it even in this."

And suiting the action to the word, he sat down.

"I call it most abominable impudence," said Gregory: "I was never so wronged in my life."

"Caesar doth never wrong, but with just cause," his rival retorted. "Stay! That's the wrong reading. However, you needn't be insulted: if you're a pope, so am I. Reach me Sir Thomas North's Plutarch from the shelf yonder, and I will show you that I was made Chief Bishoppe of Rome."

Gregory gave Dionysius his bell to ring, opened his book, and tried to light his candle at one of the magic lamps. However, the Editor was growing impatient.

"Come, gentlemen," he remarked, "let us get to business: time and the Linotype wait for no man,—or ghost either. Now, may I ask whether any of you has ever heard of a Year Nought?"

"Talking's dry work," said Caesar: "give me some drink, Titinius."

"This pagan is not utterly reprobate after all," said Gregory pensively.

The Editor pushed the brandy decanter out of the circle, and told them where to find the tumblers. In less than a minute the three apparitions had become considerably more genial, and all questions of precedence were forgotten.

"It's a thorny subject," said Caesar, as he filled his glass for the third time,—how he disposed of the liquid, the Editor failed to see, but he did dispose of it;—"but it's nothing to what it was in my time. Those rascally

priests (don't be offended, friend Gregory; I was one myself) had such an inconvenient habit of putting in extra months at short notice. I've often accepted an invitation to stay with a friend on the first of April, and then, when my best toga was packed, and the chariot waiting at the door, the news would come that the first of April was postponed for another thirty days or so."

"Ah!" said the Editor: "so they used to make April fools even in those days! I must make a note of that, and provoke a correspondence about it during the next silly season."

"Things had got sadly mixed, when I took them in hand," Caesar continued. "'Twas on a summer's evening, in my tent, that day I overcame the Nervii, that the idea first came into my head: you see, it was only nominally a summer's evening; the calendar was quite out of joint and really it ought to have been winter—that was why I was wearing a mantle."

"But with regard to the Year Nought," the Editor interrupted.

"The Year Nought?" said Dionysius thoughtfully. "The Year Nought is the Year *nil*; the Year *nil* is the Year nothing: that settles the question completely."

"Well, if that be so," said the Editor, "the twentieth century begins"—

"The twentieth century," said Gregory with oracular precision and solemnity, "begins immediately after the nineteenth century ends; and the nineteenth century ends"—

"Yes, yes!" cried the Editor eagerly.

"Immediately before the twentieth century begins," said Gregory triumphantly.

"But give me a date," said the Editor. "When does the one end and the other begin?"

"Now you're trying to perpetrate an argumentum in circulo," said Gregory solemnly. "However, I'll give you a date,—A.D. 1582, the year when I reformed the calendar: that's the only date I remember."

"Double it," murmured Dionysius; "then divide by three and multiply by six,—no! I mean, divide by six and multiply by three, and"—

"Bother the twentieth century:" cried Caesar. Everything 'dates from the year when I reformed the calendar: therefore the twentieth century began more than forty years ago."

"You reform the calendar!" said Gregory. "Why, you made such a bungle of the business that I had to do all the work over again."

"Well," Caesar retorted, "at any rate you couldn't beat my record: I got 445 days into one year. Besides, you only meddled with the thing because you were a misogynistic old curmudgeon: you wanted to spite the ladies by cutting down the number of leap years. What are the poor dears to do in this coming year, I wonder?"

"They'll have to migrate to Russia," suggested Dionysius. "I suppose it will be a leap year there."

"But pardon me," said the Editor; "I'm afraid we are getting no nearer to a solution of the problem."

"Bother the problem!" said Caesar. "Can't you see that I want to have a chat with friend Gregory about Rome? He saw it a good deal later than I, and I understand that there has been some alteration in the place since my time."

"But we go to press at three," said the Editor plaintively.

"Oh, send for Sosigenes," cried Caesar impatiently; "he knows all the figures, which is more than I do."

"What's his telephone number?" sighed the Editor. "I mean, what's the proper form of incantation to fetch him?"

"Now please don't bother us," said Gregory testily. "We are having a most interesting conversation about certain historical obscurities. Dionysius, my little man, just slip out and fetch Sosigenes; and while you're about it, you might as well bring all the experts you

can find; then, perhaps, our worthy friend will be satisfied. Now, my dear Caesar, where were we? Did you say she came in a roll of carpet?"

Dionysius sighed wearily, but durst not disobey a pope. In a few minutes he returned with a phalanx of spectral chronologers—Manetho and Berosus, Eratosthenes, Apollodorus, Sosigenes, Hellenicus, Ephorus, Timaeus, Julius Africanus, Panodorus, Joseph Scaliger, and a crowd of Assyrians and Etruscans, who had lost their own names, and had to be introduced *per stirpes* and not *per capita*. The Editor opened his mouth to propound his questions, but his visitors were far too loquacious to listen. In a moment the room was ringing with a Babel of sesquipedalian words and clamorous disputations; every chronologer adopted a different era, fixed the commencement of the year on a different day of a different month, and insisted upon calling the months by different names, and allotting to each a different number of days. They raved about lunisolar years and Calippic periods; they shrieked about the Mathematical Canon, the reforms of Gelal-ed-din Malek Shah, and the Mundane Era of Antioch; they belaboured each other with solstitial points, sexagenary cycles, and Constantinopolitan Indictions. The Editor cowered within his circle, and followed the controversy as well as he could; much of it was far above his comprehension, but one thing was clear. If all the chronologers were correct (and who could doubt it?) the world was entering upon a new century once a month with the greatest regularity. The problem was solved! Everybody was at perfect liberty to be living in whatever century best suited his fancy!

Suddenly there was a violent crash; the magic lamps and the mystic cauldron disappeared, and the next moment, or what seemed to be the next moment, the Editor became conscious of the fact that he was sitting in his own armchair; the spectres had vanished, the electric light was turned on, and a doctor was feeling his pulse.

Such is the Editor's account of the matter, and he is ready to make a statutory declaration that every detail is true; but the sub-editor (unimaginative beast!) is still sceptical. He declares that the Editor drank too much brandy, fell asleep in his chair, and dreamt the whole thing; or else it must be the delusion of a disordered brain. As to the brandy, the Editor can confidently claim that the foregoing narrative gives a conclusive explanation of the fact (which he cannot deny) that the decanter was found empty. As to the other alternative, how could he have written so lucid and coherent an account of the episode, if he had not been in his sober senses? It is not true that he has been removed to an asylum; that is a calumny invented by the sub-editor—a designing villain who is intriguing to supplant him. As a matter of fact, he is taking a prolonged holiday, and spending it as a paying guest in a delightful country mansion not far from Roehampton, where he has every comfort and every possible attention; indeed he has nothing to complain of, except that materials for the practice of magic are difficult to procure, and chronology as a subject of conversation is strictly tabooed. Julius Caesar, Pope Gregory XIII, and Dionysius the Little often drop in for a quiet chat after the lights are out; and if anyone be still sceptical, he will ask them as a favour to haunt the offender until he recants his heresy; or Gregory will fetch his bell, book, and candle, and give him a real, sound cursing. As for the sub-editor, let him beware! The Editor is collecting candle drippings, and will soon have enough to make a wax image of his persecutor, if only his plastic skill can do justice to the ugliness of the villain's face and figure. He has also accumulated a large number of stray pins, and he intends shortly to insert them in the wax image after the orthodox manner. Meanwhile he is preparing the sub-editor's obituary notice, which is expected to appear in the *Daily Cataclysm* in about a month's time.

R. H. F.



FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY.

WHO is the best of poets? He
Who when he reads his poetry
Dilutes it with a dinner:
But he who lets us hear and fast
May righteous heaven requite at last
His madness on the sinner.

LUCILLUS (xi. 394).

Mortals are we and mortal too
Are all things to our life that bind us;
They take them wings and pass from view;
Or we, and leave them all behind us.

LUCIAN (x. 31).

Life is a parlous voyage: storm winds fling us
Where worse than ship-wrecked mariners we lie;
Chance the one pilot of man's life will bring us
Chance knoweth where as o'er the sea we fly.
Some meet good weather, others ill have found;
All reach the common haven underground.

PALLADAS (x. 65).



THE COLLEGE DEBATING SOCIETY.

A Retrospect and an Exhortation.

SOME time ago the present writer was enabled, by the courtesy of a country Vicar, to while away many hours of an otherwise dull Vacation in investigating some parish records, which went back to about the end of the sixteenth century. More recently he has been enabled to utilize the experience thus gained in conducting another investigation, less arduous, but much more interesting both to the writer and to the readers of this Magazine.

The records of the St John's College Debating Society go back about thirty years, comprising, that is to say, ten generations of Undergraduates. In the case of the former investigation, the events recorded in the parish registers would probably also extend over about ten generations of human beings; so that in both instances there was an equal sense of awful solemnity in turning over the pages recording the deeds of the forgotten dead.

For, unfortunate as it may seem, to the present generation of Undergraduates, the great men whose oratory has thundered of yore in the Debating Society are, with scarcely an exception, both dead and forgotten. Not that many of them have reached that final dissolution, which, according to the pedantic Doctor in one of Charles Reade's novels, is "the cessation of all

functions—called by the vulgar, Death.” But they are gone; they have passed out of the microcosm of College life; and if, as occasionally happens, one of them should appear at a Debate and talk to us of other days, we cannot rid ourselves of a sort of uncanny feeling that a spirit from another world has unreasonably come to life again, that the shape before us has already once crossed that bourne from which none have ever returned, except by a miracle.

And we, who are now members of the College Debating Society hardly, perhaps, sufficiently realise our obligation to our predecessors, whose tradition we inherit, and whose tentative but untiring efforts in past days have produced the Constitution under which we live and thrive. For the trite saying so often used in describing the English Constitution—that it was never made, but has grown—might with perfect aptitude be applied to the Constitution of a Debating Society. The rough and ready set of rules first prepared as a makeshift are gradually developed as experience indicates their flaws and omissions, or as changing conditions require a legislative readjustment. Now and again an exceptionally enterprising officer will arise, who will make it his business thoroughly to master the Society’s Constitution, and to institute all kinds of reforms. There are several instances of this during the “seventies,” and on one or two occasions an officer of this kind has left his mark on the Society’s history just as unmistakably as Henry II or Edward I have left theirs on the history of England. Sometimes his efforts will be in the direction of reforming the Society’s procedure by the introduction of new laws; sometimes he will endeavour to institute a better method of book-keeping or of recording the minutes of debates and private business meetings; and in one or two instances we have written in the Minute Book a sort of “*Dialogus de Scaccario*” for the guidance of officers to the end of time.

Therefore, it seemed good to the present writer to

throw into the form of a readable narrative the information concerning the past history of the Debating Society, which he has gleaned from many sources. The story of its long series of ups and downs cannot fail to be interesting to many of its members, and the accumulated experience of the past must necessarily be full of suggestions for the right conduct of its affairs in the present.

Before setting forth on a detailed narrative of the Society's history, however, it behoves us, in the manner of responsible historians, to give an account of the authorities from which our information has been obtained. First among these we must place the Minutes of the Debates and Private Business Meetings which have been kept by thirty generations of Secretaries. Although the value of these documents is somewhat unequal, owing to different opinions entertained by their writers as to the amount of time and care which the responsibility of their high office might require them to expend upon the Minute Book, the information contained in them is, on the whole, so complete and various that during the period for which they are still in existence we have little need to go any further afield. The deplorable fact remains, however, that for a period of eleven years—from 1877 to 1887 inclusive—there is absolutely no trace of the Secretary's Minute Books. That the Society was in existence; that during a part of this interval it flourished as it has never done before or since; and that the practice of keeping minutes was never allowed to fall into disuse, at any rate for any long period, we have abundant evidence from other sources. But in the Secretary's Box—that ponderous receptacle whose fate it has been to be dragged from one set of College rooms to another every term during so many generations of Undergraduates—there is not a single trace of the missing Minute Books. It is, perhaps, vain to hope that they will ever be recovered now, though the present writer must confess

that if he were ever offered the choice between the lost books of Livy and the missing Debating Society Minutes he should decline, as a non-classical man, to be responsible for the consequences. He takes this opportunity of saying, however, that should these words meet the eye of any ex-officer of the Society who can throw any light on the matter, a great service will be conferred upon the Society by the immediate communication of particulars.

The Minute Books, then, are only available for about two thirds of the period whose history we have undertaken to relate. There is, however, another volume, known as the Treasurer's Book, which, although the information it contains is of much less general interest, has the advantage of being complete from about a year after the foundation of the Society down to the present day. This is, as it were, the Great Pipe Roll of the Society's Exchequer. Much of its interest is due to the fact that in olden days it was the practice to require every new member, on paying his first subscription, to inscribe his signature in a column of the Treasurer's Book provided for that purpose. Thus we come across such well-known names as J. J. Lister, J. R. Tanner, G. F. Stout, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, H. T. E. Barlow, and W. N. Roseveare—often betraying the uncertain hand of the Freshman, who is conscious of being enrolled among the members of a great institution. The above names are selected because they are likely to be well known to the resident members of the College. Four out of the six gentlemen mentioned are now engaged in expounding to Undergraduates the mysteries of Animal Morphology, History, Mathematics, and Theology respectively, with an eloquence and lucidity which were first acquired at the meetings of the College Debating Society.

There are, however, many other names in the Treasurer's Book which, though not now so familiar to Undergraduates, will be well remembered by some

readers of this Magazine, and which have acquired fame elsewhere, if they are now seldom heard of in the College itself. For instance—to mention only two names—we have the signature of J. S. Yeo, late Fellow of the College and Second Wrangler of 1882, who is now a Master at Fettes College, Edinburgh; and that of J. Ratcliffe Cousins, Barrister of the Inner Temple, whose work at the Bar and on the London County Council has been achieved by an eloquence which first learnt to tackle legal and economic problems in a Society, whose most obvious claim to superiority over the latter body is that it can sanction the immediate realization of the most beautiful ideals without incurring the loss of a single penny of other people's money.

To return, however, to the Treasurer's Book. Apart from the interest attaching to the signatures above-mentioned, this volume contains little that is valuable to the historian, except perhaps the assurance, at times when the fact might otherwise be open to considerable doubt, that the Society was still in existence. From the terminal balance-sheets we can infer the Society's general prosperity (or otherwise) from its financial position, though it must be confessed that for many years these accounts seem never to have been audited, or even to have received the signature of the President. These relapses into "slackness" on the part of the Society's officers occur a great deal too often in the course of the last thirty years. Badly kept, and, still worse, undated Minutes, have been a nightmare to the present investigator; and it is also a deplorable fact that on several occasions no account of the Term's work has been sent to the *Eagle*, although the Editors tell us that they have assailed the Secretary with "repeated applications." Of these faults in administration, however, more hereafter. For the present we are led to the consideration of our third source of information by the mention of this Magazine.

The value of the accounts of the Society's meetings

which have been published in the *Eagle* with more or less regularity since the year 1872 is immensely enhanced for us by the fact that for eleven years the Minutes from which these accounts were originally compiled are lost. During this period the *Eagle* takes its place with Plutarch in the list of original authorities. In both cases the literary sources of the writers' information are no longer in existence, and the later work is therefore of priceless historical value. But apart from this circumstance, there is sometimes a peculiar interest attaching to the reports in the *Eagle*, because on several occasions the writers have stepped beyond the narrow limits of convention, and have indulged freely in a running criticism of the Term's debates. Where those accounts occur they are of the greatest value, and it must be regretted that until just lately (when a revival of the practice has been attempted) nothing of the kind has been published for several years.

These, then, are our three main authorities—the Minute Books, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the *Eagle* Magazine. The only others are such minor sources of information as old receipt books, tradesmen's bills, stray letters sometimes found between the pages of the Minute Books, and, for a short period during the height of the Society's prosperity, the counterfoils of a cheque-book. And now, equipped by a profound study of all these documents, we proceed with our narrative.

It is, perhaps, a matter for congratulation rather than regret, that the beginnings of the College Debating Society are not without that element of romance which ignorance of their origin is thought to impart to all great and glorious institutions. Our first intimation that such a Society existed comes from the *Eagle* of the Easter Term 1871, and from the account there given we get no suggestion whatever that it had been recently formed, nor indeed does the successful programme there detailed indicate anything in the nature of new and tentative effort. We learn that seven Debates were

held, though the number present at each is not specified. The Society discussed the Eastern Question, the Conservative Reaction, the International Society, and appropriately closed the Session with a revolutionary motion in reference to Proctors and Compulsory Chapels. We have no minutes of the Debates, and the only other fact that can be asserted with confidence is that the office of President was filled by C. P. Layard.

This was certainly not the first Session of the Debating Society, for the first item on the debtor side of the Treasurer's accounts for this Term is: "By balance from Lent Term, 1871, £1 9s. 6d." There was, therefore, a Session in the Lent Term of 1871 of which we have not a shred of further evidence; and the veil which envelops all remoter antiquity has, so far, remained entirely impervious to the thwarted gaze of the present chronicler. All he can say is that we know there was a Session of the College Debating Society in the Lent Term of 1871, and that beyond that we know nothing.

After this the *Eagle* is again silent for two Terms, though again the Treasurer's Book comes to our assistance with a confirmation of the Society's existence. And here we come to an end of what may be called the mythical or Homeric age of the Society. Before this we have nothing but vague tales of Heroes whose deeds are but dimly shadowed forth in a few brief hints upon which the imagination must enlarge as best it can. For the May Term of 1872, however, we have the testimony of the Secretary's Minutes, and henceforward our information of the Society's transactions is almost as full as could be desired.

At the beginning of this period the Society seems to have been in what, considering its infancy, may be said to be a very flourishing condition. The average attendance was about thirty, and on one occasion a motion in reference to the "Pernicious use of Tobacco" produced a House of 48. The Minute Book gives us no clue to

the date of the Society's foundation, though, judging from the somewhat crude and experimental nature of the Rules (which appear to have been first printed in November 1872), we should say that the most likely supposition would date the birth of the Society at some time during the year 1870.

There is a quaint interest attaching to one document which has been pasted into the Minute Book by some enterprising Secretary of a later age, and dated by him "Probably about November 1872." It is a note which runs as follows :—"Mr —— and Mr —— present their compliments to the President of the Debating Society, and request him to remind the members that another meeting is being held immediately above them, which is interrupted by the applause of the Debating Society." The handwriting of this note is well known to many members of the College at present *in statu pupillari*, though it was possibly more legible twenty-eight years ago than it is now. At any rate we may reflect with shame that the undue applause at our meetings once elicited this remonstrance from one whose oratory in another place has long been the admiration of scholars, despite the fact that the medium of his eloquence has been a tongue with which some of us are only indifferently acquainted!

The success of the Society seems to have continued at about the same level for several Terms. It was generally found difficult to continue the meetings during the May Term, but until 1877 the officers always managed to arrange at least two or three Debates in spite of the other multitudinous interests of that festive and—to third year men—anxious season. In the Lent Term of 1873 we learn from the *Eagle* that the Society was in a "very flourishing condition," and that there were 130 resident members.

During the latter part of 1874, and the whole of 1875, there is a slight falling off in the average attendance, and some "slackness" on the part of the officers is

apparent from the fact that during this period there is often no account of the Debates in the *Eagle*. In the Lent Term of 1876 a new feature was introduced into the programme in the shape of a Spelling Bee conducted by Professor Mayor. There were two prizes of books to the value of two guineas and one guinea respectively, and we read that Professor Mayor "gave plenty of amusing stories and interesting derivations, making it a time not only of amusement but also of instruction."

At the first debate of the next Term, Mr W. R. Hannam proposed: "That, in the opinion of this House, the opposition to the assumption of the title of Empress of India by the Queen is both factious and uncalled for." The small attendance at this meeting, however, led to the abandonment of the Session by the Committee, and this precedent was followed every May Term for the next four years. In reference to the above motion, it may be noted that there is a curious interest in tracing the politics of the last generation in the Society's Debates. We have the eternal Eastern Question again and again in all its different phases; the conduct of certain forgotten agricultural labourers in the Eastern Counties is arraigned; and some Englishmen resident in Japan are said to have "disgraced their nationality." On one occasion the House, by a substantial majority, refused to agree that "while recognising the great public services of the Earl of Beaconsfield, it regretted that his career had been marked by self-interest." And again, in the Lent Term of 1878, the House declined by one vote to consider "that the conduct of certain Undergraduates in presenting an address to Lord Derby is highly reprehensible."

It was in this Term that Mr J. J. Lister, who had joined the Society in the previous October, persuaded the House that the study of the Natural Sciences was greatly neglected in English Schools. At this time, however, the Society seems hardly to have been so

prosperous as of yore, for the writer of the *Eagle* report "cannot but feel that the standing taken by the Society in the College is not all that could be wished."

This appeal, however, does not seem to have been immediately successful, for it is not till the Lent Term of 1880 that we hear of a distinct improvement in the attendance. It must be remembered that we are now traversing the period for which the Minutes are lost, so that it is more difficult to get a true idea of what took place. The impression retained after reading the scanty accounts in the *Eagle*, however, is that the Society continued to be in a somewhat uncertain position until October 1881. But it is none the less evident that there were men on the Committee who were determined to make it a success, and one may hazard the statement that whenever, in a College Debating Society, there are men with this spirit—the spirit which is inevitably described in the 'Varsity slang term, *keenness*—their efforts are almost certain to be crowned with success. This year an attempt was made to conduct Debates in the May Term, thus reviving the practice which had fallen into disuse for a period of four years. It was only partially successful, but in the following October it is evident that Titanic efforts were made to get hold of the Freshmen. The result was that five new members spoke at the first meeting, and that the attendance all through the Term was almost phenomenally large. During this Term, Mr G. F. Stout carried a motion deprecating the agitation for further vivisectionist legislation, and Mr J. R. Tanner, who appears in the office of Secretary, persuaded the House that "Æstheticism is, on the whole, injurious to the mental and moral tone of English Society."

It is clear, then, that a new lease of life had been granted to the Debating Society. In the following term the expectations of continued success were more than fulfilled, for on one occasion there were no less than 105 members present—a number which was by far

the largest on record. And this revival was so far from being factitious that, for the first time in the history of the Society, a thoroughly successful Session was carried out in the May Term.

The writer has here deliberated long before persuading himself to give to the world the piece of information which follows. His hesitation has been due to a fear that some injudicious reader may think he has discovered a chain of cause and effect, where the historian has been unable to find anything more than a sequence and a coincidence. However, in the interest of Truth, the following quotation from the *Eagle's* report for the May Term 1882 must be published. For it is written :—"According to an old established custom the first Meeting, which was held on April 29th, was devoted to a consideration of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. J. H. Merrifield, who proposed the motion, was so numerously supported that for the first time within the memory of man the Conservatives, catching their opponents napping, obtained a majority in a Society which invariably hitherto has voted Liberal."

The next Term (Michaelmas 1882) under the presidency of Mr J. R. Tanner, the Debating Society reached the high water-mark of its prosperity. There has never been a Session anything like it either before or since. The average attendance was 88, and on one night there were no less than 126. The writer in the *Eagle* is exultant, voluble, and the master of a literary style adequate to the occasion. And the remembrance of these things only deepens our regret that for the whole of this period of unsurpassed prosperity the Minute Books of the Society have been lost.

The report in the *Eagle* for the following Term is in a similar strain, and obviously by the same writer—the wielder of the readiest pen that ever wrote Debating Society reports. So versatile is he, however, that he has no time to tell us the names of the officers, so that

in the list of presidents which is appended to this article we are compelled, in the absence of other sources of information, to leave a blank for this Term.

In the Easter Term of 1883 we have the first foreboding of evil. Despite "exceptional activity," some of the speeches showed "a deplorable lack of preparation." Next Term it is distinctly stated that there has been a falling off, and, as if to try and retrieve the lost position, the Society alters its rules so as to give places on the Committee to all ex-Presidents in residence. By this means Mr Tanner again takes his place on the Committee, and possibly also the ready writer whom we have mentioned. Things, however, go from bad to worse. There is a slight revival in the Michaelmas Term of 1884, during which Mr W. N. Roseveare defended Rugby Football from the aspersions of Association players. But this proved to be only of temporary duration, and in Easter 1886 we hear that "unless some great impetus is given to the Debating Society it will cease to exist altogether."

In the next Term only four meetings were held; in the next five; and in the next only three. No report of the Society's doings appears in the *Eagle* for the Michaelmas Term 1887, and as only twenty subscriptions are accounted for in the Treasurer's book it must have been in a terribly low state. It is extremely probable that it was during this period of abject depression that the Minute Books were lost, and in view of the distressing circumstances we cannot be too thankful that both the Society and the whole of the Archives did not perish miserably together.

But now the Dark Ages are drawing to a close. In the Lent Term of 1888 there is the first indication of an approaching renaissance, for from this time onward we are in possession of the Society's Minute Books. At the second debate of this Term a proposition "that the St John's Debating Society be abolished" only found one supporter, and was lost by a majority of 17. Only

three debates were held in the May Term, but in the following October we meet with one of those great names which, for the next few years, loom so large in the annals not only of the College Debating Society, but of the Union. For on 17 November 1888 Mr E. W. MacBride unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade the House that the study of the ancient classics should be entirely removed from our system of education. During the next Term the same speaker, who now appears on Committee, attacked Mr Gladstone's policy in regard to his native Isle, and from this time onward, until the great collapse of Liberalism in 1895, we constantly find the stormy debates in the House of Commons on the Home Rule question reflected at the meetings of our own Society. In June 1889 we learn from the *Eagle* that "there has been a remarkable revival of interest in the Society, a result largely due to the unflagging exertions of the President"; and it is a sad reminder of the untimely end which was recently put to a promising career to find that this energetic President was H. D. Darbishire. It was doubtless owing to the same officer's enterprise that in the following October the Society received large reinforcements from the ranks of the freshmen, and that the average attendance once more rose so high as 48.

Throughout the academical year this success was sustained, and in the May Term there seems to have been a series of lively private business meetings, which led to a Committee of the whole House being summoned to consider the action of the Treasurer and Secretary. This unusual course indicates the height at which party feeling ran at the time, but "the only tangible outcome of the whole proceeding was to stimulate the flagging energies of the College with regard to attendance at the Society's meetings." There was, however, one other result than that mentioned by the writer in the *Eagle*, for it is impossible not to connect this incident (which had its rise in a contested election,

for the Vice-Presidency) with a new rule passed shortly afterwards, which excludes from the presidential office all who have not served at least twice on the Committee. This is only one more instance of the way in which the Society's constitution has been gradually evolved during the last thirty years. Almost every alteration to the rules can be traced to some incident which laid bare legislative weakness in a particular direction, and which suggested to the officers the introduction of a rule to prevent anything of the kind occurring again.

It was during the presidency of Mr A. J. Pitkin, in Lent 1892, that that great revolution was affected in the Society's procedure which ever since has contributed so much to the mitigation of the agonies of conscientious officers, who sit out to the bitter end even the dullest of debates at the call of duty. In this Term, for the first time, by permission of the College authorities, tobacco was called to the aid of eloquence, and henceforward our meetings have ever approximated nearer in spirit to those fateful lucubrations in the famous Tobacco Parliament of Friederich Wilhelm, King of Prussia.

Although during this period the average attendance did not rise to anything like what it was in the great days of Mr Tanner's presidency, we must infer from the remarkable success of many of our members at the Union that the quality of our debates must, on the whole have been exceedingly high. In each of the four years, from 1890 to 1893, one out of the three Presidents of the St John's Debating Society subsequently became Presidents of the Union, and many of our other members during these years made good Union reputations, although they did not attain to the pinnacle of the University orator's ambition, and fill the Presidential chair.

Those who did so were E. W. MacBride, G. D. Kempt, Peter Green, and J. H. B. Masterman, the mention of which famous names is a sufficient proof

that a Debating Society thus supported must have been in a very flourishing condition.

The pronounced influence of tobacco on the debates is attested by the highly original programme for the Lent Term 1892, which, as the *Eagle* writer remarks, comprises discussions of "men, manners, morals, and maidens." Perhaps the most significant thing about the session under the circumstances, is that the House declined to believe that Altruism was the true basis for a virtuous life; although it is also interesting to learn that they declined to disapprove of "everything *fin de siècle*," and that by a large majority they resolved that "'tis better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." The writer is prepared to risk an anachronism, in order to suggest the probability that "my Lady Nicotine" occupied hon. members thoughts at the last-mentioned debate.

From this time onward, until about two years ago, the Society seems to have been carried on with almost constant success, and with an attendance ranging from about 30 to 60, but remaining as a general rule very near 45. At this period it had become an established custom to devote the last meeting of every Term to a "rag debate," generally a sort of orgie in which every existing University and College institution is assailed, and in which the discussions between the newly-elected President and the gentlemen who are eternally endeavouring to perplex him with all kinds of "points of order" and "points of personal explanation," or to worry him into extraordinary rulings, occupy nearly the whole of the evening.

It was long ago decided at one of these meetings "that cabbages should be cultivated in the College Courts"; and on one occasion, when the motion for debate was "that busts of the Presidents be placed in the College Chapel," Mr R. O. P. Taylor proposed as an amendment "that the Presidents provide busts in the College Hall," a proposition so singularly offensive that

nothing would induce the present chronicler to mention it in this magazine, had it not already defiled the pages of the *Eagle* in the Debating Society's report for the Lent Term of 1894.

And now we are coming to times yet within "the memory of living man." The days of A. J. Campbell and W. Fairlie Clarke, of A. W. Foster, T. F. R. MacDonnell, and H. L. Pass, are still fresh in the minds of many, and have not yet passed into the domain of history. Before laying down his pen, however, the writer desires to turn from this long consideration of the past and to direct for a brief moment the attention of his readers to the future. The long "retrospect" is accomplished, and there is but a very small amount of space left for the "exhortation," of which promise was given in the title of this paper. The reason of that promise, was that the writer cannot pretend to be blind to the unfortunate fact that the position of the College Debating Society during the last few Terms is not by any means so satisfactory as it has been, or as it ought to be. The speeches have often displayed a lack of preparation, the average attendance has fallen off, and the Society has not received that general support from the members of the College which is absolutely essential to its success. It must, moreover, be admitted that during that critical period—the first week of the Michaelmas Term—the officers did not display that amount of enterprise which is necessary to gain the strong support of the freshmen. For this unfortunate "slackness" the present writer is quite prepared to take his share of the blame, and it is partly in recognition of his responsibility that he has undertaken to prepare this paper, in the hope that the story of the great deeds of the men of old time, and of our fathers that begat us, may quicken the flagging interest of his contemporaries and inspire them with a healthy desire to restore to the Society its pristine prosperity.

An efficient College Debating Society is to be desired for many reasons. It affords an excellent opportunity for practice to all who are beginning to speak, and possibly also to think. It gives to the reading man a serious interest outside his work; he must be "keen" on something, and if it is not a Debating Society it will probably be the *Daily Mail*, or worse. And above all it tends to destroy "cliques," and to promote that element of cohesion and *esprit de corps* which, in a large College like ours, is often so conspicuously lacking.

There is no reason whatever why, by a serious and concerted effort, we should not, within a few Terms, restore the Society to the position it held in the early nineties; even if the great days of Mr Tanner's presidency are, for the present, an unattainable ideal. If this article in any way contributes towards this end, it will have attained the object for which it was written.

E. P. H.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE ST JOHN'S DEBATING SOCIETY.

<i>Lent.</i>	<i>Easter.</i>	<i>Michaelmas.</i>
1871 Unknown	C. P. Layard	T. Adams
1872 Unknown	G. L. Hodgkinson	H. Cunnyngame
1873 H. Cunnyngame	F. J. Lowe	N. J. Littleton
1874 H. N. Read	H. N. Read	G. G. Hildyard
1875 *J. F. Skipper	C. E. S. Ratcliffe	T. S. Tait
1876 J. Pope	J. P. Baynes	J. H. Lloyd
1877 G. H. Marwood	<i>No session</i>	W. R. Hannam
1878 W. W. D. Firth	<i>No session</i>	T. Coppock
1879 J. Russell	<i>No session</i>	T. Coppock
1880 J. Russell	<i>No session</i>	F. H. Colson
1881 *O. Rigby	G. C. M. Smith	F. S. Hughes
1882 F. L. Muirhead	A. J. David	*J. R. Tanner
1883 Unknown	Unknown	A. G. Chapman
1884 E. P. Boys Smith	J. E. Jagger	L. E. Shore
1885 Unknown	W. N. Harper	E. R. Cousins
1886 G. W. Kinman	H. H. Brindley	T. H. Sifton
1887 W. A. Russell	R. H. Bigg	Unknown
1888 C. Foxley	C. Foxley	A. W. Flux

<i>Lent.</i>	<i>Easter.</i>	<i>Michaelmas.</i>
1889 J. J. Alexander	H. D. Darbshire	H. F. Baker
1890 T. Nicklin	H. J. Spenser	*E. W. MacBride
	(resigned)	
	W. J. Brown	
1891 *G. D. Kempt	G. H. R. Garcia	W. B. Morton
1892 A. J. Pitkin	R. E. Baker	*Peter Green
1893 *J. H. B. Masterman	G. C. Desmond	A. K. B. Yusuf Ali
1894 H. H. Davies	W. B. Allan	C. T. Powell
1895 K. M. Schroder	R. O. P. Taylor	J. S. Bryers
1896 A. A. G. Wright	C. P. Keeling	A. J. Campbell
1897 W. Fairlie Clark	A. W. Foster	*T. F. R. MacDonnell
1898 H. L. Pass	W. H. Winch	P. L. Babington
1899 D. Linney	W. Browne	A. F. Russell
1900 G. H. Shepley		

N.B.—Those marked with an asterisk have also been Presidents of the Union.



PADDY'S LAMENT.

Och, Rowin' down to Clayhithe
In a clinker eight
With Bushey 'on a Gee Gee,
Shoutin' "Bow, you're late."
Oh, the dreadful spasms
I had in my inside
I wished that Bushey had 'em
If the truth I must confide.

When at last I reach that place
They tell me to get out,
I do so with a murmur
Like an old man with the gout.
They then escort me kindly
To a long and dingy room,
To take my turn with other chaps
For the grub that's promised soon.

In my mind as I wint down
I'd visions very nice,
Of lots of cake and tea and things
And of beef perhaps a slice,
But oh, the stern reality
Was very different quite,
I got Khaki-coloured water
And one biscuit, such a mite.

Feelin' very much refreshed
An' longin to git back
I row my little body out,
But Beith just says I'm slack.

At last I reach the blessed lock
And rest comes once again,
But that's no great advantage
For there's either snow or rain.

Once again I get into
That stately craft of mine,
And Bushey says he'd like to see
"A course done in good time."
I am a modest man myself
And dare not here repate
The language that the stern four used
When they realised their fate.

Don't ask me what I looked like
When I reached the P. and E.,
A lobster after boiling
Won't be happier than me;
But what annoys me most of all
I venture to relate,
Some of my nationality
Was rubbed off by the sate.

M. A. K.



ADVERTISEMENT.

THERE have appeared from time to time various editions of that useful and compendious manual generally known as the complete letter writer, containing letters suitable and appropriate to a number of exigencies which may befall individuals of limited leisure and unskilled in the Epistolatory Art.

In these volumes may be found letters such as these: "From a young gentleman to his employer suggesting an increase of salary," or from "a young lady in answer to a gentleman who has offered his hand in marriage—conveying an [affirmative or negative] answer." Nevertheless, the fact that these volumes, excellent in themselves, do not fulfil all requirements which they might reasonably be expected to do, is proved by the fact that that gifted and learned author (Frank R. Stockton, Esq.) has recently published "An Appendix to the Complete Letter Writer," in which provision is made for cases unlooked for by the compilers of the aforesaid volumes.

A single instance will supply the necessary demonstration of our meaning. The 7th letter: "From an Ambassador to Tunis, who has become deaf in his left ear, to the widow of a manufacturer of perforated underclothing, whose second son has never been vaccinated."

Tunis, Africa, Aug. 3 '77.

Most honoured Madam,—Permit me, I most earnestly implore of you, from the burning sands of this only too far distant clime, to call to the notice of your reflective and judicial

faculties the fact that there are actions which may be deferred until too recent a period.

With the earnest assurance of my most distinguished regard, I am, most honoured and exemplary madam, your obedient servant to command,

L. GRANVILLE TIBBS.

But although the wants of the general public have been thus praiseworthily supplied, no one has as yet, to the best of our belief, compiled a series of letters suitable for the requirements of the Undergraduate Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Such a compilation is rendered especially desirable by the fact that the strenuous and unremitting labours of this section of the community afford little time for the epistolatory exercises.

We have, therefore, compiled sundry epistles suitable in our estimation to occasions likely to arise with more or less frequency during the career of an average undergraduate.

Whilst attempting to supply this long-felt want we have endeavoured to set forth in the examples given herewith that loftiness of diction and terseness of expression which should be the characteristic of all such productions.

For the use of those gentlemen who find prose an inadequate channel for the conveyance of their emotions—we append an epistle in verse—a form of correspondence which, in our opinion, is rendered not unnecessary by the culture and refinement of academic life.

Should our labours commend themselves to the taste and requirements of that enlightened and cultured academic circle to which we have the honour of offering them, we hold ourselves prepared to supplement the appended examples—which are of necessity limited in number owing to the time at the disposal of the compilers—by other examples, which, we trust, may prove equally serviceable.

I.

From a young gentleman who has recently become a pensioner of the Ancient and Religious Foundation of St ——'s College, and who, having been unable to attempt more than a small percentage of the questions addressed to candidates in Part I. of the Previous Examination, and further having been informed by a competent authority that the aforesaid answers were not altogether in accordance with the opinions expressed by certain eminent scholars in their works on Greek and Latin Etymology—and, moreover, that his renderings of certain words were at variance with those set forth by the most renowned lexicographers, and having further ascertained that by an unfortunate oversight he had offered to the said examiners renderings of passages, or portions of passages, the original text of which was not found in the examination paper, and, finally, that his translation of a passage from the Latin Author—with whose works he was hitherto totally unacquainted, although it might have found favour with a certain school of Teutonic commentators who are in the habit of fostering and favouring textual emendation—was unlikely to be acceptable to the more conservative notions of Anglican criticism. To the Reverend Doctor ——, Headmaster of —— School. The said Reverend Gentleman, having frequently impressed upon him (the writer)—even at the cost of extreme physical discomfort—the utility and advantage of a diligent and discreet study of the Greek and Latin classics, with a view to his future advancement and success in the wider spheres of academic learning and culture.

Reverent and Respected Sir,

You will, I am convinced, readily admit that there are moments in the life of an individual when, overwhelmed by the force and circumstance of his environment, the heart of man, filled to its uttermost capacity, shrinks from the task of describing and setting forth the manifold emotions and diverse sentiments to which it has of necessity rendered itself an involuntary sacrifice.

Such being my lot I will refrain altogether from endeavouring to give expression to those sentiments which well nigh overwhelm me on the auspicious occasion of my advent to this ancient and illustrious Seat of Learning.

And I am the more impelled to this salutary repression by the reflection that the noble emotions evoked in yourself on a like auspicious occasion have not been altogether effaced from memory during the many years of your pedagogic activity, during which you have never failed to impress upon those who, like myself, had the privilege to participate in the instruction and disciplinary attention which you have so impartially bestowed on those committed to you—whom we have always regarded, as the poet hath it, *in loco parentis*.

I have the honour to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant, _____.

Letter II.

From a young nobleman or gentleman, who having returned from dining with a friend, who having just attained his majority thought fit to celebrate the same by inviting a large number of guests to share a sumptuous and convivial repast; on his remembering that under the influence of a wave of spontaneously generous emotion he had invited the entire company to partake of breakfast with him the following morning, whilst failing to remember either the hour for which he had bidden them or whether any or all of them had accepted the said invitation. To Mrs ———, bedmaker of St ———'s College, whose diligence and precision in the performance of her matutinal tasks is such that on similar occasions she has usually taken her departure, on the completion of the said tasks, prior to the completion of his matutinal ablutions.

Madam,

I beg to inform you that I have invited no inconsiderable number of friends to partake of breakfast in my chambers to-morrow —day. Owing, I regret to say, to an altogether inexplicable lapse of memory I am unable to determine with any degree of accuracy either on the one hand the exact number of noblemen and gentlemen who have honoured me by

the acceptance of my invitation, or on the other hand the hour appointed for the repast. Under the circumstances it is my duty, albeit a painful one, to request you to remain in constant attendance between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. in order that you may, with the utmost expedition, procure from the culinary offices of the ancient and religious foundation such viands as, in your estimation, are appropriate to the tastes and appetites of my guests, and at the same time compatible with those not inconsiderable notions of hospitality with which, I may say, I am generally credited. Trusting that my request will not entail, on the one hand, an undue curtailment of those hours of rest and relaxation which your constant and unremitting labour necessitate, nor, on the other hand, will in any way interfere with the performance of those matronly and domestic duties which, if I may judge from the remarks which you have occasionally addressed to me, you fulfil at all times with such praiseworthy and conscientious exactitude.

I remain,

Yours appreciatively,

Letter III.

From a young gentleman who in the early stages of his academic career is receiving diurnal instruction in the art of fluminal navigation, being painfully conscious of symptoms of advanced cuticular excoriation, and having further ascertained that on that afternoon a distinguished exponent of the histrionic art (his admiration for whom has led him to adorn his chambers with a number of her photographic representations) is about to give at a *matinée* that afternoon an exhibition of the said histrionic talent which has awakened his admiration, and furthermore being depressed by the inclemency of the weather; to ———, 1st Captain St ———'s College Boat Club.

Respected Sir,

It is my painful duty to inform you that owing to the totally unexpected, and until this morning entirely unannounced, advent of a venerable female relative, the said being my maternal aunt—in whose estimation it is my unceasing prayer that I may always maintain a high position, I am compelled—although

unwillingly—to deny myself to-day that form of nautical instruction which the generosity of yourself and your subordinates has impelled you to impart to me daily for a number of weeks past, and from which I have, as I believe, derived no inconsiderable benefit. Trusting that this enforced absence may be in nowise prejudicial to my future remigoral success,

I have the honour to remain,

Yours to command,

———, ———.

Letter IV.

From a young gentleman who, having on the preceding night, at a ball held under the auspices of the Master and Fellows of St ———'s College, met not altogether without precognisance, a beautiful mother accompanied by her yet more beautiful daughter, and having waltzed with the latter some undeterminate number of times—best expressed by the mathematical symbol x (where x is any positive integral integer)—and having ascertained from the said young lady, in the course of an intersaltatory ramble in the Master's gardens—during which he had pointed out the beauties of nature there discernible, and had discussed at some length the value of moonlight as a stimulant to the higher and quasi-religious emotions—that she, whilst acquainted with and admiring the works of the late Poet Laureate, Alfred, Lord Tennyson, was totally unacquainted with those of his successor, Mr Alfred Austin. To the said young lady, with a copy of some of Mr A.*Austin's poems.

Note.—The occasional metrical abnormalities are to indicate emotional ebullition.

Dear Madam, ere Aurora's beams
 Gild the shadows of the night,
 And the memories of my dreams
 Take their swift, capricious flight.
 Wouldst thou deem me over bold,
 Wilt thou think me insincere,
 If the truth to thee I told
 That your image reigneth here,

Though my mind be steeped in learning
And my thoughts in classic lore,
Yet for thee my soul is yearning,
Yea, it yearneth more and more.

Thou art fairer than the Graces
That adorn the temple's frieze,
Which benighted heathen races
Worship'd on their bended knees.

I would liken thee to Venus,
Whom the Ancients held divine,
Yet I feel it would be heinous
To compare her charms to thine.

Naught in realm of dream or vision,
Naught on land nor aught by sea,
Can with suitable precision
Love, be likened unto thee.

Therefore, I the task despairing,
Bring reluctant to a close,
This epistle, scarcely daring
To enclose a fading rose.

May I hope that you will cherish
For the brief space of an hour
(Placed in water it won't perish)
This once beauteous withering flower.

Type and image of my fate,
Sweet lady in thy fair control,
Pity me ere it be too late,
Wholly thine in heart and soul.

Who, fearful of thy proud disdain
(Oh, dare I name the dearest Mab),
Has now the honour of remaining
Sincerely yours,

G. K.,*

Cantab.

H. L. P.

G. W. W.

* Other initials may be substituted.



CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAMBRIDGE APPOINTMENTS ASSOCIATION.

To the Editors of the "Eagle."

GENTLEMEN,

We venture to ask for a small space in the next issue of the *Eagle*, in order to call the attention of its readers to the above recently-formed Association.

Its objects are

- (a) "To collect and distribute information respecting Appointments which can be appropriately filled by members of the University," and
- (b) "To establish and organise means of communication between candidates for such appointments and the persons or bodies making the appointments."

The appointments which the Association has principally in view are connected with the following departments of work :

The Army.

The Navy.

The Diplomatic Service.

The Home, Indian, and Colonial Services, and other Appointments in India and the Colonies.

Law.

Medicine.

Journalism.

Banking.

Railways.

Shipping and Ship Building,

Commerce.

Technical Industries.

Agriculture.

Engineering.

The advantages of such an Association cannot fail to present themselves to the minds of those members of the College who will soon have to make the choice of a profession, and there is therefore no need for us to enlarge upon the point.

We may add that the subscription for associates is 5/- per annum, and that we shall be very pleased to supply any further particulars to gentlemen who wish to join.

We remain, Gentlemen,

Faithfully yours,

E. P. HART

(College Representative for Dr Sandys' pupils),

OTTO MAY

(College Representative for Dr MacAlister's pupils),

F. W. ARMSTRONG

(College Representative for Mr Graves's pupils).

Obituary.

JOHN HERBERT WEBBER

John Herbert Webber was born in Paris, 10 February 1880. His father was a missionary to French Roman Catholics, working in connexion with a mission founded by the Rev R. W. McAll in 1871, after the Commune, and thus his early childhood was spent entirely abroad, for the most part either in Paris itself, or at Meaux in the Department of Seine et Marne. In 1885 the family moved to Switzerland, and here he went to his first school at Lausanne, where he remained for three years. In 1888 Mr Webber was appointed to take charge of the work of the McAll Mission at Cannes, where his sons went to a small private school, but in 1891 they were sent to England and entered Redland House School, Clifton, under Mr W. Dyer Ware. Here Herbert Webber remained until the summer of 1887, taking the London Matriculation in June 1896 at the age of sixteen. In September 1897 he entered the Leys School, and joined the College in 1898, being elected to a Sizarship for Classics and Mathematics at the October Examination.

When he entered the College Webber thought of Law as his future profession, although he decided to read for the History Tripos. But his work was very soon interrupted by ill-health, and in the Lent Term he was ordered to Davos, his medical advisers giving him a good prospect of returning to England after a single winter abroad. At Davos he made excellent progress and was pronounced practically cured, though he was advised not to begin work too soon. But in travelling to Cannes he caught a chill, and the disease developed again with alarming rapidity. It was not possible to move him from Cannes, and he passed away there on January 12 of this year, not very long before the time when he had hoped to be coming home again.

Although his connexion with the College was so brief, Herbert Webber will not be readily forgotten by those who saw

much of him here. The impression he produced upon them was of singular simplicity and innocency of life. Like so many who are destined to escape early out of the tumult of the world, he was endowed with a quiet serenity of disposition, which was not greatly disturbed when he came to know what was before him. His letters from Davos showed a cheerful courage which was unaffected either by the nature of his surroundings or by a sense of disappointed hopes; and when at one time it seemed almost certain that his life was to be spared he was concerned only to make it more useful. He had made a study of the career of Livingstone, and, writing as one delivered out of "the dust of death," he expressed a wish to follow as far as might be in his footsteps and to devote himself to the same work. He quotes from Livingstone's epitaph: "Other sheep I have which are not of this fold. Them also must I bring."

But the plans thus made in thankfulness for life spared were not destined to be carried out, and the maker of them sleeps in foreign ground. Perhaps we may apply to the Johnian, whose career was still to make, the words of another Johnian whose four and thirty years of life had already brought him splendid fame, and say of him that he had "so much dispatched the business of life...that the youngest enter not into the world with more innocency: whosoever leads such a life needs not care upon how short warning it be taken from him."*

ARCHIBALD SAMUELS CAMPBELL M.A.

Archibald Samuels Campbell was the eldest son of James Campbell, and was born at his father's London residence, 75, Baker Street, on 20 October 1820. His mother was the daughter of John Armstrong, of Belgrove Cottage, Belgravia.

James Campbell was the direct descendant of Gillespick Campbell, Lord of Lochow, A.D. 1000; also of Mac-Alan-More (Great) and of Sir Niel Campbell, who married Lady Mary Murray Bruce (sister of Robert Bruce); and of Sir Colin Campbell, who married Margaret, sister of Annabel Queen Consort of Robert III. The late Archibald Samuels Campbell was chief of the Kilmory-Auchinbreck Campbells. His early

* Clarendon, of Lord Falkland.

life was spent in London, and he went as a day boy to the London High School in Tavistock Square. His mother died when he was 15, and he grieved so much for her that he got into bad health, and in 1837 his father called in Sir James Clark, who found that an abscess had formed on his left lung, and strongly advised his being sent off at once to the Bahamas as the only chance of saving his life. He went out there in a small sailing ship and resided for two years with a Mr Bridge-man, who was living there, and had formerly been a Master in the London High School, where he got strong and well.

In 1839 he was sent for to return home at once on account of the illness of his father, but to his great grief he found he had died a few days before his ship reached England. He was therefore, at the age of 19, left with five young brothers and sisters to look after, the youngest being only 9 years old.

He determined that he would carry out his father's wishes that he should go to Cambridge, and came up to St John's College in 1840, where he was awarded a sizarship. His rooms stood where the Chapel now stands. He has often related how the first person he got into conversation with at the Scholarship Examination was the late Professor J. C. Adams. They were waiting to go in for the *viva voce* part of it and were the two last, so they got into conversation, and Mr Campbell came to the conclusion that his master had considerably over estimated his abilities if all the undergraduates were like Mr Adams, and he almost decided then and there to return to London at once. However, after the examination was over Mr Adams asked Campbell to come and have tea in his rooms, which he did, and he was so charmed with Adams that he decided to stay on at the College. In 1843 he went in for his Tripos and came out 4th Wrangler, and he was afterwards (on 23 March 1847) admitted a Fellow of St John's. After he had taken his degree he became very devoted to boating, and was Stroke in the 2nd St John's boat in the Lent races and made twelve bumps, leaving it head of the river. He took pupils and remained up at College till he was 27 years old, when the severe illness of his youngest brother, Joscelin, made it necessary for him to give up his College career, of which he was very fond, to take his brother out to Jamaica. His uncle, John Graham Campbell, had several estates there, and the brothers remained in that country a great many years.

He finally returned to England, and in 1871 married Alice, daughter of the late Henry Plumpton-Gipps, of Elmley, Kent, and left three sons and two daughters. After living a great many years in Sherborne, Dorsetshire, he removed to 3, Salisbury Villas, Cambridge, in 1898, as it was a place he had a strong affection for, and he has often stated that the first Spring he had ever seen was after he came up to Cambridge in 1840, and of the great delight it gave him to watch the leaves and flowers coming out in the Backs. He was taken ill about six months ago and advised by his doctors to go to Torquay, but the autumn air there was too relaxing for him, and he gradually sank and entered into his rest on 14 December 1899. His was a noble, unselfish, beautiful character, and he was a most true-hearted follower of Christ. He always had his little Greek Testament in his pocket, and when travelling or sitting quiet would delight in reading it.

By his special wish he was brought back to Cambridge and interred in the Trumpington Cemetery.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1899; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

Rev Rodolph Agassiz (1862), son of the late Lewis Agassiz, of Stour Lodge, Bradfield, Essex. Curate of Radwell, Herts., 1862-63; Vicar of Great Clacton with Little Holland, 1863-70; Curate of Snareson, Leicestershire, 1870-74; of East Keswick-in-Harewood, Yorks, 1874-78; of St Giles', Camberwell, 1878-80; of St Mary, Woolnoth, 1881-3; of Upton-with-Calvey, Bucks, 1883-86; Rector of Radnage, near Tetworth, Oxfordshire, 1886-99. Died at the Rectory, 3 November.

Rev William Ager (1845), Curate of Barningham, Suffolk, 1858-62; of Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire, 1863-65; Head Master of Kimbolton Grammar School, Hunts, 1865-77; Curate of Eastleach, Gloucestershire, 1877-80; of Longworth, Berks, 1880-82; Rector of Newton Bromswold, near Rushden, 1882-99. Died at the Rectory, 29 April, aged 78. Mr Ager married in 1868 Kezia, eldest surviving daughter of the late Rev R. A. Hannaford, Rector of Irthlingborough.

Sir Edmund Antrobus (1841), Baronet, of Antrobus, co. Chester, and of Rutherford, co. Roxburgh. Son of Sir Edmund Antrobus, born 3 Sept. 1818; came to St John's from Eton. He married, 11 February 1847, Marianne Georgina, daughter of Sir George Dashwood, Baronet. He served for a time in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Wilts, for which county he served the office of High Sheriff in 1880, and a Magistrate for Surrey. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1870. Sir Edmund sat as M.P. for East Surrey from 1841 to 1847, and was first returned for Wilton in March 1885 as a Liberal

Conservative, continuing to sit for that Constituency till February 1877, when he retired from Parliamentary life. He voted for the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1868, and was in favour of a "comprehensive measure of national education, if possible on a scriptural basis." He died at his London residence, 16, Grosvenor Crescent, London, 1 April, aged 80.

Francis Beeby (did not graduate), only son of the Rev William Beeby (of St John's B.A. 1857). Entered the College 2 February 1881, his name remaining on the Boards till 31 January 1888. He was admitted a student of the Middle Temple 21 January 1881, and was called to the Bar 26 January 1888. He married in 1892 Jane Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of the late M. B. Benham Esq. He was of Birkby Hall, Cumberland, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. Died 20 March at the residence of his brother-in-law, West Kensington, aged 39; buried at Cross Canonby.

Rev Gilbert Beresford (1835), died at Hoby Rectory, 4 January, aged 86 (see *Eagle* xx, 725).

Rev Samuel Blackall (1838), admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1839, holding his Fellowship until 1848. He was an Etonian; Perpetual Curate of Ixworth, Suffolk, 1847-67; Chaplain to Bishop Harold Browne, 1866-73; Vicar of Earls Colne, Essex, 1867-89; Rural Dean of Halstead, 1877-89.; Honorary Canon of Ely, 1866-99; Chaplain to the Bishop of Winchester, 1873-99; Chaplain to the General Hospital at Bury St Edmunds, 1890-99. Died at his residence in the Abbey Precincts, Bury St Edmunds, 11 November, aged 82. Canon Blackall married in 1865 Penelope, daughter of the Rev E. Gould, Rector of Sproughton, Suffolk. Amongst his ancestors he was proud to reckon Dr Offspring Blackall, Bishop of Exeter, 1701-18. He was distinguished for his courtesy, his kindly consideration of others, and his accurate and varied learning.

Rev Elihu Edmund Body (1845), Mathematical Master and Chaplain of Clapham Grammar School, 1845-52; Vicar of Womersley, Surrey, 1852-92. Latterly resided at 18, Chapel Park Road, St Leonards-on-Sea; died there 7 December, aged 82; buried at Womersley.

Rev Francis Henry Brett (1845), Head Master of Wirksworth Grammar School, 1851-59; Curate of Carsington, near Wirksworth, 1855-59; Rector of Carsington, 1859-99. Died at the Rectory, 2 December, aged 85.

Very Rev Thomas Edward Bridgett (did not graduate). Died 17 February at St Mary's Monastery, Clapham, aged 70 (see *Eagle* xx, 577).

Rev William Brown (1843), admitted Fellow of the College 4 April 1843, holding it until 1852, in which year he was presented by the College to the Rector of Little Horstead, Herts, this he resigned in 1886. He resided latterly at Westwood, St Mildred's Road, Lee, London, S.E.; died there 27 January, aged 79. Mr Brown married, 2 December 1852, at St Mark's, Surbiton, Frances, youngest daughter of the late John Wheeler Esq., of Prestwich, Manchester. He published in 1871 *Notes on the Lexicon of Hesychius*.

Archibald Samuels Campbell (1843), admitted a Fellow of the College 17 March 1847. Died at Iddesleigh, Torquay, 14 December, aged 79 (see *Eagle* xxi, 229).

Rev Thomas Lilford Neill Causton (1859), Curate of Christ Church, Croydon, 1860-66; Rector of St Matthew's, Croydon, 1866-99. Died 16 March

at Saxonhurst, Boscombe, aged 62, and was buried at Shirley. He married in 1865 Josephina, daughter of the late J. Barton Esq, of East Leigh, Hants.

Francis Haden Cope (1874), died 26 April at Rawal Pindi, India (see *Eagle* **XXI**, 80). *The Indian Civil and Military Gazette*, in announcing Mr Cope's death, adds: "The news will be received with genuine regret throughout the Punjab, where for many years Mr Cope was widely known and universally popular. Mr Cope was equally at home in amending an educational code, compiling a school manual, writing articles for the public press, telling a good story, or—as hundreds will testify who remember the suppers of some years ago in the Punjab Club—turning out an unsurpassable Welsh rabbit from the Club bawarchikhana."

Rev William Curtis (1844), Assistant Master at Marlborough College, 1841-51; Mathematical Master Charterhouse School, 1857-60; Chaplain of The Priory, Roehampton, 1872-99. Latterly resided at 3, Cumberland Road, Acton, London, W. Died there 25 July, aged 78.

Robert Archibald Douglas (1849), second son of the Rev Henry Douglas (of St John's, B.A. 1815), Canon of Durham and sometime Rector of Salwarpe, born 15 October 1825. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 28 April 1848, called to the Bar 26 January 1854. Practised as Equity Draftsman and Conveyancer. Died 27 November at his residence, 14, Cromwell Crescent, Earl's Court, London, W.

Rev Robert Stafford Edwards (1852), eldest son of Joseph Holbeche Edwards R.N., born at Chatham 19 September 1828, where his father, who was of an ancient Warwickshire family, was then stationed. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Huntingdon Grammar School. He played cricket in the University Eleven three successive years. Chaplain to the Chester Diocesan College, 1857-8; Curate of Packington, Warwickshire, 1858-60; of Dudley, 1860-62; of Kingswinford, 1862-65; of Kenver, 1865-69; of Enville, 1869-73. He was afterwards engaged in private tuition, in which he was most successful, his old pupils being scattered over the whole world. Died 29 March at Monmouth House, Watford, Herts, aged 70.

John Thompson Exley (1838), died 7 September at his residence, 1, Cotham Road, Bristol, aged 83.

Rev Henry Brumell Finch (1873), Second Master of Whitchurch Grammar School, 1874-82; Curate of Whitchurch, Salop, 1877-99; Vicar of Ash, near Whitchurch, 1882-99. Died at the Vicarage 8 November 1899, aged 50. Mr Finch's papers on scriptural and other subjects were much valued at clerical meetings. On account of his practical ability he was chosen Chairman of the Parish Council of Whitchurch. His attainments as an antiquarian are shown in a pamphlet entitled *Whitchurch in the Reign of Queen Elisabeth*, in which he edited in a scholarly fashion some ancient documents relating to the Manor.

William Shrubsole Foster (1860); appointed a member of the Madras Civil Service after the examination of 1859. Served in Madras from November 1861 as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Sub-Collector. Appointed Fellow of the University of Madras, 1873. Collector and Magistrate and Political Agent, Godaveri, from 1875 until his retirement in 1885. Died 31 August at his residence at Hoddesdon, aged 61.

Rev William Gibson (1849), Curate of Exton, co. Rutland, 1850-59; Rector of Tilty, near Dunmow, Essex, 1859-99. Died 10 September at The White House, Ongar.

Rev Talbot Aden Ley Greaves (1850), died 20 February at Stoke House, near Bristol, aged 72 (see *Eagle* XX, 534).

Rev John Green (1842), sometime Curate of Shipton Moyne, near Tetbury, co. Gloucester; Rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, 1860-84. Latterly resided at 3, Pembroke Villas, The Green, Richmond, Surrey; died there 16 March, aged 82. Mr Green was the author of *A Funeral Sermon*, published in 1852.

Rev William Greenwell (1843), Curate of Market Weighton, 1844; of St Michael, Spurrier Gate, York, 1866-75. Latterly resided at Carr Mount, Ruswarp, Whitby; died there 30 March, aged 79.

Rev Arthur Washington Cornelius Hallen (1858), died 27 March at The Parsonage, Alloa, aged 65 (see *Eagle* XX, 722).

John Bailey Haslam (1866), admitted a Fellow of the College 5 November 1867, holding his Fellowship until 1873. Natural Science Master at Clifton College, 1867-69; Warden of St Leonard's Hall, St Andrew's, 1869-73; Assistant Master Classical Department, Cheltenham College, 1873-4; one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, 1874-99. Resided at Rugby. Died 19 March, aged 55. His wife, Helen Maria, died 11 June 1898 at Rugby.

Raymond John Horton Smith (1895), died 8 October at Davos, Switzerland, aged 26 (see *Eagle* XXI, 94).

Christopher Howarth (1892), only son of Mr J. Howarth, of Wallsuches, near Horwich, Lancashire. Called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 19 November 1894. In 1895 he left London and joined his father in the bleaching trade. Died at Wallsuches 27 February, aged 27.

Edward Russell James Howe (1846), third son of Edward Russell James Howe, of Chart Sutton, Kent. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 6 November 1846; called to the Bar 22 November 1849. Mr Howe practised chiefly as a Conveyancer. His great knowledge of real property law and his skill as a draftsman resulted in his obtaining an extensive practice in this branch of the profession. His pupil room was always full, and among his pupils have been many who became distinguished members of their profession. Died at Bexley, Kent, 17 June, aged 76.

Walter Kimpton Hurlock (1890), only surviving son of Lieut. R. C. Hurlock, late Indian Navy. Died 2 November at Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 31.

Rev Thomas Neville Hutchinson (1854), Principal Chester Diocesan Training College, 1854-60; Second Master King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1860-65; Natural Science Master at Rugby School, 1865-83; Vicar of Broad Chalke, Wilts, 1882-98; Rural Dean of Chalke, 1896-98; Canon of Salisbury and Prebendary of Grantham Borealis, 1898-99. Latterly resided at Glenside, Melford Hill, Salisbury; died there 6 May, aged 72.

Rev John Russell Jackson (1857), second son of the late Edward Jackson, Esq., of Walsoken House, Norfolk, by Caroline Jane, only daughter of the late John Goddard Marshall, Esq., of Elm. Born 1837, came to St John's from Shrewsbury School. Rector of All Saints'-with St Julian, Norwich, 1860-64; Vicar of Moulton, near Spalding, co. Lincoln, 1868-99; Rural Dean of West Elloe, 1889-99. Died at Moulton Vicarage 17 November, aged 67. Mr Jackson had been Chairman of the South Holland Quarter Sessions for twenty-two years and a Magistrate for thirty years. He held many public offices and took a prominent interest in educational affairs, being Chairman of the Moulton Grammar School and the Moulton School Board. He was one of the best known clergymen in South Lincolnshire. In 1890 Mr Jackson published a *History of the Moulton*

Endowed Schools (Spalding, R. Appleby). He was the author of the article *The First Athletic Sports at Cambridge*, which appeared in *The Eagle* XVI, 358.

Rev John Fothergill Jenkin (1860), younger son of the late Canon Jenkin, Rector of Llangyniew, Montgomery, and of Dowlais, co. Glamorgan; Curate of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, 1862-63; of Mossley, Lancashire, 1863-65; of Rochdale, 1865-75; Vicar of Lydgate, near Lees, Oldham, 1875-99. Died at the Vicarage 20 May, aged 65.

Rev William Vistirin Kitching (1846), Curate of Gretworth, 1847-48; of Brockley, 1848-52; of Carleton Road, 1852-60; Vicar of Great Finborough, Suffolk, 1860-90; Rural Dean of Stow, 1870-93; Vicar of Little Finborough, Suffolk, 1885-96. Latterly resided at Great Finborough, near Stowmarket; died there 3 November, aged 78. Mr Kitching married in 1866 Isabella, daughter of the late J. Shepherd, Esq, Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

Reginald Peter Northall Laurie (1875), only son of Peter Northall Laurie, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 27 December 1871, called to the Bar 17 November 1875. Mr Northall Laurie was of the Commission of Lieutenancy for the City of London and a J.P. for Middlesex. Died at 57 Sloane Gardens, 11 June, aged 47. Mr Peter Northall Laurie, the elder, was of Peterhouse (LL.B. 1832). He was the third son of Alexander Laurie, of Laurence House, East Lothian, Esq; he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 14 February 1829, was called to the Bar 22 November 1833 and died 21 April 1877.

Frederick Henry Lewis (1891), died 26 October at the London Fever Hospital, aged 32 (see *Eagle* XXI, 90).

Rev John Robert Lunn (1853), admitted a Fellow of the College 27 March 1855, holding his Fellowship until 1864; Sadlerian Lecturer, 1857-64; Vicar of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, 1863-99. Died at Marton Vicarage 23 February (see *Eagle* XX, 727). He was the author of a *Life of Caleb Parnham*, and editor of *Bishop Barlowe's Dialogue on the Lutheran Factions*.

Rev John Mason Mason (1844), Perpetual Curate of Jarrow 1849-60; Rector of Whitfield, co. Northumberland, 1860-99; Honorary Canon of Durham, 1877-83; Proctor for the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, 1886-92; Honorary Canon of John the Chanter in Newcastle-upon-Tyne Cathedral, 1883-99. Died 5 June at Whitfield Rectory, aged 79.

Duke of Northumberland (LL.D. 1842 as Lord Lovaine), died 2 January at Alnwick Castle (see *Eagle* XX, 569).

Rev Thomas Paley (1833), died 18 August at Wimbledon, aged 89. (see *Eagle* XXI, 83).

Rev Henry Parmenter (1849), Curate of Hailsham, Sussex, 1849-51; Chaplain R.N. 1852, served in H.M.S. *Vestal*, *Majestic*, *Ganges*, *Britannia*, *Aboukir*, *Duke of Wellington*, and *Serapis*, 1852-68, in North America, West Indies, Mediterranean, Pacific, etc.; placed on the retired list, 1870; Vicar of Humshaugh-on-Tyne, 1868-99. Died at his residence, 6, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4 April, aged 73.

Rev John Victor Pegge (1885), son of the late William Pegge, of Horningblow, Burton-on-Trent. Curate of Rickmansworth, 1894-98; Curate of Long Ditton, 1898-99. Died 5 June at his residence, 12, Cholmley Villas, Portsmouth Road, Long Ditton, Surrey, aged 35. Mr Pegge married, 8 October 1895, at St Paul's Church, Burton-on-Trent, Florence Annie Gould, only daughter of the late W. S. King, Esq, of Burton-on-Trent.

Rev Alexander Poole (1855), Curate of Walton, co. Derby, 1855-57; of Christ Church, Salford, 1857-58; of St Mark's, Brighton, 1858-61; Perpetual Curate of Bussage, co. Gloucester, 1861; Minor Canon and Precentor and Sacrist of Bristol Cathedral, 1861-68; Curate of St Peter's, Clifton, 1862-68; Vicar of Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1868-91; Surrogate for the Diocese of Winchester, 1868-99; Honorary Canon of Winchester, 1890-99; Rector of West Meon, near Petersfield, 1891-99; died at the Rectory, 3 April, aged 67.

Rev Frederick Reade (1830), Rector of Sutton-on-Derwent, 1835-37; Perpetual Curate of St Margaret's, Brighton, 1838-48; of St Mark's, Kemp Town, Brighton, 1849-53; of St John the Baptist, Hove, Sussex, 1854-94. Chaplain to the Duke of Devonshire. Latterly resided at 41 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, Brighton; died there 15 March, aged 90.

Samuel Oliver Roberts (1883), Assistant Master at Merchant Taylors School. Died 31 May at St Bartholomew's Hospital, aged 39 (see *Eagle* XXI, 87).

John Baldwin Roby, youngest son of Henry John Roby (B.A. 1853), Honorary Fellow of the College. Admitted 14 October 1884, but did not graduate. Died 2 February at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 33.

Rev William Rotherham (1852), Assistant Master at Bury St Edmund's School, 1856-72; Rector of Somerton, near Bury St Edmunds, 1879-99. Died 3 October, aged 70.

Rev Charles Walker Simons, son of William Simons of Ullesthorpe, Lutterworth, born at Claybrook, co. Leicester in 1825. Admitted to St John's 10 May 1844, migrated to Queens' College (B.A. 1848). Curate of Darlaston, 1848-50; Perpetual Curate of Cradley, 1850-59; Rector of Halford, 1859-73; Rector of Saintbury, co. Gloucester, 1873-97. Died 9 November at 12, Claremont Road, Leamington.

Ernest Algernon Sparks (1861), second son of Thomas Hougham Sparks, of London. Admitted a student of the Inner Temple 8 June 1860, called to the Bar 30 April 1863. He married 16 August 1864 Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Allen, Esq, of Sudbury, Suffolk. Clerk of Arraignment of the Midland Circuit, 1876-80; Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions, 1880. Died at his residence, Suffok House, Putney Hill, 27 March, aged 61.

Rev George Augustus Starkey (1871), Curate of Meopham, Kent, 1871-73; of All Saints', South Hampstead, 1873-75; of Hanover Church, Regent Street, 1877-79; Chaplain at Amsterdam, 1879-82; Curate of Holy Trinity, Ryde, Isle of Wight, 1882-84; of St Peter, Chalvey, Bucks, 1884-87; Preacher and Assistant at St James', Westminster, 1887; Vicar of Whiteparish, Wilts, 1887-93; Rector of Hawkevell, Chelmsford, Essex, 1893-99. Died at Hawkevell Rectory, 15 January, aged 51. Mr Starkey published *Notes and Explanations with Analysis of Hooker's 5th Book of Ecclesiastical History*.

Rev William Gregory Terry (1872), Curate of St Philip's, Sheffield, 1872-74; Curate of St Philip's, Salford, 1874-77; Vicar of St Anne-by-the-Sea, near Preston (a parish carved out of Lytham), 1877-99. Died 24 Sept., aged 49.

Springall Thompson (1845), eldest son of Frederick Elijah Thompson, of Gray's Inn, Solicitor, by his wife, Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Springall, Esq. Born 30 October 1820. Admitted a student of Gray's Inn 4 June 1842; migrated to the Inner Temple, where he was admitted 15 November 1843, and was called to the Bar there 11 June 1847. He married, 29 September 1847, Margaret White, younger daughter of the late Lawrence Hall, Esq, J.P., of Bramcote Grove, Notts (she died,

20 August 1897, at Bramcote, Slough, aged 72). Mr S. Thompson was at one time Captain in the Bucks Militia and afterwards a Major in the 1st Bucks Rifle Volunteers. He was for some time a member of the County Council for Bucks, at one time Chairman of the Slough Local Board, and was a J.P. for Bucks. Died 13 February at his residence, Bramcote, Slough, aged 78.

Arthur Thomas Toller (1880), fifth son of Richard Toller, of Stoneygate House, Knighton, co. Leicester, Solicitor, born at Knighton 28 Dec. 1857. His mother was Mary Bolton, eldest daughter of the late William Seddon, a member of the Midland Circuit. Admitted a student of the Middle Temple 15 June 1878, called to the Bar 11 May 1881. Recorder of Leicester, 1895-99. Died 13 July at Tregunter Park, Talgarth.

Rev William Robert Tomlinson (1833), last surviving son of the late Admiral Nicholas Tomlinson. Curate of Hove, Sussex, 1835-37; Vicar of White-parish, Wilts, 1837-78; Rector of Sherfield-English, Hants, 1837-92. Latterly resided at Briarswood, Rodwell, Weymouth; died there 6 Feb., aged 88.

Charles John Cliff Touzel (1878), Curate of St Michael's, Coventry, 1878-80; Rector of Heswell, near Chester, 1880-85. Availed himself of the provision of "The Clerical Disabilities Relief Act 1870," and disclaimed his Orders in 1885. He was of Rhysnant Hall, Oswestry. He was gazetted a Captain in the 3rd Batt. Royal Welsh Fusiliers 17 March 1888. Died 24 August at the Cotswood Sanatorium, aged 44.

Rev Charles White Underwood (1844), Vice-Principal of Liverpool College, 1853-65; Vicar of Histon, near Cambridge, 1865-99; Rural Dean of Chesterton, 1876-92; Honorary Canon of Ely, 1875-99. Died at Histon Vicarage, 11 November.

Rev Richard Wall (1844), first Incumbent (P.C.) of St Anne's, Birkenhead, 1847-60; Head Master of Brewood Grammar School and Curate of Brewood, 1860-72; Vicar of St James', West Bromwich, 1872-89; Rector of Drayton Bassett, co. Stafford, 1889-97. Latterly resided at 21, Dunraven Road, West Kirby, Birkenhead; died there 24 May, aged 79.

Rev Frank Bridgeman Walters, admitted to the College 9 June 1873, kept the Michaelmas Term 1873, when he migrated to Queens' College, where he took the B.A. degree in 1877 and was afterwards Fellow of that College. Assistant Master in Dover College, 1885-86; Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, 1886-99. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1895-99. Died 7 August, aged 48.

Rev Douglas Powell Ware (1879), Curate of St Mary's, Glasgow, 1878-82; Rector of St Cuthbert's, Hawick, Scotland, 1882-92; Vicar of St Paul's, Swindon, Wilts, 1892-99. Died 24 October at Boreatton Park, the residence of his brother-in-law, aged 45. *The Bristol Times and Mirror* says with regard to him: "Coming to Swindon in 1892 from Scotland, Mr Ware, as an advanced High Churchman, introduced a very elaborate service at St Paul's. The use of incense and altar lights was the rule, and the church was probably one of the most forward for ceremonial observances in the diocese. Mr Ware was a man of independent opinions, and bold in his expression of them, and his pulpit utterances often caused considerable stir locally."

Rev Frederick Leighton Warleigh (1871), Curate of Brough, 1870-73; appointed Chaplain R.N. 1873, served in H.M.S. *Asia* and *Resistance* in Channel Squadron, 1873-76; *Wolverene*, Australian Station, 1876-81; *Northumberland*, Channel Squadron, 1881, Egypt, 1882; Egyptian Medal and Khedive's Star, 1882; *Royal Adelaide*, Devonport, 1883-86;

Rover, Training Squadron, 1886-88; *Champion*, Pacific, 1889-91; *Lion*, Devonport, 1892-95; Chaplain to the Royal Marines at Walmer, 1895-99. Knocked off his bicycle and killed by a traction engine near Walmer 7 September.

Rev Shepley Watson Watson, entered the College from Uppingham School 21 April 1845, his name being then Shepley Watson Hemingway. He was a son of Edward Hemingway, solicitor, of Oulton Green, near Leeds. His name was changed to Watson while at College. He passed in the Civil Law Classes 1848-9, but did not graduate. His name was removed from the Boards 27 February 1852. He was of Durham University L.Th. 1856. Curate of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1856-59; of Plumbland, Cumberland, 1859-75; Vicar of Barton, Westmoreland, 1875-78; Rector of Bootle, 1878-99. Died at Bootle Rectory 27 April, aged 72. He married in 1863 Francis, daughter of the Rev John Bell, Vicar of Rothwell, Yorks, and Rural Dean.

Rev Charles White (1849), Perpetual Curate of Haslington, Cheshire, 1857-68; Vicar of St Chad, Tushingham, Malpas, Cheshire, 1868-91; Curate of Torrington, near Ledbury, 1896-99. Died 9 March at Llanbedr, Merionethshire, aged 73.

Rev Francis Overend White (1854), Curate of St Matthew's, Wolverhampton, 1854; of Emsworth, Hants; of Tooting, Surrey; of St Stephen the Martyr, Marylebone, 1868-73; Tutor to the Church Missionary Children's Home, 1874-79; Curate of St Matthew's, Islington, 1881-91; Vicar of St Matthew's, 1890-99. Died 7 July at Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, while on a visit to a friend.

Rev William Farren White (1856), Curate of Holy Trinity, Dover, 1857-59; Chaplain to Messrs S. W. and H. A. Silver, Bishopsgate, and Silvertown, N. Woolwich, 1859-60; Curate of St Dunstan in the West, 1860-61; Vicar of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, 1861-98. Died 17 July at Bournemouth, aged 66.

Rev Robert Esbury Whittington (1871), Curate of Hartshorne, co Derby, 1870-72; of Swainswick, Somerset, 1873-82; Sunday Morning Lecturer at Charlcombe, Bath, 1873-90; Master and Chaplain of St John's Hospital, Bath, 1892-99. Died 20 February in London, aged 57.

Lewis Williams (1861), eldest son of William Williams Esq, of Everton, co Lancaster. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 2 May 1861, called to the Bar 26 January 1866. Died 15 January at his Chambers, 14 South Square, Gray's Inn, aged 58.

Rev John James Tall Wilmot (did not graduate), son of John Wilmot, of Cambridge, Printer; born in Cambridge 18 March 1829. Entered St John's as a ten year man 6 February 1856, but did not proceed to the B.D. degree. M.A. by the Archbishop of Canterbury 1863. Assistant Master in the Classical Department Cheltenham College 1854-57. Curate of St Mary's, Chester, 1857-8; of St Luke's, Cheltenham, 1859-61; of St John's, Brixton, 1863-65; Perpetual Curate of St Philip, Old Kent Road, 1868-69; Curate of Kensington, 1869-75; Rector of Ampthill and Chaplain of the Ampthill Union, 1875-90; rector of North Eitchfield, Hants, 1890-93; Vicar of Winterbourne Earls with Winterbourne Dauntsey, Wilts, 1893-97. Latterly resided at Harrington Mount, Cockington, Torquay; died there 29 December.

John Windsor (1887), died 26 June at Burdwan, Bengal, aged 32 (see *Eagle*, XXI, 89).

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred :

Rev James Hadfield (1850), Curate of Witchampton, Dorset ; Rector of Closworth, Somerset, 1875-76. Latterly resided at 52 St Thomas Street, Weymouth. Died 26 December 1898 at 7 Royal Crescent, Melcombe Regis, aged 75.

Thomas Knowles (1865), a Solicitor, died 13 May 1896 at his residence, 16 Ashby Road, Winshill, Burton-on-Trent, aged 51.

John Wright (1856), of Westminster School, born 28 March, 1834. Rowed in the University Boat against Oxford in 1854. Stroked the Lady Margaret Boats on several occasions. Winner of the Colquhoun Sculls in October 1854 ; stroked the Lady Margaret Four which won the Visitors Plate at Henley in 1855 ; stroked the First Boat which went Head of the River in the May Term 1854, stroking it again in 1855 and 1856. Admitted a Solicitor, Michaelmas 1859. For many years Registrar of the Bloomsbury County Court. Died at his residence, Sellon's Farm, Harlesdon Road, London, N.W., 10 November 1897, aged 63.

Henry Hoare (1861), eldest son of Henry Hoare (of St John's B.A. 1828), born 6 August 1838. Sometime of Staplehurst. Married 31 January 1865 Beatrice Ann, daughter of the Rev George Barker Paley, of Longcliffe, Yorks. Died 5 August 1898 at Hackwood House, Basingstoke, aged 60. He was for some time a partner in the Bank in Fleet Street.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1900.

The list of New Year's Honours includes the name of Mr H. H. Cunynghame (B.A. 1874), who has been appointed a Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

The *London Gazette* of February 16 announces that the Queen has directed Letters Patent to pass the Great Seal in Scotland, appointing Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael (B.A. 1881) a Trustee and Commissioner of the Board of Manufactures in Scotland.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have appointed Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878) to be a Trustee of the National Gallery, in the place of the late Sir Henry Tate.

Captain Wilmot Hawkesworth Fawkes R.N. (Fellow Commoner of the College 1872-76), lately Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed first captain of the new battleship *Canopus*.

Mr Edward Carpmael (B.A. 1871), President of the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents, has been appointed by Mr Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, to be a member of a Departmental Committee upon the subject of patent facilities. The following are the official terms of the reference: "To consider various suggestions which have been made for developing the benefits afforded by the Patent Office to investors, and to report."

Sir E. Clarke (M.A. 1894) has been re-appointed Gilbey (University) Lecturer on the History and Economics of Agriculture for the year 1900.

Mr Graves, Fellow and Tutor of the College, has been nominated by the College Council a Governor of Aldenham School, in the room of Mr Sikes, who has resigned his place on that Governing Body.

Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877), Fellow and Tutor of the College, has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the General Medical Council.

On December 19, 1899, Mr A. C. Seward (B.A. 1886), F.R.S., Fellow of the College and University Lecturer in Botany, was elected a Senior Fellow and Tutor in Natural Science at Emmanuel College.

Mr H. Woods (B.A. 1890) has been appointed University Lecturer in Palaeozoology.

Mr G. Elliot-Smith (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed University Demonstrator of Anatomy for five years, from 1 January 1900.

The Rev Dr W. H. Barlow (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Islington, was on Monday, December 4, at the Smithfield Club Annual Show, at Islington, presented with an Illuminated Address by the Prince of Wales. Dr Barlow has for the last twelve years conducted Divine Service for the herdsmen and shepherds on the Sunday evenings preceding the show.

Mr F. C. Bayard (B.A. 1874), who has been President of the Meteorological Society for the year 1899, was on January 12 elected one of the Secretaries of the Society for the year 1900.

At a meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society held on February 13, the Wilde premium was awarded to Prof A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), formerly Fellow of the College, for two papers on "The cost of sea transport in proportion to value of cargoes" and "The fall in prices during the last twenty years."

At the anniversary meeting of The Geological Society of London held in February last the following members of the College were appointed officers of the Society:—*President*, Mr J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S. (B.A. 1875); *Vice-Presidents*, Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S. and Professor W. J. Sollas, F.R.S. (B.A. 1874). The Lyell Medal was awarded to Mr J. E. Marr, F.R.S. (B.A. 1879), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, and part of the Barlow-Jameson Fund was awarded to Mr T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889).

Mr. W. H. R. Rivers (M.A. 1898) delivered a course of three lectures on "The senses of Primitive Man" at the Royal Institution, London, on January 18 and 25, and February 1.

The authorities of University College School, London, have established a Commercial Department in connexion with the School. Mr A. Kahn (B.A. 1889) has been appointed head of this Department. During the past summer Mr Kahn spent some time in Leipzig studying German methods of commercial education.

Mr. R. C. Heron (B.A. 1893) has been appointed one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools in Ireland.

Ds A. S. Lupton (B.A. 1898) and Ds D. Todd (B.A. 1898) have been successful in the recent competition for appointments in the Home Civil Service. Mr Lupton has been appointed a First-Class Clerk in the Inland Revenue Office and Mr Todd a First-Class Clerk in the Board of Trade.

Mr A. A. G. Wright (resided 1895-7), who has been Master of the High School at Poona, has been appointed Master of the Elphinstone High School, Bombay.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on January 26, Walter L. Brown (B.A. 1892) M.B., B.C. was admitted a member of the College. The following gentlemen, having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licenses to practise physic granted to them at this meeting: T. Gillespie (B.A. 1897), St Bartholomew's; O. Inchley (B.A. 1895), St Bartholomew's. The two last-named gentlemen were on 22 February admitted Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

The Royal College of Physicians of London have appointed Dr F. J. Waldo (B.A. 1874) and Dr P. Horton-Smith (B.A. 1889) to deliver the Milroy and Goulstonian Lectures respectively.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894) M.B., B.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., has been appointed House-Surgeon at St Thomas' Hospital.

Ds R. F. Pearce (B.A. 1897) was adjudged to be *Proxime accessit* for the Crosse (University) Scholarship awarded in December last.

Ds P. à M. Parker (B.A. 1897) has passed the examination for Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Ds M. Hornibrook (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Private Secretary to the Rt Hon John Alkinson M.P., Attorney General for Ireland.

Ds E. F. D. Bloom (B.A. 1899) has passed, with honours in Mathematics, the final examination for the degree of B.Sc. at the University of London.

Ds A. B. Field (B.A. 1899) has been appointed Electrical Engineer to the British Thomson-Houston Company.

Miles Walker, Scholar of the College, has been appointed Electrical Engineer to the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg, United States.

F. Feignoux (advanced student 1898-99) has obtained the highest honours in the examinations for the "Certificat d'aptitude à l'enseignement de l'anglais dans les lycées et Collèges" held in Paris by the French Government, and has been appointed a Professor in the Lycée Michelet, Vauves.

Ds P. H. Winfield (B.A. and LL.B. 1899) was, on Friday, 19 January, elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship. Mr Winfield was placed first in the First Part of the Law Tripos of 1898, and first in the Second Part of the Law Tripos of 1899.

An election of Naden Divinity Students was held on Friday, 19 January. There were two Studentships vacant, one vacated by Ds W. L. Walter in the ordinary course, and one, tenable for one year, vacated by Ds R. F. Pearce, who has accepted a curacy. Ds J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898) was elected to a Studentship for three years; Ds C. Elsee (B.A. 1898) was elected to a Studentship (until then held by himself and Ds Hart jointly) for two years; Ds T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) to a Studentship for one year.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel during the past Term by Professor Mayor, January 21; Mr Bushell, Master of Harrow School, February 11; Mr A. J. Robertson, Vicar of Lady Margaret Church, Walworth, February 25; and by Mr Cox, March 10.

An examination for the election of one Choral Student will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, May 2. The Studentship will be awarded to a *Bass* singer. Further and fuller information may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.

Mr W. N. Maw (B.A. 1891), I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise, &c., Central Provinces, India, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Damoh.

Mr F. X. de Souza (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad, has been appointed additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmedabad Sessions Division.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Umballa, has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Kasauli, Punjab, from 29 November last.

Mr P. S. Patuck (B.A. 1898), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, is transferred to Wardha, Central Provinces, India.

W. M. Crawford, I.C.S., who has been Assistant Commissioner at Mandla, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Chief Commissioner, Central Province, India.

The Rev H. D. Jones (B.A. 1865), Rector of Upper St Leonard's, has been appointed a Canon Residentiary in Chichester Cathedral.

The Rev Canon J. N. Quirk (B.A. 1873), Rector of Bath, has been elected Proctor in Convocation for the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

The Rev G. Hodges (B.A. 1874), Vicar of St James', Bury St Edmunds, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral.

The Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of the London College of Divinity, has been nominated by the Bishop of London as one of his representatives on the Council of the Society for Clerical Study.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Causton, E. A.	(1862)	R. South Shoebury	R. Fairstead
Hartley, T. P.	(1888)	C. Ulverston	V. Colton-in-Furness, Lancashire
Winlaw, G. P. K.	(1894)	C. St Mary's, Cheltenham	R. Morden, Surrey
Covington, W.	(1866)	V. Brompton, London	R. St Giles in the Fields, London
Legg, W. P.	(1888)	Lon. Diocesan Home Missionary	V. St Simon, Saltram Crescent, Paddington
Manby, A. L.	(1880)	formerly C. Whitby	V. Penn-Street, Bucks.
Mason, H. E.	(1891)	C. Churchstoke, Shrewsbury	V. Bettws-y-Cruen, Clun, Salop
Jones, G.	(1886)	C. Clewer	V. Sandford St Martin, Oxfordshire
Blunn, J. H.	(1867)	Chaplain R.N.	R. Frankton, Rugby
Dodd, C. E.	(1891)	C. Whitchurch, Salop	V. Ash, Salop
Pagan, A.	(1882)	C. Shadforth, Durham	R. Alburgh, Norfolk
Pryke, W. E.	(1886)	R. Marwood, Devon	V. Ottery St Mary

The following members of the College were ordained in December last. The Ordinations were held at Llandaff on December 17, at Rochester on December 26, and in the other dioceses mentioned on St Thomas' Day, December 21.

DEACONS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>	<i>Parish</i>
Ealand, E.	(1894)	London	Christ Church, Highbury
Baker, Wm.	(1897)	Lincoln	Scunthorpe
Browne, Wm.	(1899)	Lincoln	Beckingham
Belshaw, P.	(1898)	Manchester	St Luke, Halliwell
McNeile, A. P.	(1895)	Manchester	Bury Parish Church
Pearce, R. F.	(1897)	Newcastle	Bedlington
Taylor, R. O. P.	(1899)	Newcastle	St Mary, Blyth
Sneath, H.	(1897)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth

PRIESTS.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Diocese</i>
Harding, G. W. H.	(1897)	Llandaff
Greeves, P.	(1896)	York
Bonsey, W. H.	(1898)	Chester
Bone, Percy	(1892)	Chichester
Roberts, H. E.	(1897)	Lichfield
Scarlin, W. J. C.	(1896)	Manchester
Clarke, W. F.	(1897)	Newcastle
Cole, T. E.	(1893)	Norwich

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Mr Harker to be an Elector to the Harkness Scholarship; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos 1900; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an Examiner in French for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examinations in 1900; Professor H. M. Gwatkin to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Historical Tripos in 1900; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an additional Member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr H. F. Baker to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part II, 1900; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Moral Sciences Tripos 1900; Mr J. R. Tanner to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts for the year 1899; Mr W. H. Gunston to be an Examiner in the Mathematical Subjects for the General Examination for the ordinary B.A. degree in the year 1900; Mr W. H. Gunston to be a Governor of St Olave's and St Saviour's Grammar School Foundation, Southwark, for five years from 19 May 1900; Dr D. MacAlister to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Professorship of Anatomy to 20 February 1908; Mr W. H. Hudleston to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Woodwardian Professorship of Geology to 20 February 1908; Professor Liveing to be a Member of the Board of Electors to the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural Philosophy to 20 Feb. 1908; Mr R. F. Scott to be a Member of the Board of Electors to Livings in the patronage of the University until 14 February 1901; Professor Liveing to be an Examiner in Chemistry for the Examinations in the Science and Practice of Agriculture in the year 1900; Mr G. C. M. Smith to be an Examiner for the Harness Prize in the year 1901.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Aristoteles Poetica, textum recognovit, emendavit, in ordinem digessit secundum sententiarum seriem typis distinxit*, by T. G. Tucker (Nutt); *The New Democracy*, by W. Jethro Brown (Macmillan); *Lucian's Wonderland*, by St J. B. Wynne Willson (Blackwoods); *The Masterpieces of the National Gallery*, Vols. I and II, with an introduction by S Arthur Strong (Cassell); *Our Reformed Church and its present Troubles*, being three addresses by Dr C. J. Ellicott, Bishop of Gloucester (S.P.C.K.); *Primeval Scenes; being some comic aspects of life in pre-historic times*, by H. N. Hutchinson (Lamley & Co.); *Text Book of Arithmetic*, R. Hargreaves (Clarendon Press); *Caesar's Gallic War, Book III*, by F. H. Colson and another (Bell); *Elementary Practical Physics*, H. Stroud (Methuen); *A Memoir of H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess of Teck, based on her private diaries and letters*, C. Kinloch Cooke (Murray); *The first edition of the Fourth Book of the heroic deeds and sayings of the noble Pantagruel*, translated by W. F. Smith (Deighton Bell); *Elementary Trigonometry*, by A. J. Pressland and C. Tweedie (Oliver & Boyd).

We notice that the following members of the College have proceeded to South Africa on military duty:—J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897) as a member of the City Imperial Volunteers; P. A. Lloyd-Jones (B.A. 1898) and H. E. H. Oakeley (B.A. 1898) as members of the Volunteer Company of The 1st Suffolk Regiment; A. E. Bevan (B.A. 1899) as a member of the Shropshire Yeomanry. Probably others are serving; we shall be glad to receive from our readers additions to the list.

F. F. Leighton (B.A. 1899) was one of ten members of the University recommended by the Vice-Chancellor on 2 February for commissions in the Royal Artillery.

A. C. Norman was successful in the recent competition for commissions in the Army for University Candidates. Mr. Norman has been gazetted Second Lieutenant in the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and joins his regiment at Ferozepore, at once.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, March 6, for the election of Members of the Standing Committee of the Union Society for the Easter Term 1900, P. B. Haigh and H. S. Van Zijl were elected.

Ds R. W. H. T. Hudson (B.A. 1898) has obtained one of the Smith's Prizes for his essay "Ordinary Differential Equations of the second order and their Singular Solutions."

The Powis Medal for Latin hexameters has been awarded to Gilbert Norwood, Scholar of the College; subject "The Peace Conference."

The following Chaplains to the Forces have been selected for service with the troops in South Africa: Rev J. Benoy (B.A. 1885), Rev F. B. N. Norman Lee (B.A. 1882).

Dr H. Howard Tooth (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Civil Physician to the Portland Field Hospital for service in connexion with the war in South Africa.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895), who has been selected as Civil Surgeon in the Army Medical Service during the war in South Africa, is serving on board the transport *Majestic* in charge of wounded and invalids from the front.

Mr J. A. H. Brincker (B.A. 1895) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed a Civil Medical Officer on special service with the Army in South Africa.

On Friday, 26 January, the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) delivered a Lecture at the Royal Institution entitled *Motive Power, High Speed, Steam Turbines*, giving an account of the work he has done in this new branch of engineering. We take the following summary of the lecture from *The Times* of

January 27: "After a brief historical reference to the steam turbines described by Hero of Alexandria and much later by Bianca, Mr Parsons said that with the introduction of the dynamo the desirability of a high-speed engine was perceived, and the problem became to produce an ideal rotary engine. In 1884 experiments were begun for the construction of a steam turbine which was designed to run as slow, while the dynamo went as fast, as possible in order to admit of direct coupling. Special bearings were devised for keeping down the vibration, and the turbine itself, which was of 10-horse power, making 18,000 revolutions a minute, consisted of 15 successive turbine wheels gradually increasing in size, to allow for the expansion of the steam. Defects were noticed, one being a tendency to whip in the spindle with accompanying loss of efficiency, but it was seen that these would decrease with increase of size, and therefore efforts were made to construct bigger engines. In 1888 several turbo-alternators were supplied, of 120-horse power, non-condensing, running at nine or ten thousand revolutions a minute, and taking about 35 lb. of steam per electrical horse power, while in 1892 the adaptation of turbines of the radial flow type to work with condensers marked an epoch as regards economy in steam power. Turbines of 2,000-horse power were now being constructed, still bigger ones being contemplated, and a large turbo-alternator recently tested was found at full load to consume only 18.8 lb. of steam, 10 degrees super-heated, per kilowatt hour. Leaving turbines for electrical purposes, Mr Parsons said there seemed to be an important field for turbines to propel ships, for there lightness, careful balancing, and economy were required, and 1892 turbines appeared capable of fulfilling these conditions. Their high speed, however, was a drawback, since it rendered direct coupling with an ordinary screw impossible. Experiments were, therefore, begun, and, economy suggesting a small boat, the *Turbinia* was built, and fitted with engines of 2,000 actual horse-power. Many trials were made with various propellers, but the speed obtained was very disappointing owing to the excessive slip and inefficiency of the forms used. Mr Parsons here digressed to explain the "cavitation" phenomena which wasted the power, giving an ingenious experimental demonstration of the vortices formed in the water by the revolving screw, and pointing out that the best way to avoid them was to have a coarse pitch on the screw and a large blade area. Returning to the *Turbinia*, he described how she was radically altered and fitted with new turbines. These consisted of three separate engines—high pressure, intermediate, and low pressure—each driving one screw shaft, and each shaft carrying three propellers. These alterations had a marvellous effect. The speed was doubled and $32\frac{1}{2}$ knots authenticated on the measured mile, while when the vessel was at the Naval Review it was estimated that $34\frac{1}{2}$ were attained. There was but little vibration, and the engines worked very economically. After

this success larger works were constructed at Wallsend-on-Tyne, and contracts entered into with the Admiralty for building a torpedo-boat destroyer with a displacement of 350 tons to have a speed of 31 knots. The engines were similar to those of the *Turbinia*, but there were two distinct sets working four screw-shafts, each of which carried two propellers. The two low-pressure turbines acted on the two inner shafts, which also carried the reversing turbine that enabled the vessel to go backwards. The boilers and auxiliary engines were as usual on such ships, and the destroyer, which was named the *Viper*, could be manoeuvred like an ordinary twin-screw vessel. On her second trial trip she attained a mean speed of 34·8 knots, her fastest trial being over 35 knots, or about 41 statute miles, per hour, with an indicated horse-power of 11,000. The *Viper* was thus the fastest vessel afloat. After commenting on the great ratio of her steam expansion, the steam entering her high-pressure engines through an 8 in. inlet, while it left the low-pressure turbines through an outlet 4 ft. square, Mr Parsons concluded his lecture by sketching a few types of vessel in which his turbines might be used. One was a cross-Channel boat, with a length of 270 ft., a beam of 33 ft., and a tonnage of 1,000. She would carry 600 passengers, and with engines of 18,000-horse power attain a sea speed of 30 knots, against the 19·22 now reached. Another was a small unarmoured cruiser, with a length of 420 ft., and a displacement of 2,800 tons. Provided with eight propellers and engines giving 80,000-horse power she would be able, if necessary, to maintain a speed of 44 knots for eight hours.

The following items occur in a sale catalogue of Autograph Letters:

BRONTË (Rev. Patrick, Father of Charlotte Brontë) A. L. s. 1 p. 8vo, *July 22, 1857*, to the Editor of the *Manchester Examiner and Times* in reference to his controversy with Mrs Gaskell, together with a letter (3 pp. 8vo) from a friend of his (W. Dearden); also to the Editor of the *Examiner and Times*, defending him (Rev P. Brontë) against the mis-statements in Mrs. Gaskell's *Life of Charlotte Brontë*. *This latter is most important.*

COLERIDGE (S. T.) A. L. s. 3 full pp. 8vo 23 *April, 1823*, to his son Derwent at St. John's College, Cambridge, a very affectionate letter, principally on family and private matters, and says:—

I will write again as soon as ever I can put the last hand to my *Elements of Discourse* which is grown from a mere Pistolette into an adult Blunderbuss, without any pun on the *Canons of Logic*.

The following item occurs in a catalogue of books and MSS issued by the late Mr Bernard Quaritch on January 1. It seems

to have been purchased by him at the Constable sale. For some account of Dr John Burton, see *ante*, p. 109.

- £ s. d.
 2486 BURTON (John). COLLECTIONS FOR THE
 SECOND VOLUME OF THE MONASTICON EBORACENSE (*of which only Vol. I was printed in 1758*).
 Folio, AUTOGRAPH MS. *of over 1000 pp. with
 innumerable rough drawings of arms and monu-
 ments; hf. calf neat* About 1748-60 36 0 0

An invaluable contribution to the topographical history of Yorkshire. It is in a condition of almost complete readiness for the press, and is entirely in the autograph of Dr Burton, representing the continuous labour of about twenty years or more. It is based upon the earlier work of James Torr, and incorporates the compiler's transcript of Torr's history so far as it had gone. Burton died in 1771, having recently sold this unpublished Vol. II to Sir William Constable. It has since remained in close hiding, and was not even recognised by the man who had it bound a few years ago. He took J. B. for John Borough, and has caused the binder to letter the book "Sir John Borough's Yorkshire Collection"—Sir John Borough, Garter, who died in 1643, having never had anything to do with the gathering of the materials. They are due to the united and successive labours of two great Yorkshire antiquarians, James Torre and John Burton.

The following item occurs in a sale catalogue of Messrs Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge: it realized £30.

- 479 CLOG. AN ANCIENT "CLOG" OR PERPETUAL ALMANACK, of Crab-apple wood, 18½ in. long by 1½ in. broad, *in very good preservation, undated*

* * * This interesting and ancient "Clog," or Notched-Stave Almanack is identical, even to minute details in almost all the Symbolism, with a Clog in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge. In most respects the two agree with another, larger, Clog in the British Museum. Dr. Plot has described a similar one in the Bodleian (*of which an MS. account and a drawing of the Clog accompany this lot*). The system for the Golden Number is the usual one of the Roman notation, with the letter cyphers placed vertically to suit the arrangement for space. The first, or January side, contains 84 days, from Jan. 1 to March 25; the second side contains 91 days, from March 26 to June 24; the third side, 98 days, from June 25 to Sept. 30; and the fourth side, 92 days, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31. It has 66 Symbols and Mark days. A small brass ring, for suspending the instrument, is in the upper end.

JOHNIANA.

There is a tradition that the Venerable Bede studied at Cambridge, and an house near St John's College is still shewn as the house, built on the spot where the house was in which he studied, called Bede's house. It is the corner one opposite the Round, or St Sepulchre's, Church, the corner next Jesus College (MSS. Cole xxv, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5826, fol. 23b.).

Although Mr Woodfall always declared he never knew any particular author of Junius, I think from circumstances that Rosenhagen was an occasional negotiator; he was known to live afterwards in Paris, at great expense without any visible means. I once mentioned the subject to Professor Mainwaring, who said he recollected Rosenhagen as Fellow at St John's, and his name there called to mind a wretched pun made upon it by one of the Johnian Society who was going downstairs when Rosenhagen was scraping on his fiddle with his door open: "O Mr Rosenhagen," exclaimed he, "if you will persist in scraping upon your fiddle for heaven's sake *rosin-again* your fiddle stick." [Cradock's Memoirs iv, 134-5, Philip Rosenhagen was admitted a Fellow of the College 10 March 1761.]

We take the following *Reminiscences of Sedbergh School* (1842-3) by the Rev E. D. Ward, Vicar of Upton, Biikenhead (B.A. 1847), from *The Sedburghian* for November 1899. On the Rev John Harrison Evans (B.A. 1828), see *The Eagle* xv, p. 479-80, note.

I entered Sedbergh School in 1842, more than half a century ago; my father was a clergyman in Carlisle. In those days Cumberland sent, as she has since, many of her hard-headed sons to Sedbergh—in my days Rigg of St John's, and Gunson of Christ's, both Fellows of their respective Colleges, the latter a double first, were Cumberland men.

My first introduction to Sedbergh was on the evening of a winter's day, when the ground was covered with snow—I had walked from Kendal, and reached the old School when it was dark.

Well I remember my first interview with Mr Evans. He was not the man to terrify a new comer; he received me kindly, and after a few words—his words were always few—I was committed to the care of the commander-in-chief who looked after and supplied my bodily wants, and in due course was introduced to my companions, who to the best of my recollection numbered about 25 to 30.

I had been in an inferior school at Carlisle and was, I think, hardly fit for the second class, in which I was placed.

I can remember what painful labour I spent over the repetitions.

For years after I could repeat pretty correctly the 10th Satire of Juvenal and a great part of the Antigone.

Considering what I was when I went to Sedbergh, the progress I made was great.

In the school house (now occupied by Mr Mackie) at that time were Rigg, the two Headlams, Edward and Arthur, both double firsts, one of St John's the other of Trinity, Tracey of Emmanuel, a Wrangler who came to an early grave, John Biden, Bell Scholar, Humphrey of Christ's, C. G. Coombe, Henry Martyn Jeffrey, Richard Sedgewick, and others, most of whose names appeared afterwards in the list of Wranglers or of those in the first class of Classical Tripos.

I question whether any school master could claim such a record of first class men as Evans could have done at that time.

When I was at Cambridge in 1848 or 1845 we had two heads of St John's, also two heads of Emmanuel, Christ's and Peterhouse; and this from a school numbering very few boys.

There were of course exceptions; I can remember one whose name I will not mention who hailed from one of the large towns of Yorkshire, who was a

perpetual thorn in the flesh to our head master, and who in the end was quietly dismissed.

On the whole we were a very happy and contented set in the school house : (the only other boarding house was that of Green the second master) we were well and abundantly fed : we had sometimes musical evenings, for one could play the flute, another the violin, while some could sing.

Mrs. Evans we seldom saw excepting when perhaps once in a half year we were asked in to tea or supper with her.

John David Evans, their little son of two or three years of age, sometimes appeared in our room and was lifted on to the table for general inspection and amusement.

Now what can I say about our Headmaster? He was not a man with very prominent characteristics like Dr Arnold or Kennedy of Shrewsbury : he was a very quiet reserved man, he was not easily provoked, there was no sudden ebullition of wrath.

I have no recollection of any severity of punishment : his heart was in his work : though he was such an accomplished scholar it was well known that he spent hours over difficult passages in Thucydides and the Tragedians before he heard the lessons, and it was said in Cambridge that his interpretations of such passages were never improved upon.

I have often wondered what it was which enabled him to turn out so many first class men at the Universities.

As to Mathematics very little time was devoted to them in school, and we in the school house had only an extra lesson in the evenings once or twice a week.

One thing I think which greatly contributed to his success as a school-master was the remarkable working spirit which existed in the upper forms. If Evans worked hard so did the boys : there was a healthy emulation among them.

Before examinations it was not an uncommon thing for boys to read in their bedrooms as soon as it was light, and the reading out of the marks obtained in the several subjects was looked forward to with as much eagerness as the publishing of lists in College or Senate House.

Then Evans in his private character and conduct of the school was irreproachable : he was a Christian gentleman, just and impartial : he had no littlenesses and no peculiarities of speech or demeanour which a boy might fasten on and ridicule.

He was not a public man : I never heard of him speaking in public : he never addressed the boys collectively.

Sometimes he preached in the church : good solid thoughtful sermons, a great contrast to those of the then curate, who was perpetually raving against dissenters.

As to the games and amusements, they were not cultivated in those days as they are now. There was no football. We had cricket in summer and played matches with neighbouring clubs.

The bowling was underhand, and in batting a score of 50 was seldom obtained. I was one of the best players in the school. I remember on one occasion getting a score of 60 and feeling so tired or lazy (there were no fours for boundary hits) that I did not get up to early morning school, and coolly told Evans the reason.

The only reproof I got was 'Ward, you are too fond of cricket,' a fondness I have retained to the present day, for there have been few University matches at Lord's during the last twenty years which I have not seen.

On whole holidays we scoured the country for miles, sometimes turning off the streams, which threaded the meadows at the base of the hills, and returning home laden with trout.

There was to the best of my remembrance a very good *tone* in the school, though I can only speak for the school house.

I am glad to think that the school has flourished so greatly since my day, especially under its present highly esteemed Headmaster.

As one of Evans' few surviving pupils I am glad to bear my testimony to one to whom I owe so much.

'The memory of the just is blessed'; Evans was just and he was not "a just Beast."

[The following notes on John Bond the Commonwealth Master of Trinity Hall are taken from Cole's MSS. vi, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5807. He is there giving an account of the Masters of Trinity Hall.]

1645. John Bond LL.D. was born at Dorchester in Dorsetshire and sent to St John's College in Cambridge where he took the degree of LL.B. and was for a time Lecturer in Exeter; and being a violent Puritan was made preacher of the Savoy and one of the Assembly of Divines and LL.D. and 11 December 1645 was made Master of the Savoy. On the death of Dr Eden (who by the by kept his Mastership through the indulgence of the University Visitors in 1643) this Dr Bond was, on the refusal of Mr Selden, to whom it was offered made Master of this College. Though Le Neve places Dr King as being elected October 28, 1645, which may be true, and was not supposed to keep it, in all probability by those in authority at that time. In 1654 he was made an Assistant to the Commissioners in Middlesex and Westminster for ejecting those whome they called scandalous and ignorant Scholemasters and Ministers. Anthony Wood is very severe upon him calling him "an impudent canting Person, who by his Doctrine did lead people to Rebellion, advance the cause of Satan much, and in fine by his and the endeavours of his Brethren brought all things to ruin meerly to advance their unsatiable and ambitions designs." He seems also to have been a Recruiter in the Long Parliament though one of their Divines (See *plura* in my vol. B, p. 128). At length upon the happy Restoration of Charles the 2nd, this man being then about 49 years of age thought fit to retire to Lutton in Dorsetshire, where he died about the year 1680. His Arms on the MS. Table are thus blazoned: O. a Fess S.

He was son to Dennis Bond, and both father and son Members of the Rump Parliament in 1648. Clement Walker's, *History of Independency*.

In a MS. in the Public Library is a Tract wrote by one Mr William Whiteway, Burgess in Parliament for Dorsetshire in 1626; in it is a private Chronology and these entries:

An. 1610, Co: Dennis Bond married co. Joane Gould.

An 1611. My co. John Bond of Cambridge born. This was probably the Master of Trinity Hall v. my Vol. 31, p. 179.

See a long account of him in Ward's *Gresham Professors*, p. 247.

See an account of him in Hutchins' *History of Dorsetshire* i, 205, 206, 208.

Anno 1644, 3 July. Ordered that the humble Petition of John Bond, Minister of the Savoy, be referred to the consideration of the Committee of the West. *Journals of the House of Commons*, iii, 550.

Nov. 4, 1644. Resolved, That all the Profits, with the arrears, belonging to the Master of the Savoy, shall be paid to Mr Bond, the present Minister, and that he shall enjoy the same profits in as ample a manner as Dr Babanqual, late Master, enjoyed them; and that the sequestered Goods in the Lodgings of the Master of the Savoy, amounting to 97*li*. 6*s*. be disposed of and left to the use of Mr Bond, *ibid.* 685.

Anno 1645, 29 Dec. An ordinance for authorising the Commissioners of the Great Seal to pass a Patent under the Great Seal of a Grant to Mr John Bond of the Mastership of the Hospital of the Savoy for life. *ibid.* 289.

Anno 1646, 26 March. Upon reading the humble petition of the Fellows of Trinity Hall, shewing: That whereas it hath pleased both Houses of Parliament, after an order of Restraint, to restore them the liberty of choosing a Master, who is fit and capable by their Statutes to be approved by both Houses, whereupon the Petitioners have unanimously chosen John Bond Doctor of the Civil law, a Member of their House and do desire the Approbation of both Houses—Resolved that this House doth approve of the said election. *Journals etc.* iv, 489.

Anno 1648, 12 July. Ordered That: Mr Bond Master of the Savoy and Mr Obadiah Sedgwick be desired to preach before this House, on this day seven-night, the Day of publick Thanksgiving for the many late great Victories bestowed by the Mercy of God upon the Parliament Force in the Several Parts of the Kingdom. *Journals of the House of Commons* v. p. 633.

August 11, 1648: Ordered that Mr Bond be desired to pray before the Commons the next fast day. *ibid.* v. 667.

August 30, Ordered That Mr Bond do, from this House, give thanks to Mr. Bond for his great pains in Praying before the House of Commons this day at St Margaret's, Westminster, it being a day of public Humiliation. *ibid.*, p. 692.

1648, 18 December. Ordered, That Friday next 22 December be a Day of publick Humiliation for both Houses of Parliament at Margaret's, Westminster and that Mr Cokayne and Mr. Bond be desired to preach on that day *ibid.*, vi, p. 100.

But on 21 December is this Order.

That the Lords have commanded us to let you know, that instead of Mr Bond, they have nominated Mr Rawlinson to preach tomorrow at Margaret's, Westminster *ibid.* p. 102.

Thursday morning [21 September 1780] about half past four o'clock, a Duel was fought in Hyde Park, between the Rev Mr Bate and Mr Richardson, a student of the law and late of St John's College, Cambridge. The cause of their disagreement originated from certain words that were used by Mr Bate in the course of an altercation that took place between the general body of the Proprietors of a Morning Paper, of which Mr Richardson is one. The particular expression, which immediately produced the offence, consisted in a direct intimation from Mr B. that the conduct of the Proprietors (speaking of the whole collectively) had in several recent instances, been clandestine and cowardly in the extreme. In consequence of frequent repetitions of the latter expression, Mr Richardson the next day sent a letter to Mr Bate expressing his resentment at the expression and considering himself as participatory in the common stigma. Several letters passed between the parties. At length Mr Richardson sent a formal reply to Mr Bate appointing Time, Place and Weapons. They accordingly met and the chance of the first fire falling to Mr Bate he discharged his pistol, and hit Mr Richardson in the fleshy part of the right arm. The wound however was not sufficient to incapacitate him from returning the fire, which he did, but without effect. The Seconds now interposed and on Mr Bate being asked, whether he then entertained a doubt of Mr Richardson's courage, he replied in the most full and explicit manner, that he neither did doubt it, nor ever had doubted it: but that Mr Richardson had precipitately annexed an interpretation to an expression of his, which he had never intended it to convey. Upon this explanation the affair was ultimately adjusted the Seconds mutually declaring that the gentlemen on both sides had acquitted themselves with the most perfect honour, spirit and resolution.

[Quoted from *The Cambridge Chronicle* of Saturday, 22 September 1780 by Cole, MSS. Cole. British Museum, Addl. MSS. 5879. Cole adds "See the letters which passed between them in the *English Chronicle* of 12 September 1780, and both very sensible.

On Joseph Richardson who entered St John's in 1774 See Wright's *History of Hexham*, the *Dictionary of National Biography* and *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1803 p. 602-3].

The two following extracts relating to Titus Oates are taken from the 'Act Book' of Dr Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury. It will be observed that Oates describes himself a Bachelor of Arts, a degree to which he never attained, justifying Baker's statement that "He was a Lyar from the beginning." He was inducted Vicar of Bobbing 13 March 1673, resign-

ing the living in 1689 when he removed into Sussex. The Archbishop can hardly be blamed for accepting the statement that Oates was B.A., when even in these days of cheap printing the University leaves it to private enterprise to inform us in an accessible form, who is a graduate of Cambridge.

Titus Oates, clerk, Bachelor of Arts, exhibited a presentation of himself to his Grace (obteyned from George Moore, patron) to the Vicarage of Bobbing in the County of Kent, and pray'd Institution thereuppon, which, upon his petition, was granted to him, by Fiat dated Maich the 5th 1672 [i. e. 1673].

Titus Otes Batchelour of Arts and clerke, Vicar of Bobbing in the County of Kent, petitioned his Grace for his Dispensation to absent himself from his said Vicaridge by reason of the unwholesomeness of the Ayre of that place, Which accordingly granted unto him by Fiat dated the 14th day of September 1674.

[Extract from "The Lives of Eminent and Remarkable Characters, Born or Long Resident in the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk" (1820).]

EDMUND HICKERINGILL.

This eccentric person was a native of Essex, and was born in 1630. He was first admitted as a pensioner at St John's College, Cambridge, and was afterwards, in 1650, junior bachelor of Gonville and Caius College. We find him subsequently a lieutenant in the English army in Scotland; and next a captain in General Fleetwood's regiment, when he was ambassador in England for Carolus Gustavus of Sweden. He after this made a voyage to Jamaica, probably in a military capacity; and on his return in 1660, published an account of that island, in quarto, under the title of "Jamaica Viewed." This work was dedicated to Charles II., and procured for the author, from that monarch, the appointment of Secretary to the Earl of Windsor, who was going out as governor of Jamaica. This office, however, Mr Hickeringill declined, having resolved upon entering into the clerical profession. He accordingly took orders, and was presented first to the vicarage of Braxted, in Essex, in October, 1662; and soon afterwards to the rectory of All Saints, Colchester. He resigned the former living in 1664; but retained the latter to the end of his life. He was, however, continually giving high offence to his clerical brethren, by the publication of scurrilous attacks on the Church. "He was a man," says Newcourt, in his "Repertorium," though episcopally ordained, yet publicly bade defiance to the prelacy, and that of his own diocesan in particular: an impudent, violent and ignorant fellow, very troublesome as far as he could, to his right reverend diocesan, and to all that lived near him." He died November 30, 1708; and was buried in the Church of All Saints, Colchester. A long complimentary epitaph, in Latin, was inscribed on his tomb, a part of which, comprising the following passage, was afterwards effaced, it is said by order of Bishop Crompton. "Reverendus admodum dominus—tam marte quam Mercurio clarus quippe qui terræ marique militavit non sine gloria; ingenique vires scriptis multiplice argumento insignitis demonstravit, &c." "The very reverend—eminent both in war and literature, having fought with honor on land and sea, and evinced the powers of his mind in excellent writings on various subjects." His pieces were collected by himself; and published in a quarto volume, in 1707. This comprised his "Account of Jamaica;" the "Trial of the Spiritual Courts;" "General History of Priestcraft;" "a Satyr upon Poverty;" "a Satyr against Fame;" "the Survey of the Earth;" "the Writ de Excommunicato Capiendo, Unmasked;" "Receipts to Cure the Evils of this Wicked World;" "the Art of Contentment, a poem, &c." Mr Malone in his life of Dryden, has ascribed to him "the Mushroom, or a Satyr against Libelling Tories, and Prelate Tentatives." He was the author also of a few occasional sermons, which are printed in a second edition of his work, in two volumes, octavo, published in 1716.

MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATIONS, December 1899.

<i>Third Year.</i>	<i>Second Year.</i>	<i>First Year.</i>
<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>	<i>First Class.</i>
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>
		Slator
<i>Division 2.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	Cunningham
Casson	Scott	Goddard
Balak Ram	Franklin	
Robinson, M. H.	Gharpurey	<i>Division 2.</i>
Lockton		King
	<i>Second Class.</i>	Kennett
<i>Second Class.</i>	Stradling	
Poole	Webb	<i>Second Class.</i>
Havelock	Roseveare	Hough
<i>Third Class</i>	<i>Allowed the Exam.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
Wiles	Waller	Horton
<i>Allowed the Exam.</i>		<i>Agrotant.</i>
Sneath		Beechey
		Chalmers

INTER-COLLEGIATE EXAMINATION IN LAW, December 1899.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
(none)	Latif	Dornhorst
	Southam	
	Van Zijl	

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *Captain*—J. H. Beith. *2nd Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Junior Treasurer*—W. M. Royds. *Hon. Secretary*—M. C. Cooper. *Lent Captains*—R. C. Browning, P. B. Haigh, J. H. Towle, W. Kerry.

The rowing man this term has existed, but nothing more. Frost, snow, influenza, the peculiar ills which attend the oarsman, and finally floods have all combined to heap disaster on our heads. A melancholy tale of unrewarded effort has culminated suitably in the over-bumping of the First Boat.

Three boats competed in the races. A fourth boat had been in practice all the term, and was considered to have had an excellent chance of "getting on." Unfortunately, when the day of ordeal arrived, the crew was found wanting. A combined onslaught by the crabs which infest the gut blighted their hopes.

The races were rowed in unspeakable weather from Feb. 27 to March 2, after having been postponed for a week on account of the floods. The adventures of the First Boat need not be set down here. An over-bump is not quite such a disgrace as a few years ago, when the starting distances were longer; but it is not a subject to dwell upon. The crew rowed better the next three nights.

The Second Boat had bad luck. If they had not been stopped the first night by Clare they would have had a good chance of making two bumps. In the re-rowed race next morning Sidney started too fast for them, and they were caught at the Willows. In the afternoon they were again caught, this

time by Selwyn. On the following day they kept away with some luck from Queens', and wound up the week's work by a good bump on the last night.

The Third Boat saved the credit of the Club. They were the only crew of the three who appeared capable of rowing a fast stroke; and the manner in which Paramore spurted on the last night deserved the highest praise. Forty-one strokes per minute, even though you do row some of them in the air, justly entitle any Third Division boat to a bump.

Subjoined is a brief account of the races.

First Night. The First Boat was unexpectedly over-bumped by Third Trinity at the Railway Bridge.

The Second Boat was stopped by Clare at Ditton, after the latter had made a bump. This necessitated another race next morning with Sidney. Sidney started off fast, and in spite of some good spurts by Stroke our boat was bumped in the Long Reach.

The Third Boat rowed over.

Second Night. The First Boat rowed over, within four feet of Hall II.

The Second Boat were bumped by Selwyn in the Gut.

The Third Boat, after a wretched start, caught Third Trin. II. at the Railway Bridge.

Third Night. The First Boat were bumped by First Trin. II. when within two feet of Hall II. at Grassy.

The Second Boat rowed over.

The Third Boat rowed over.

Fourth Night. The First Boat were bumped by Jesus at Post Corner.

The Second Boat bumped Corpus at Post Corner.

The Third Boat, after following Hall III. close all the way to Ditton, spurted very finely in the Long Reach and made their bump.

The following are the names and weights:

<i>First Boat.</i>		st.	lb.
	S. Barradell Smith (<i>bow</i>)	11	5
2	P. H. Winfield	11	0
3	A. E. Kirk	11	3
4	G. C. E. Simpson	11	8
5	W. H. Roseveare	12	0
6	K. C. Browning	12	9
7	M. C. Cooper	11	11
	E. H. Pascoe (<i>stroke</i>)	10	3
	A. G. W. Hinde (<i>cox</i>)	8	3
<i>Second Boat.</i>		st.	lb.
	M. H. Robinson (<i>bow</i>)	9	9
2	C. A. L. Senior	11	6
3	R. Casson	10	2
4	C. R. Crowther	12	1
5	J. N. Ritchie	11	12
6	S. G. Teakle	12	5
7	E. Johnston	12	1
	S. M. Douglas (<i>stroke</i>)	12	4
	R. F. Brayn (<i>cox</i>)	8	0
<i>Third Boat.</i>		st.	lb.
	H. Sanger (<i>bow</i>)	10	4½
2	W. H. Kennett	11	11
3	F. Worthington	10	9
4	A. C. Dundas	11	8
5	J. Lister	10	8½
6	G. Hazlerigg	10	8
7	G. A. Browning	10	11
	W. E. Paramore (<i>stroke</i>)	10	2
	A. W. Hayward (<i>cox</i>)	8	10½

The Handicap Sculls took place on Saturday, March 10. There were 16 entries. The winner was O. V. Payne, with 45 seconds start. J. R. Brown was second.

The Bateman Pairs, and Andrews and Maple Freshmen's Sculls take place on March 16.

This Term the Club has lost the services of H. E. H. Oakeley, an old First Captain, and one of the best oars we have ever had. He has gone out to the Transvaal with the C.U.R.V. contingent, where we all wish him the best of fortune.

Non-Smoking Smoker.

By our Special Correspondent.

This was held on Saturday, February 17, the Boathouse being for that night changed from the river-side to Lecture Room VI.

The First Boat got away in good time. Mr Ticehurst—who was billed under the pseudonym of a Tight 'Un—a name which, whilst under our observation, he did nothing to justify—gave an exhibition of hammering, chiefly the "Greek Slave," who, by the way, is not on the Stock Exchange. [This is a subtle joke.—*Ed. Eagle.*] It is a matter for common regret that his characteristic modesty prevented him from giving us an encore.

After the applause had subsided an escape of laughing gas took place; we hope the extraction was as painless to Mr Gaskell as to his audience. We are in doubt as to whether the Dutchman he told us of was a harmless patient or a rival practitioner to the celebrated Mr Blake.

As soon as the effect of the laughing gas had evaporated, the Light Four embarked and paddled down to the starting post. After sundry starting guns had been struck on the piano, the exhibition boat got away, and despite sundry differences in time—bow and three paying little or no heed to stroke—succeeded in rowing a very good race. There was a strange gloomy attitude of advanced pessimism about stroke, who continually reminded the rest of the crew of the inevitability of tears in the crew's future; whilst the bow three, with all the sunny optimism of youth, continually interrupted stroke, breaking in with the reiterated request for someone—whether stroke or one of the spectators—to kiss them. Anyhow nobody seemed exactly to relish it. At the commencement of the encore, stroke caught a crab owing to the fact that he was a verse behind the rest. Sunny Southam sang a song concerning Poko and a certain solfarino's daughter; there is moral somewhere, but nobody seemed to find it. Afterwards he sang another heathen hymn, but we found that it was "not" a song we could very well "do without."

The appearance of the famous minstrels was disappointing. Their faces were not sufficiently blacked, nor did their garments display that variegation of art and hue that is characteristic of the "famous minstrel," moreover they seemed to have forgotten the bones. Nevertheless, despite these manifold disadvantages,

they succeeded with the instruments provided in charming the audience, and gave several encores, duets and otherwise.

W. H. Rowsfive, despite the fact that he had first stroked the light ships, came over the course again—this time in a funny. He trilled a ditty about a big black bounding beggar—we don't know the gentleman—perhaps he referred to his coach.

Signor Sanger sang something about a chicken; on good authority we learn that his "double-breasted, iron-chested, armour-plated, dynamite proof chicken" appeared in hall next day. Had we known him to be such a prophet his words had cast a gloom over the evening that even the songs of the ensuing singers had not removed; but it was not so.

The New Court Johnnie proved to be an old friend masquerading under a new name. He bumbled a touching ditty concerning an attractive housemaid of his acquaintance, and brought four other men on to the platform to emphasize his remarks. We sincerely hope that the episode of the coach and the damsel has no real foundation. He got three encores, which met the reception always accorded to the inimitable songs of this inimitable singer.

Mr MacDonald, who had previously been flitting about the boat house in a very nervous manner, produced, with the aid of Mr Gaskell, an infernal machine, from which after various adjustments he extracted many weird noises, of which we consider the piccolo solo to be far and away the best. We have it on excellent authority that the fresh Professor is MAC not MC.

My next Surr is our Senior. His first song produced huge applause, but he succeeded in absolutely carrying his audience with "The Soldiers in the Park." After hearing Mr Senior we shall forego the Empire and betake us to Exeter Hall.

The Captain of Lady Margaret Boat Club now sang "The College Boating Song" into the phonograph. This was afterwards repeated. It is not for every singer to hear, as it were, the far-off echoes of his own words.

The full programme is appended.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

1. *Hammering:*

By A TIGHT 'UN.

2. *Painless Extract:*

By LAUGHING GAS(KELL),

3. *Exhibition:*

By A LIGHT FOUR.

bow MARSHALL.

2 MARTELL.

3 TICEHURST.*

stk. ROSEVARE.

* Steers.

4. *Outburst:*

of SUNNY SOUTHAM.

5. *Banjo Duet:*

By THE FAMOUS MINSTRELS,
BRUDDER MAC
and
Mr JOHNSON.

6. *Ballad:*

By W. H. ROWSFIVE.

7. *Song:*

Singer—SIGNOR SANGER.

8. *Ditty:*

By A NEW COURT JOHNNY.

9. *Songs without Singers* (and other Marvellous Illusions):

By AN IRISH PROFESSOR.

10. *Musical Exhortation:*

By Mr SENIOR
(of Exeter (and an-other) Halls).

11. *Boating Song*

N.B.—By kind permission of the D—y M—l *The Absent-Minded Beggar* will NOT be sung at this Concert.

Piano by—MURPHY.

Refreshments by—PARSLEY.

Bed by—ELEVEN.

Chairman—BUSHEY.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

St John's College v. Wadham College, Oxford.

These teams met on March 3rd at Fenners, St John's winning by 6 events to 3.

The times on the whole were an improvement on last year's. F. R. D. Monro did well for the visitors, winning their three events.

100 Yards—F. R. D. Monro (Wadham Coll.), 1; C. Kingdon, 2. Time 10½ secs.. Won by 2 feet.

High Jump—J. W. Chell, 1; E. F. Medley (Wadham Coll.), 2. Height 4 ft. 11 in.

Half-Mile—F. R. D. Monro (Wadham Coll.), 1; J. H. Bradshaw, 2. Time 2 mins. 12½ secs. Won by 8 yds.

Putting the Weight—F. Fletcher, 1; C. H. B. Kendall (Wad. Coll.), 2. Distance 31 ft. 7 in.

Long Jump—P. B. Allott, 1; J. W. Chell, 2. Distance 20 ft. ½ in.

One-Mile—H. Sanger, 1; C. R. Leadley-Brown (Wadham Coll.), 2. Time 4 mins. 50½ secs. Won by 20 yds.

Throwing the Hammer—F. J. Wyeth, 1; Edw. Webster (Wadham Coll.), 2. Distance 66 ft.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—P. Ballott, 1; E. W. Webster (Wad. Coll.), 2. Time 20 secs. Won by 10 yds.

Quarter-Mile—F. R. D. Monro (Wadham Coll.), 1; C. Kingdon, 2. Time 54 secs. Won by 5 yds.

CRICKET CLUB.

President—Mr J. R. Tanner. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Captain*—F. D. Cautley. *Hon. Secretary*—W. Stradling. *Committee*—J. H. Franklin, D. C. A. Morrison, S. M. Douglas, F. Fletcher, A. Chapple.

A Committee Meeting was held on February 7. It was decided that the Club should build a shed at a cost of not more than £18 for the purpose of sheltering the rollers, mowing machines, and other implements during the winter months.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Treasurer*—F. D. Cautley. *Hon. Secretary*—J. R. C. Greenlees.

At a Meeting of the Club held on January 25th the above-named officers were elected.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

Officers for the ensuing Term. *President*—F. W. Armstrong. *Vice-President*—E. P. Hart. *Treasurer*—P. B. Haigh. *Secretary*—A. C. Abdul Latif.

The chief event of the Term has been the revision of the book of Rules, a measure which has long been needful. Several changes have been adopted and numerous additions made, chiefly with regard to holding elections. The revised Rules are to be published shortly. Mention should also be made of the generosity of a member who has presented the Society with an album for the purpose of containing the portraits of all Presidents and Ex-Presidents. The Secretary takes this opportunity of inviting any Ex-Presidents within whose notice this may fall to oblige the Society by sending a photograph (carte de visite size) for insertion in this album.

The following is a list of the Debates:

Jan. 20—P. B. Haigh moved "That in the opinion of this House the time has now come for the institution of some scheme of Old Age Pensions." Mr A. C. A. Latif opposed. There also spoke—for the motion E. P. Hart and E. Dodgshun; against the motion T. A. Moxon and C. Elsee. Result—Ayes 12, Noes 3; Majority for 9.

Jan. 27—E. P. Hart moved "That this House desires to urge on the present Government the need of a drastic measure of Licensing Reform." C. Elsee opposed. There also spoke—for the motion F. W. Armstrong, E. Dodgshun, A. C. A. Latif; against the motion R. St. J. Dickson, C. Coore, H. S. Van Zijl, P. B. Haigh. Result—Ayes 12, Noes 8; Majority for 4.

Feb. 3—F. W. Armstrong moved "That those Irish Members of Parliament who have recently uttered seditious speeches

should be arraigned for treason." Mr R. H. Crofton opposed. There also spoke—for the motion V. C. Honeybourne, P. B. Haigh, J. H. Field, H. L. Garrett; against the motion L. S. Laver, A. A. Robb, H. S. Van Zijl, T. A. Moxon, R. A. Chadwick. Result—Ayes 9, Noes 11; Majority against 2.

Feb. 10—A. F. Russell moved "That in the opinion of this House Great Britain would under no circumstances be justified in annexing the two Dutch Republics." M. Alexander opposed. There also spoke—for the motion H. S. Van Zijl, F. W. Armstrong, A. C. A. Latif; against the motion P. B. Haigh, R. H. Crofton, T. N. Palmer. Result—Ayes 7, Noes 12; Majority against 5.

Feb. 17—E. S. Montague (Trinity College) moved "That the methods employed by the Government in the conduct of the present war are extremely blameworthy." Mr G. C. Rankin (Trinity College) opposed. There also spoke—for the motion H. S. Van Zijl, E. P. Hart; against the motion F. W. Armstrong, T. A. Moxon, T. N. Palmer. Result—Ayes 16, Noes 5; Majority for 11.

Feb. 24—H. L. Garrett moved "That recent events have shown that some sort of compulsory military service has become inevitable." G. W. Williams opposed. There also spoke—for the motion A. C. A. Latif, F. W. Armstrong, P. B. Haigh, C. Elsee; against the motion R. A. Chadwick, L. S. Laver, C. E. Sidebotham, E. P. Hart, F. Benians. Result—Ayes 7, Noes 13; Majority against 6.

March 3—Impromptu Debate. The following motions were discussed:

"That this House regards the floral decorations of this room to be an improvement." Proposer, H. B. Woodwark; opposer, E. P. Hart. Lost by 3 votes.

"That this House is a staunch admirer of President Kruger." Proposer, W. H. Milnes; opposer, G. H. Shepley. Carried by 9 votes.

"That this house deplores the practice of keeping cats by old maids." Proposer, E. Dodgshun; opposer, C. Elsee. Lost by 2 votes.

"That discretion is the better part of valour." Proposer, H. Bentley-Smith; opposer, J. E. R. de Villiers. Lost by 6 votes.

"That the keeping of white rats by members of the College is a practice to be encouraged." Proposer, C. M. Stevenson; opposer, A. C. R. Latif. Carried by 2 votes.

"That the President be expelled from the House for incorrect rulings this term." Proposer, L. S. Laver; opposer, A. F. Russell. Carried.

"That in the opinion of this House 'blood' waistcoats are useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." Proposer, A. A. Robb; opposer, R. A. Chadwick. Carried by 4 votes.

March 10—G. H. Shepley moved "That this House would welcome the popularisation of the *Eagle*." R. A. Chadwick opposed.

GENERAL ATHLETIC CLUB.

President—Mr H. T. E. Barlow. *Treasurer*—Mr J. J. Lister. *Hon. Secretary*—W. Stradling. *Committee*—Messrs J. R. Tanner, J. H. Beith, F. D. Cautley, O. V. Payne, J. Sterndale-Bennett, C. Kingdon, E. F. D. Bloom, R. P. Gregory, M. C. Cooper.

A Committee Meeting was held on January 30, when the estimates of each Club for the Term were considered and agreed on. The Sub-Committee which had been appointed to revise the rules of the Club not having yet made its report, the same Sub-Committee was re-appointed with the addition of Mr Lister. The report was presented to the Committee at a Special Meeting on February 27, and is now under their careful consideration before being brought up finally at a General Meeting.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—F. D. Cautley. *Hon. Secretary*—N. S. Hoare.

Owing to the bad weather and postponement of the Lents all the football matches have not yet been played. In the League we have beaten Magdalene and King's, and have yet to meet Trinity Hall, at present the only unbeaten team in the Second Division. Colours have been awarded to B. F. Woods. Cautley has, of course, been playing for the 'Varsity.

List of matches:

Jan. 20	v. Caius	Won	..	4-1
" 24	v. Clare	Drawn	..	1-1
" 26	v. Magdalene (League)	Won	..	3-0
Feb. 7	v. Pembroke	Won	..	2-1
" 20	v. Pembroke.....	Won	..	3-2
" 23	v. King's (League)	Won	..	8-2

THE FIVES CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club held early in the term the following officers were elected for the year:

President—Mr H. Henham. *Captain*—C. Kingdon.
Secretary—R. H. Crofton.

A Committee was also formed to execute the necessary business, consisting of the President, Captain, and Secretary and one other. R. W. H. T. Hudson was elected to fill the vacancy.

It was further decided that the team should have, in addition to the existing colours, a cap, the colour chosen being white with the College crest.

Unfortunately many of the matches had to be scratched for various reasons. Those played were :

<i>Clubs.</i>		<i>Games.</i>
Emmanuel.....	Lost	5—2
Sidney	Lost	6—4
Caius	Won	7—2
St Paul's	Lost	9—5
Christ's	Lost	6—3

The following have been awarded their colours :—C. Kingdon, R. W. H. T. Hudson, R. H. Crofton, and W. Stradling.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—W. C. B. Purser. *Ex-Presidents*—J. H. A. Hart B.A., H. P. V. Nunn B.A., C. Elsee B.A. *Treasurer*—H. B. Woodwork. *Hon. Secretary*—B. P. Waller. *Committee*—R. S. C. H. Wood, H. J. W. Wrenford.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

Jan. 19—"The use of Apocryphal Gospels in the Second Century," by the Rev Professor Stanton.

Jan. 26—"A few words on Bishop George Augustus Selwyn and the Rev Thomas Whytehead," by the Rev the Master of Trinity.

Feb. 2—"George Herbert," by the Rev the Junior Dean.

Feb. 9—"Assumptionists and Jesuits in France," by the Rev Professor Mayor.

Feb. 16—"Discussion on teaching in Sunday Schools." Opener, the Rev A. G. Fox B.A.

Feb. 23—"The Materials of the Old Testament," by the Rev Dr Watson.

Mar. 2—"St Clement of Rome," by C. Elsee B.A. Election of Officers for the Easter Term 1900.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Secretary*—O. May. *Committee*—H. E. H. Oakeley. G. A. Ticehurst, J. Sterndale-Bennett, C. F. J. Jarchow, W. B. Marshall, H. J. W. Wrenford.

Practices of the Chorus for the May Concert have been held during the term, under the direction of Dr Sweeting. The attendances, however, have not been nearly so large as might have been expected, and it is to be hoped that next term the Chorus will receive a considerably greater measure of support.

Two very successful Smoking Concerts were held during the term. Subjoined are the programmes.

On Monday, January 29:

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE DUET..Selections from "Der Prophet"*Meyerbeer*
C. J. F. JARCHOW, O. MAY.
- 2 SONG..... "My Dreams."*Tosti*
W. B. MARSHALL.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Romance"*Svensden*
J. H. MILNES.
- 4 SONG..... "Ask Nothing More"*Marsiales*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 5 MANDOLINE AND GUITAR TRIO.....
L. LELAND (Trin. Hall), R. J. WHITE (Trin. Hall), G. THWAITES.

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Song of the Bow"*F. Ayward*
A. RABY.
- 7 HUMOROUS SONG.....
L. LELAND (Trin. Hall).
- 8 PIANOFORTE SOLO..Polonaise in C sharp Minor..... *Chopin*
G. A. TICEHURST.
- 9 SONG..... "O Star of Eve"*Wagner*
(Tannhäuser)
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 10 MANDOLINE AND GUITAR TRIO.....
L. LELAND (Trin. Hall), R. J. WHITE (Trin. Hall), G. THWAITES.
"God Save the Queen."
Chairman—MR SCOTT.

On Monday, March 5:

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO....Nocturne in F Minor.....*Chopin*
G. A. TICEHURST.
- 2 SONG..... "Thy Sentinel am I"*M. Watson*
R. H. CROFTON.
- 3 DUET.... "When the Wind blows in from the Sea"*Henry Smart*
H. J. W. WRENFORD, A. RABY.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO "Chanson Polonaise"*Wieniawski*
C. W. BENNETT.
- 5 SONG..... "The Blackbird and the Thrush"*arr. by C. Wood*
G. T. SHAW (Caius).
- 6 MUSICAL SKETCH
D'ARCY GORDON (Caius).

PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO
 DR SWEETING.
- 8 QUARTETT..... "Lovely Night" *F. X. Chevatal*
 W. B. MARSHALL, E. A. MARTELL, G. A. TICEHURST,
 W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 9 BASSOON SOLO.....
 G. T. SHAW (Caius).
- 10 SONG..... "The Admiral's Broom" *F. Bevan*
 A. RABY.
- 11 MUSICAL SKETCH
 D'ARCY GORDON (Caius).
 "God Save the Queen."
 Chairman—Mr R. H. ADIE.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

It has been decided not to hold the Johnian Dinner this year.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

Mr H. Sneath was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester at Advent and has begun his work as Junior Missioner. The Senior Missioner preached in the College Chapel on Quinquagesima Sunday, and also took the Service of Intercession on the Saturday evening. The Terminal Meeting was held on the Monday in Lecture Room I. The Master presided, and speeches were made by the Senior Missioner, the Junior Missioner, and Mr Tanner. The meeting was very well attended and was in every way a success. A hearty vote of thanks to the Master for presiding was passed, proposed by the Senior Secretary and seconded by the Senior Treasurer.

It is hoped that a large number of undergraduates may be able to go down to the Mission during the Easter Vacation.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

The Committee has been the same as for last Term (see page 141).

List of Addresses:

- Jan. 20th. Mr Barlow.
 " 27th. Mr Ward.
 Feb. 3rd. Dr Stanton, Ely Professor of Divinity.
 " 10th. Mr E. H. Askwith, Chaplain of Trinity College.
 " 17th. Mr E. H. Whitley, S.P.G. Missionary at Chôta Nagpur.
 " 24th. Mr A. J. Robertson, Senior College Missioner.
 Mar. 3rd. Dr Chase, Principal of the Clergy Training School.
 " 10th. Professor Mayor.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas 1899.

Donations.

DONORS.

Wordsworth (W.). Sonnets. Edited by Professor G. C. M. Smith. 12mo. Lond. 1899. 4.40.33	The Editor.
*Scott (R. F.). Notes from the Records of St John's College, Cambridge. 8vo. Privately printed 1889-1899. 5.27.24 ..	
Reade (Compton). A Record of the Redes of Barton Court, Berks; with a short Précis of other Lines of the Name. 4to. Hereford, 1899. 11.21.33	Mr Scott.
Winiewski (Dr F.). Quaestio de Animarum post Mortem Conditione apud Graecos. 4to. Monast. Guestphal. 1857	
*Griffinhoofe (Rev C. G.). Helps towards Belief in the Christian Faith. With a Preface by the Lord Archbishop of Armagh. 8vo Lond. 1897. 11.17.50	The Author.
Garrod (Rev G. W.). The First Epistle to the Thessalonians, Analysis and Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 9.7.56	
Nicoll (W. R.). The Lamb of God: Expositions in the Writings of St John. 8vo. Edin. 1883. 11.19.54	Rev A. W. Greenup, M.A.
Petermann (J. H.). Brevis Linguae Arabicae Grammatica, Litteratura, Chrestomathia cum Glossario. Editio 2da. 8vo. Carlsruhe, 1867. 7.39.20 ..	
Handbook of the Theological Colleges of the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in Scotland. 8vo. Lond. 1899	Mr Pendlebury
Harvey (W. F.). A brief Digest of the Roman Law of Contracts. 8vo. Oxford, 1878. K.10.44	
Suetonius. History of Twelve Cæsars. Translated into English by Philemon Holland anno 1606. With an Introduction by Charles Whibley. 2 Vols. (Tudor Translations.) 8vo. Lond. 1899. 8.12.101,102	Mr Pendlebury
Cauchy (A.). Œuvres complètes. 11e Série. Tome IV. 4to. Paris, 1899. 3.41	
Huygens (C.). Œuvres complètes. Correspondance, 1676-1684. Tome VIII. 4to. La Haye, 1899. 3.42	

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| Curry (C. E.). Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. With a Preface by L. Boltzmann. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 3.31.32 | } Dr. Donald MacAlister |
| Walker (James). Introduction to Physical Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 3.26.53 | |
| *Butler (S.). Shakespeare's Sonnets reconsidered, and in part rearranged with introductory Chapters, Notes, and a Reprint of the original 1609 edition. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 4.7.78 | } The Editor. |
| *Whitworth (W. A.). Worship in the Christian Church. Sermons preached at All Saints, Margaret Street, in 1898 and 1899. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.17.51 | |
| Huxley (Thos. H.). Collected Works. 9 Vols. (Eversley Series). 8vo. Lond. 1894-97. 3.27.45-53 | } Edward Docker, Esq., M.A. |
| *Penrose (F. C.). On the Orientation of Greek Temples, being the Results of some Observations taken in Greece and Sicily in May 1898. (<i>Proceedings of the Royal Society</i> . Vol. LXXV. 8vo.) | |
| *Smith (G. Elliot). The Brain in the Edentata. (<i>Transactions of the Linnean Society of London</i> . Vol. VII. Part vii.) 4to. Lond. 1899 | } The Author. |
| Sanborn (J. B.). Congressional Grants of Land in aid of Railways. (<i>Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin</i> . No. 30). 8vo. Madison, 1899 | |
| | } The Author. |

Additions.

- Burkhardt (Dr H.) and Meyer (Dr W. F.). Encyklopädie der mathematischen Wissenschaften. Bd. I. Teil i. Heft 4. 8vo. Leipzig, 1899.
- Cambridge University Examination Papers. Michaelmas Term 1898 to Easter Term 1899. Vol. XXVIII. 4to. Camb. 1899. 6.4.28.
- Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum. Vol. XXXXI. Sect. v. Pars 3. Sancti Aureli Augustini de Fide et Symbolo. Ex recens. Josephi Zycha. 8vo. Vindobonae, 1900. 9.35.
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- Early English Text Society. George Ashby's Poems. Edited, from Two 15th Century MSS. at Cambridge, by Mary Bateson. 8vo. Lond. 1899.
- The Pilgrimage of the Life of Man. Englished by John Lydgate, A.D. 1426, from the French of Guillaume de Deguileville, A.D. 1335. Edited by F. J. Furnivall. Part I. 8vo. Lond. 1899.
- The Life and Death of Mary Magdalene. A legendary Poem by Dr Thomas Robinson (or Robertson). Edited by H. O. Sommer. 8vo. Lond. 1899.
- Fisher (G. W.). Annals of Shrewsbury School. Revised by J. Spencer Hill.* 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.27.23.
- Gasquet (F. A.). Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries. A revised popular Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.34.25.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Missale Romanum, Mediolani, 1474. Edited by Robert Lippe. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.16.55.
- The Processional of the Nuns of Chester. Edited, from a MS. in the possession of the Earl of Ellesmere at Bridgewater House, by J. Wickham Legg. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 11.16.56.

- Herzog (J. J.). Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche. Herausg. von D. Albert Hauck. Band VII. (Gottesdienst—Hess.) 8vo. Leipzig, 1899.
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- Keane (A. H.). Ethnology. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Camb. 1896. 3.27.41.
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- Oxford Historical Society. "Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford," composed in 1661-6 by Anthony Wood. Edited by A. Clark. Vol. III. 8vo. Oxford, 1899. 5.26.87.
- Rolls Series. Calendar of Home Office Papers of the Reign of George III. 1773-1775. Edited by R. A. Roberts. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.41.
- Calendar of Documents preserved in France, illustrative of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Vol. I. A.D. 918-1206. Edited by J. H. Round. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 5.41.
- Royal Historical Society. The Clarke Papers. Selections from the Papers of William Clarke, 1647-1660. Edited by C. H. Firth. Vol. III. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1899. 5.17.166.
- Searle (W. G.). Anglo-Saxon Bishops, Kings and Nobles. The Succession of the Bishops and the Pedigrees of the Kings and Nobles. 8vo. Camb. 1899. 9.16.14.
- Shakespeare (Wm.) A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare. Edited by H. H. Furness. Vols. III-IX. 8vo. Philadelph. 1877-98. 4.3.22-30.
- Stephens (H. M.). The principal Speeches of the Statesmen and Orators of the French Revolution 1789-1795. 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford, 1892. 1.9.67.68.
- Tozer (H. F.). A History of Ancient Geography. 8vo. Camb. 1897. 10.32.18.
- Woodward (John). A Treatise on Ecclesiastical Heraldry. 8vo. Edin. 1894. 5.33.15.
- *Wordsworth (Wm.). Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, 1820. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 4.9.43.
- Zahn (T.). Einleitung in das Neue Testament. 2 Bde. 8vo. Leipzig, 1897-99. 9.3.46,47.



Easter Term, 1900.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxi. p. 173.)

WE give some further documents with regard to Shrewsbury School. They are later in date than the Correspondence given in Volume xx. p. 391 of *The Eagle*, but earlier than the law-suit there referred to.

John Meighen, several of whose letters are here printed, was the Headmaster of the School. He was an M.A. of the College and had been nominated Headmaster 20 September 1583, holding office for 52 years until September 1635. At the time when these letters were written he had been Master for about 30 years, and seems to have been equally trusted by the College and the Authorities of the Town of Shrewsbury.

His first letter shews that he kept a careful eye on the interests of the School.

Sir, Mr bailifs of Shrewsburie have refused the oathe for the Schoole imposed vppon them by the xvijth of Mr Ashton's ordinances, as a cheif and principall band provided for the preservation of the estate thereof. And by this breache of so principall an ordinance, there is (as I take it) a gap opened to great inconvenience and hurts thereby like to ensue to the place in time to come.

For the releif of the schoole in this behalfe and other like, there is one speciall covenant, which is the first covenant in the tripartite indenture, whereby the byshop of Coventrie and Lichfield, and the Master fellowes and scholars of St John's Colledge in Cambridge with the baylifs and burgesses of this towne do covenant eche with other, not only themselves to keepe and fulfill all ordinances conserninge them, but also to seeke reformation of breaches thereof committed by others, bothe by order of lawe, and by all other lawfull wayes and meanes.

Maye it please your worshipps therefore in due regard of the trust committed to the Colledge, and in the behalfe of the Colledge vndertake by yourselves, first to take a viewe of the ordinance and covenant before mentioned. And then vppon consideration thereof (as takinge notice hereby of a fault committed) to do therein as shall apperteyne.

I hold it right to advertise you thereof. And my speciall desyre is, that it maye please you first to write a letter of advertisement and admonition to Mr baylifs in this behalf, and after to do further therein as to your wisdome shall seem convenient. With my dutie duly remembered, in expectation of your lawfull favour to be extended to the Schoole of Shrewsbury, I do so humbly take leave. This 29th January 1609.

your worshipps at command
JO. MEIGMEN.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull John Cleyton, Dr in Divinitie and Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Simon Mostyn, the writer of the letter which follows, acted as a substitute for Mr Ralph Gittins, the second Master of the School, while that gentleman was in difficulties with the Bishop and the authorities of the Borough. A matter also referred to in Bishop Neile's letter. Mostyn seems to have been a good deal worried by the uncertainty of his position. He was compensated when Gittins was reinstated in the School.

Mostyn seems to have graduated from St John's in 1604, and was probably the Simon Mostyn or Mostin,

sometimes described as M.A., sometimes as B.D., who held the following Welsh church preferment:—Instituted Vicar of Ysceifiog or Sheviog, Flintshire, 3 November 1616, holding this about one year; appointed to a Cursal Prebend in St Asaph Cathedral 30 November 1617; Instituted Vicar of Rhuddlam 26 October 1618, and Vicar of Cwm 27 February 1623-4, both in Flintshire; appointed to the Prebend of Llanvair in St Asaph Cathedral 8 March 1620-1. All these preferments were vacant, probably by his death, in 1624.

Being so far wearied and worne out with toiles and troubles as that I cannot after my wonted maner trauel to make my complaint vnto those that have bene the first authors of the Beginning and the encouragers of my continuing these vnfortunate suites I have made bould at this time to entreat you to be a means to bring the Master and the Seniors in minde of me, who if they duely considered my proceedings I knowe would be loth I should in so good a cause so sorlie miscarrie as to be (as is sought) put of with no considerations of any part of my charges. My request vnto them at this time is that they would be pleased by their letters or otherwise to be earnest with my Lord of Canterbury at length for a final end in this tedious and perplexed matter. I have been so encombered that I am almost wearie of my life and deeply endebted by these occasions that I fear I shall be faine to leaue the contrey, vnlesse I may haue some speedie satisfaction in some concionable maner. Thus hoping of your favour in the accomplishment of this my request I cease to trouble you and rest

Gresford
Octob : the 15th
1610

your Worships poor kinsman
SIMON MOSTYN.

Addressed: To the worshipfull his assured good friend Mr Owen Guin, senior felowe of St John's College in Cambridge deliver these.

Endorsed: Simon Mostyn, 1610, about his greate troubles and charges for Shrewsbury Schoole.

Most of the letters which follow refer to a proposal of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury to build a Country School House. Under the provisions of Ashton's Trust Deed (by which the School was at that time governed) the School revenues were to be applied in paying the salaries of the Masters and the necessary cost of maintenance. The surplus was to be kept in the School chest, to be called "the stock remanent," and applied first in extending the School buildings in Shrewsbury. Then in building a School in the country to which the Masters and Scholars could retire in time of plague. When these objects had been attained, land was to be bought to endow two Fellowships and two Scholarships in St John's. And then again to found Scholarships and Fellowships in either of the Universities. No sum above £10 could be taken from "the stock remanent," except by leave of the College under its corporate seal.

The story as told by the letters is not complete, some part of the correspondence being probably lost, but the mutual distrust existing between the College and the bailiffs of Shrewsbury is marked enough.

The letters to the College are transcribed from the originals, the College replies from the copies preserved in the College "Register of Letters."

Right worshipfull our hartiest commendacions remembred
 Sir we have thought yt our partes to certifie vnto you that
 Thomas Gardner, master of Artes, And Hugh Spurstowe,
 bachelor of Artes, are the legittimate sonnes of Burgesses
 within this Towne. And that Mr Ralphe Jones hath byn
 schoolmaster in the Accidence Schoole of this Towne for the
 space of xtie yeeres or theire aboutes and hath procured him-
 self to be accepted and swarne a burgis of the said Corporation.
 Att whose requestes we thought it convenient to signifie thuse
 much vnto your worships leaving the triall of their sufficency
 vnto your consideracions. And so rest

Salop this 30th of
 Januarie 1610

your very louinge frendes
 THOMAS JONES
 HUGHE HARRIES

Addressed : To the Right Worshipfull the Master and fellowes of the Colledge of Saint John the Evangelist in the Vniversitie of Cambridge deliver this.

Right Worshipfull, with our loue remembred to yourselues and the whole Society of that worthy Colledge. Whereas we haue bene diversly distracted this present yeare about the troubles of our Schoole formerly stirred and too too longe continued to the great hurt and danger of it, which we haue in some good sort (as we are perswaded) in part composed by the honorable direction of that worthie reverend father the Lord Bishop of Coventrey and Lichfield our diocesan (as this bearer can best relate vnto you). And whereas we haue bene likewise eftsoones encouradged by the same reverend father in his honorable letters directed and sent vnto vs, to proceed as much as we may to the full settinge of the same schoole, and for preventing of like future troubles to be stirred hereafter (which we cannot doe of ourselves by the rule of our School Ordinances, but must haue also the assistance and consent of that Colledge for the same). Therefore we have addressed this bearer Mr Meighen to trauaile vnto you in that behalfe. Our Suite vnto your Worships is first for your consentes to take money out of our Schoole treasure towards buildinge of a Schoolhouse in the Countrey for the scholemasters and schollers to resort vnto in tymes of Sicknes, that so we may proceed to purchasing for Schollarships and fellowships (Beinge the mayne end of the ordinances and the speciall marke which we desire to have set forward also this present yeare, and at the least to be begon in our tymes for an example to our successours). By the viewe of the ordinances it will easely appeare to your Worships that before the said Countrey Schoole be built and our library in some sort supplied that work of providing for Schollerships and fellowships, must lye dead and cannot be meddled with. And that there may no imputation of fault lye vpon vs in that behalfe we doo the rather moore and hearby do desire your consentes therein. But specially (as this bearer can best informe you) yt is threatened by some enemies of the Schoole (with whom we have had long suites, and of late prevayled against them) That the treasure of the Schoole being suffered to lye dead in the Schoole Chest (Whereas there be speciall ymploymentes for it

by the ordinances) shalbe begged away from our Schoole for not vsinge and ymployinge it, but suffringe it to lye rustinge in a Chest as though there were no vse for it. All which we have thought it our partes to advertise your worships. And reservinge the further relation both of the danger before mentioned together with our desires and care to avoyd yt, as also of all other present occasions of businesses for the Schoole, to this bearer (who best knoweth the state of all), With our suite renewed for your good consentes as aforesaid we doe cease to be further troublesome to your Worships and take our leaves. Salop this 19th of May 1612.

your Worships lovinge frendes

THOMAS WOLLEY }

JOHN HAWKESHED } baylifes

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniuersity of Cambridge.

Salutem in Christo. Having not had any occasion of writing unto you, since your last letters written vnto me, and hauing now necessary occasions by this bearers coming to Cambridge to write unto you, may not forgett for the thanks which you bestowed uppon me in your said letters to requite yours with thanks for your freindly accepting of that litle furtherance which I had opportunity to affoord to the busines. Whatsoever I may haue meanes to deserve or what constructions soever any shall make of my doinges yet my desire shall ever be soe to deserve of that our Colledge that neyther any member of it in particular nor the whole body in generall shall ever haue to thinke me defective of anye dutiye or offer of love, that I may have power to performe for it. I will not wish that it should be conceived that I do not acknowledge that sundry honorable freindes were morre forward and earnest in the particular of your desires then myselfe was, but for the perswading the King my Master, to abstayne from the interrupting of the due proceedings of the fellowes of Colledges in electing their Masters according to theire statutes and foundations, I may be bold to say both the Universities haue bene as much beholding to myself as to any man of my ranke, since I had the fawoure to speak to his Majestie of things of that kind. But to let that passe, and to come to the occasion of my present writing,

wherevnto I am entreated by the Bayliffes of Shrewsbury and other wellwishers to the schoole there. By the Ordinance of that Schoole made by Mr Ashton, to which our Colledge is a partye, it is appointed that the overplus of the Schoole Stocke should be preserved till it might rise to a sufficient summe to build a country schoole house, wherto the Schoole Master and Schollers might haue recourse at such tyme as any casualty of infection or contagious sickness in Shrewsburye shold so require, which being done then the Stock to be preserved agayne till it might rise to a sufficient summe to found some Schollershipps in our Colledge for the vse of that Schoole. It seemeth that the present stocke is of sufficiencye at this instant both to build a country schoole-house and likewise to found two Schollershipps if not more. But by the ordinances they may not goe about the one, vnlesse the other of the schoole be first performed. Their request therefore (wherein they have also desired both my owne consent and alsoe my furtherance to yow) is that they may have your consents expressed by writing vnder your seale, that you doe willingly concurre with them for the doing thereof, and are contented that some competent summe may be taken out of their school chest for the performance of that building. This bearer Mr Meighen hath acquainted me of their project of a building, which will be performed with sixe score pounds chardge. I for my part doe thinke that which he hath projected wilbe too small a building for that vse, and I doe advise that the building be somewhat enlarged and therefore would wish that instead of sixe score pounds there might be allowed for that vse some eight score pounds, with Caution that at the taking of the money out of the Chest there be good bonds put in of very sufficient men, 2 or 3 at the least to finish the worke by a set tyme in such a proportion, or els to make the money good back againe to the Chest, and also to be truly accountable for the Chardges of the worke when it is performed, that if it rise not to soe great a summe the overplus may be redelivered to the Chest.

There is another thing wherein they desire me to move yow. You know there hath bene there at Shrewsbury much adoe about the 2nd Schoolemaster-shipp. It pleased his Majesty a little after Michaelmas last to take notice of that busines and by his letters directed to the Bailiffes of Shrewsbury to require them to end it and to establish Mr Gittings in it, vnlesse there

were very sufficient prooffe against him of his vnworthines thereof. Wherein his Majesty referred them in all doubts to be resolued by me and directed by me, which busines was thus carried. There was care had first to give satisfaction to Mr Moston, of whose satisfaction and renunciation of all his clayme and pretence of interest to that place this bearer can shew you sufficient testimony under Mr Moustons hand and seale. Secondly there was care had to examine Gitting's his sufficiency for the place, and his clearing of himself, of all those imputations which were la'yed against him in barre of his having the place. All which thinges my selfe have fully performed and received very full satisfaction of him in poynt of his learning, religion and manners. For I did in Lent was twelve moneth bestowe 4 longe houres at Shrewsbury to heare all the accusations that were laid against him of which no one was proved, but they all appeared to be eyther surmises or malicious aspersions without good ground. And of religion he hath giuen me all such satisfaction by taking the oath of Allegiance and Supremacye, by subscription to the Articles of Religion, the book of Common Prayer and the Canons, and by performing all other religious dutyes which (as his Ordinary) I could in strictnes of lawe require of any man to be in his place which being done the two Bayliffes haue vnder their hands and seales established him in that place to which theyre act, they and myselfe with them do desire your concurrencye, I did therefore acquaint Dr Clayton herewith and received by his letters his very good approbation thereof, and did expect that he wold haue taken some convenient tyme to haue made it knowne to the Seniors and signified my desire that both himself and the Seniors would give some testimony in writing of theire concurrency with the Bayliffs and myselfe in it. But it seemeth he forgott to doe it, or els deferred it till some opportunity of doing that and some other things of that nature together. My request therefore vnto yow is that you wold now doe it. I doe confesse, I do rather wish well to the poor Mr Gittings, for he was pupill to my very deare freind, whilest he lived, George Benson, yet I protest if I had found eyther backwardness in Religion, or defect of learning, or corrupt manners in Gittins, the love I bare to George Benson, who otherwise was *Animae dimidium meae*, shold not have moved me a hayres breadth in his favour. Thus presuming that in both

these requests yow will returne by this bearer full satisfaction to the Bayliffs of Shrewsbury, with my prayers unto God for the prosperity of that our Colledge and my Commendation to your selves I commit you to God and rest

Westminster

May 28, 1612

your very loving frend

R. COVEN: LICHF.

Endorsed: A letter from the Lord Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.

A letter sent to the Lord Byshopp of
Coventry and Lichfield.

Right Reverend ffather in God

The Bayliffs of Shrewsbury (as appeares) have so well approved their proiects to your Lordshipp, as yow spared not to commend them to vs in writing. How forward wee have been to satisfye their requests (the rather vppon your honorable mocion) they are able to reporte, and we hold it our duty to signifie. Our good Lord (we trust) will not blame vs as over curious, if we deale cautelously in a buisines of such importance. The gathering of the stocke is committed by the Schoole ordinances to certeyne agents in their towne, the preservation and dispose of it, being gathered, is parte of our trust. Providence is requyred in them and ffidelity in vs. What the Cheif ayme of the ffownder was your lordship hath fully written. That after some few wants supplied, Schollershipps and ffellowshipps shold be fownded in our Colledge and the Vniversityes for the benefite of that Schoole. Now whereas vppon iust grounds we may feare vnsownd dealing, least after this building granted, they returne to furnishe their Library; hereby differring if not defeating, the better vses to succeed. Our care to prevent this daunger hath prompted vs thus to condicion with them. Ffirst to certifye vs vnder sufficient autority what the somme of their stock remanent is. Then that their schoole house be finished, their Gallery and Library built and suffyciently furnished, Lastly that they enter good and lawful security, that the mony requyred be employed to the vse pretended and a iust accompt therof made and taken by their officers, and the remaynder (if any shalbe) returned to the stock, that soe they may immediately proceed to the ffoundacions devised. Vppon

these condicions we have promised our consents vnder seale for six-score pounds, the somme that Mr Meighen demands. Touching the place of the second schoolmaster, may it please our good Lord to remember the former proceedings of our Colledge agreeable to the Ordinances, which we cannot now recall without touch of rashnes or former indiscretion, neyther is it in our power to ratifye their elections. In case of vacancy, we have authority to choose, none such to confirme. May it therefore please your Lordshipp to accept our abilities, who shall not be forward by our interposing to disturbe their proceedings howsoever made. In which assurance we take our leaves and rest

St John's in Cambr.
June 1612.

your lordships to be commanded
The Master and Seniors.

An answer to the former letter (of the Bailiffs).

Right worshipfull and wellbeloved in Christ. The differences arisen in your towne of Shrewsbury touching the administration of your Schoole there have (as your letters shew) buisied both your frendes and enemyes. Your ffrends labouring to compose the variances, whilst in the interim your enemyes watch opportunity to spoyle your treasure. Yow crave assistance from vs, who dare professe ourselves as truly affectionate to that worthy ffoundacion, and as apprehensiye of any good occasion to shew it, as any other, who of power and interest among you doe pretend the largest. The more is our greife that neyther we have power to our mynds, nor yow myndes to your power. What we arre able to doe, yow wellknowe, and what we have resolved on this particular hereby yow shall vnderstand. Vppon the receyt of your letters delivered by our very good ffrend Mr Meighen, we conferred vpon your schoole ordinances. In them we fynd a yearly surplusage of rent to be reserved in stock, with intent, that after some few buildings finished in their due order, the remaynder of the stock be perpetually employed in foundinge of Schollershipps and fellowships in the vniversity as the cheif marke and ayme (as yow rightly conceyve it) of that worthy ffounder. Of this stock wee arre made so farre overseers, That without our Seale autorizing it no some above tenne pownds maybe employed to the vses mencioned. Now

wheras yow have proiected a Country Schoole buildable with the charge of six-score pownds and desyred our assents to take forth so much mony to that vse ; yow shall herby vnderstand, That we arre willing, so to satisfye your requests, as we may also discharge the trust reposed in vs ; Therefore our resolution and desyre is, that we be certifyed first vnder sufficient authority of these particulars. Vid. What is the somme of your stock remanent in your treasury, Then, whither your Schoolehouses be finished, your Gallery or Library built, and sufficiently furnished according to the tenor and order of the ordinances. Lastly that yow enter sufficient security to the Colledge that this mony be employed to the vse pretended, and a iust accompt thereof made and taken by your officers therevnto ordeyned and the remaynder (if any shalbe) returned back to the stocks that so, theese premisses performed, the mayne devise of the fownder may take effect. This done our Seale is at your command. And so expecting your answer we committ yow to God and rest

St John's in Cambr.

June 8, 1612.

your loving frendes the

Master and Seniors of St Joh. etc.

Right worshipfull, Recommendinge our loue to. your selues and the rest of that worthy society whereof you are rulers etc. Lesse happily we may seeme eyther careles of your frendly concurrencie with vs in the affayres of our Schoole or otherwise in anie least degree slacke in them beinge such as by our endeouours may any way be promoted. We haue agayne thought good thus by wrytinge to sollicite your worships as before for your consentes to take money out of the Schoole treasure towards the buyldinge of a Countrey Schoole. Doinge you to vnderstand, That in that particular at the first sending vnto you about it we were so well perswaded of your forwardnes to so good a purpose (tendinge also to the speedy setting forward of the chief worke and ayme, as you term yt, of the ordinances, which is the fowndinge of Schollarships and fellowships in the vniersities) That in confidence thereof we did not only cause a workman to be agreed with for the whole charge of the buildinge, which hath bene imparted with you by Mr Meighen, as he telleth vs, whom we sent vnto you for your better satis-

faction, concerninge our care in the due handlinge of that busines; but also vpon the motion of the same workman for helpinge of his hard bargaine we adventured to suffer him to provide timber for the building at the best hands before Mr Meighen his coming vp vnto you, which the workman as we are informed hath done accordingly. Because that after his returne it wold haue bene to late for savinge of spoyle and for some other reasons, also moreouer we haue caused wrytinges to be drawne betweene vs and the owners of the land where the Schoole is to be built for securinge of yt to that vse. So that if there be not due proceedinge in yt while occasion serueth, not onely the tyme of yere for doinge of the worke wilbe overpast, and so cause given of further delay thereof then we thinke is fittinge, but we shall lose such an opportunity of a good and savinge mutch for the riddinge of that worke out of the way, that we may wish hereafter but scarcely hope to have the like agayne, besides the workmans or our owne losse in the provision of the tymber, and besides the breakinge of for the plott of ground to set the buildinge on (All tending to the prorogation of the principall worke to witt purchasinge for schollerships and fellowships) which we for our partes wold be glad to have begon in our tyme. That the same beinge once entred vpon there might be proceedinge therein for euer accordinge to the ordinances in that behalf provided. Yf therefore yt shall please your Worships vpon this our second sollicitation to give way to this worke being to so good a purpose and for further performance of the will of the dead nothinge preiudiciall to any other state or person (for aught we can conceave) both we shall have cause to think that you affect the good of the Schoole indeed, and you shall likewise find vs every way as respectiue therof as yourselues shall prescribe or can reasonably require it at our handes.

And for those particulars whereof you desire by your last letters to be certified of from vs. As we for our partes are willinge and wold be glad to geve you contentment therein, or any way els, rather then the want therof should be any cause of stay to the intended buildinge, so we doe both hope and wish that you will not ouerstrictly stand vpon any one poynt or other whereby to cause any hindrance or let to so good occasions as we are persuaded are now offered for the furtherance of the Schooles good, and which being neglected or not apprehended

while time serueth may be crossed hereafter to the greater hurt of the schoole then easily can be imagined. The summe of the stocke remanent in the Schoole treasure at this time is somewhat vnder 400*li*. And of that somme parte is yet to be taken out by our owne Authority as agreed vpon at the last Schoole audit to be ymployed to speciall vses according to the said ordinances. But after so much as hath bene so agreed vpon is deducted the remainder with that which is to be added at the next audit wilbe sufficient for all present occasions, and for the beginninge to the last worke of purchasing for schollerships and fellowships appointed after yt is once begon to be continued from tyme to tyme for ever.

Also all the buildinges appointed by the ordinances to be erected before the Countrey Schoole be made are already finished and the library furnished, so, as in our iudgmentes the same Countrey Schoole may be taken in hand before any more be done vnto yt without infringinge the Schoole ordinances in that case provided beinge duly and equally weighed And without interruptinge the right order of proceedinge by the ordinances in this businesses of the schoole, as we are verily persuaded and satisfyed in our consciences. And by your favours, we take it that that poynt doth more neerely concern vs then any els. Because we have taken an oath concerninge the schoole which both hitherto we haue bene, and still wilbe most carefull to observe as much as in vs lyeth. Howbeit we gave Mr John Meighen in charge besides the deliury of the letter which we sent by him to move you by word of mouth for consent to take a 100*li*. at this tyme for stockinge of the library with principall and most necessary bookes (which he told vs he did accordingly). And nowe againe we doe hereby move for the same. Addinge further that if you shall think good to condescend therevpon (as we thinke there is iust occasion for yt) both your selues (yf you please) shall haue the husbandinge of that 100*li*. to be bestowed on such bookes and other necessities as to you shall seeme fyt to be provided for our library; and we for our partes wilbe contented to thinke the library thereby to be sufficiently furnished for the present tyme without takinge any great summe of money at any tyme thereafter but only of 10*li*. nowe and then at the discretion of the bayliffes of the Towne and of the Chief Schoolemaster of the Schoole for the tyme beinge, to supply the speciall wantes

thereof by litle and litle as to them shall seeme necessary and convenient.

And as to your last demaund, savinge for troblinge you to much, we wold referre you for your better satisfaction thereunto a further consideration for the tener of the ordinances in that behalf provided. By which it is intended that all moneyes to be taken out of the stock of the schoole shalbe deliuered to the schoole bayliffe: who is to defray it by the direction of the bayliffes of the Towne and the Chief Schoolemaster of the schole and to give a true and iust accompt thereof as also to redeliuer to the said bayliffes and schoolmaster to be put vp by them into the treasure agayne, whatsoeuer shall remaine in his handes vnbestowed at the audit then next followinge. Also he is to make his sayd accompt to the bayliffes and schoolmaster vpon his corporall oath. And for further security he is already for performance of all entred into bond by obligation in the somme of 300*li.* with two sufficient suerties which are bownd with him, which is all that the ordinances doe prescribe and require in that behalf. The motion concerninge givinge security to the Colledge for ymploying and accomptinge did proceed from ignorance of the tenor of the same ordinances, though (as we are perswaded) from a good care also to have every thinge incident duly performed.

So the earnestness of our desyre to be doinge good to the Schoole of Shrewsbury while we have tyme, together with a willingnes to provide for your satisfaction in all thinges requisite hath drawne our letter to a greater length then we intended. And nowe the end of all is That it will please you vpon due consideration of all that we haue wrytten or you can further conceaue, To returne by this bearer a consent in writinge vnder the seale of the Colledge for money to be taken out of the stock remanent of the Schoole of Shrewsbury eyther for furnishinge of the library (yf you thinke that must be done, first) or else for the buildinge of the Countrey Schooles (which, we thinke may be done first) or for both together, which we doe hereby desire and we are perswaded that both we may safely move for yt and you as safely graunt it, That so there may be some kind of proceedinge in the businesses of the schoole required by the ordinances to be done, and the money in stock not suffered eyther to ly dead or otherwise to be misemployed. And we shall still wish you and that worthie Colledge whereof

you are all prosperity and happines in the Lord. Salop this
24th of June 1612

your lovinge frends
THOMAS WOLLEY }
JOHN HAWKESHED } Bayliffes

Addressed : To the right worshipfull our very louinge friendes
the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the vniuersity
of Cambridge.

Sir with remembrance of my dutie, and no lesse then due
thanks for my late kinde entertaynment with you. Whereas
Mr bailifs of Shrewsburie have at the last written there second
letters in the busines whereabout they had formerly sent me
vnto you, I shold thinke myself not a little beholden yf at my
requeste, you wold be pleased so to enter into consideration of
there motion, that, vnles you did see great inconvenience like
to ensue vppon the granting of there suite (as I am perswaded
can no way be imagined) they might be gratified in it, for my
part I may protest that I nether have spoken, nether do I write
in the behalf thereof for any private respect ether to them or to
myself (howsoever it may seeme there is some hard opinion of
mee). But weighinge the state of the schoole as now it stands
tanquam medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum as the poet speaks
of *virtus*) out of a zeale by all good meanes (where I count the
obteyninge of this one) to prevent the mischeefes intended
against it by some course minded persons malininge me and
the schoole for my sake am mooved to do as I do and have
done. The schoole chest hath beene once broken open (as I
have told you) and money beyng taken out hathe bene
mispent, as I hoope it will appeare in the end. The like
is threatened to be done againe vppon like occasion. The
towne clerk beyng towards the lawe told me himself that
he thought the act lawfull, also that Mr bailifs might do the
like, and wold do it yf they fell out to be of the right fashion.
Wherefore then shold so muche money lye there to give
occasion of committinge such outrages. Whereas they wold
be quiet ynough both that way and otherwise if the money were
employed as it shold be, and the chest kept more emptie then
of late it hathe beene. Other reasons I cold use in the same
behalf. And yf I have any reason or vnderstandinge at all I am

persuaded there is reason sufficient for it, which also I doubt not but you will easely conceave vppon full debating of the matter with your self. And my further reason shalbe only my requeste to you, that by gratifyinge Mr bailifs in these reasonable and honest suites beyng only for setting forward of a publick good in due performance of the will of the deade, and otherwise no benefite or pleasure to them at all, they may vnderstand that there is some small respect of me with you. Mr Dr Whitakers your worthie predecessor did more at my request in like and other causes concerninge the schoole, as by his letters written to me also in that behalf I can shewe. I will leave all to your good consideration, and pray for your good proceedinge in the well governinge of that worthie colledge to the glorie of God and the benefite of those that are vnder you there. Salop 24^o Junij: 1612

your assured loving friend

JO: MEIGHEN.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull his very good frend Mr Gwin Master of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

An answer to the former letter (of the Bailiffs).

Right worshipfull and well beloved in Christ.

Cowld your letters beare a good interpretation we shold most willingly admitt of it; but your doubtfull writing gyves suspicion of vnsound intentions. Our Condictions we powdered directly expecting your answer accordingly. In which yow appeare to vs more cautelous then well meaning. Your stock lyke a mystery, may not be revealed, somewhat perhapps will remayne after your deductions vppon provision, but what that somme is yow list not wryte, and we cannot divine. Your Library (yow report) is furnished, and yet more to be done to it after this building, a hundred poundes will suffice it for the present tyme, and other such termes, which we know not how to vnderstand. As for security for your employment of the money requyred, this in your opinion is beyond our powers, proceeding from ignorance of the ordinances. Thus yow have vs unsatisfyed in any one poynt. Wherefore if yow fynd not that successe yow hoped, blame yourselves not vs. The sleeping stock canne no way benefite vs, only we serve the

desyres of your deceased fflownder. To this end we second our former requests, desyryng, first precisely to know your stock remanent. Then to be certifyed that the other schooles are built, and the library furnished according to the meaning of the ninth Article in the Ordinances, and lastly That (sutably to the direction of our honorable good frend the Reverend Byshopp of Lichfield) yow enter the security formerly requyred, a thing no way preiudiciall to your Authority, or the statutes of your schoole. If theese demands seeme vnreasonable yow may spare to moove vs any further, and such meanes as opportunity shall gyve to procure the good of your schoole, and the good intent of Mr Ashton, we shall be ready to apprehend and pursue. Thus desyryng your further deliberacion and resolution, with our hearty commends we committ yow to God and rest.

From St Johns
July 3rd, 1612

your loving frends the
Master and Seniors.

Sir, whereas I mooved your worship at my last beyinge in Cambridge in the behalfe of one George Lloyd of Queenes Colledge there, late my scholer here in Shrewsburie, that in respect of his desire to be of St John's Colledge, and my likinge to have it so it wold please you to vouchsafe him your favour for his preferment there as opportunitie shold be offered, and receaved your good incouragement for proceedinge according to his desyre. Nowe vppon sudden advertisement of the election of scholers in St John's to be at hand I am bold to renue my said suite for him. The rather in regard of the opinion that he and his frendes conceave of some respect which you seeme to have of me. The younge man all the time of his beyinge here was studious and towardly, and at his departure of good sufficiencie to be preferred to the Vniversitie. I am also credibly informed of his good proceedinge there accordinge to his beginnings and amongst the rest of his growthe in soundenes and sinceritie of religion, whereby I doubt not but he wilbe able every way to approve himself fit for preferment. Yet yf the rather at my request it shall please you with the rest of the electors to favour him in his present suite bothe the yonge man and his frendes shall have cause to bless you, and vppon in-

telligence of what favour he hath received by my recommendations others may be moved to resort to the colledge hereafter as formerly vppon like occasions scholars were wont to do from hence. Also I myself shall rest thankfull for what good he or others shall receive for my sake and will not be vnmindfull in my prayers to commend the good estate of your Colledge with the whole societie thereof to the protection of the Almightye. With my humble dutie to your worship and all remembered I do so take my leave. Salop 23^o. Oct. 1613

Your Worships to commaund
JO. MEIGHEN.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Mr Doctor Gwin Mr of St John's Colledge in the vniversitie of Cambridge.

Sir, I have been informed that Mr bailifs have certified the vacancie of the second rowme in our schoole, and by these letters specially recommended one Mr Studley for the place. In his behalf also I wold have written formerly by himself, savinge that I was doubtfull of any good to redound to him thereby: and was persuaded that Mr baylifs commendation with his owne good deservinge wold be sufficient to effect his desyre. Howbeit, yf at this tyme in his absence vppon such triall as was made of him, when he was there, it shall please you the rather at my request to vouchsafe him your election for the place testified vnder the seale of the Colledge according to the ordinance of the schoole in that behalf, bothe in myne owne particular I shall rest thankfull for your favour therein, and specially in respect of the schoole occasions (that can hardly spare his present attendance) I shall think my self much pleased therby. He hath told me that he was put in hoope at his last beyng there of the dispatch of this busines vppon such letters without his further traveyle. And in respect of his plenary sufficiencie to all purposes for the place or a better, also his capablenes thereof being the son of a burgesse, a scholar brought up in the schoole and a Master of Arts I know there needethe no pause to be made concerning what may be done for him in that behalf.

Leavinge all to your grave consideration, with my dutie to

the worthies of your whole senate remembered, I do humbly take my leave this 13th of October 1613

your worships to command
Jo: MEIGHEN.

Addressed: To the right worshipful, my very good frend Mr Dr Gwin Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Sir, I shold rather addresse myself with due thankfulnes to requite your favours to suche other of my scholers as I have formerly commended vnto you, then presse you further in that behalf. Howbeit till by some repulse you shall thinke good to discourage me (for ought I know) I am like bye the sollicitation of suche as have occasion that way to be yet further troublesome vnto you, and must only relye vppon your courteous acceptans of my good meaning in all I can to shewe myself thankfull as occasion shalbe offered. Therefore albeit this bearer Edward Lloyd my best scholer lately is to be preferred to your colledge by his nearer and more potent friends: yet yf my commendation shall procure him any whit better acceptans with you I shall ad it to the rest of my Items to be reserved till fitnes and fulnes of time for summinge them vp to be discharged together. The youthe is very towardly and for his learninge well able to approve himself; neither do I doubt but so he will do whensoever he shall come to have his due triall. Also his behaviour during all the time of his continuance heere hath beene such as that I shold muche wronge both him and myself yf I shold be wantinge in the commendation thereof. Howbeit leavinge him for bothe to such further proof as you shall thinke good to make of him, the sum of my desyre is that as in others, so in him also you wilbe pleased the rather for my sake to seeme to have some respect to the free schoole of Shrewsburie. And with my hearty well wishings to your good self and your worthie societie, I do ceasse to be further troublesome at this time.
22^o Octob: 1614

your worships to command
Jo: MEIGHEN.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my very good frend Mr Dr Gwin Mr of St John's Colledge in Cambridge.

Right Worshipful wee have vs kindly remembered vnto you etc. Soe yt is that God willing wee meane this Somer to erect a Scholehouse for the Schoollmasters and Schollers of this towne to repaire vnto in the time of sicknes according to the Ordinances of the ffree Grammar Schole of this towne, and to furnish the library heere with Bookes. And allsoe to purchase maintenance for two Schollershippes for your Colledge. And for that wee would not proceede in any busines of such importance concerninge our Schole without your Consente manifested vnder your Seale, wee thought good to intreat the bearer heerof Mr John Meighen the Cheeffe Scholemaster to trauaile vnto yow whoe is able to expresse our full intents in this busines and give you satisfaction for any scruple or doubt which may hinder our iust proceedings in this behalfe, whom for his place and otherwise wee wish you will respect as one specially trusted by vs in this busines, and doubt not but yow will graunt your consents vnder your seale for the taking of soe much money out of the stock remanent of the said Schole as may suffice for the effecting of the intended purposes, as alsoe for the buying of a peece of ground to sett the said Country Schole vpon. And leaving the further treaty heerof to your Conference with this bearer wee doe soe take our leaves and rest

Shrewsbury
this 29th of
April 1616.

your very loving ffrendes
THOMAS JONES } Bayliffes of
ROGER BLAKWEY } Shrewsbury

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge, these.

Right Worshipful according to your warrant we have taken money out of the schoole stocke and ymployed most of yt abroad vpon the intended building. But wheras wee were perswaded that 200*li*. would have served for the finishing of yt, wee have founde the foundation specially in respect of the doubtfulness of the ground wherevpon the Buyliding is sett, soe extraordinarily chargeable, besides some other casualties vnlooked for, that we cannot accomplish it with the intended allowans. And therefore wee have thought good to advertise you thereof, That yf it shall please you to give vs further allowance wee may proceede to finish it, els we must be forced to give it over for the present and soe leave it for further

consideration. The some which wee doe presently require for the finishing of the worke is one hundreth poundes more to be added to the former allowans, for which (yf you thinke good wee doe desire a new warrant from you to be sent by this bearer for saving of chardge, and for preventing of the daunger that may happen to the building if yt be left vncovered all the winter. And for your further satisfaction concerning the bestowing of yt, and the rest, as also of our true care in husbanding everything for the best, we purpose vpon the finishing of the worke to send vnto you the accomptes of all defraymens in this busines. And after building finished, wee shall with all conveniency hasten the founding of the severall Schollershipps and fellowships according to the true intent and meaning of the ordinances of the schoole All which we leave to your grave consideration and with our harty commendacions we doe soe take our leaves and rest.

Salop this vijth
of September 1616.

your very loving ffrends
THOMAS JONES } Bayliffes of
ROGER BLAKWEY } Shreusbury
JO MEIGHEN

Addressed: To the Right worshipful our very Loving frendes
the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Chambridge.

On the sheet is written the following reply:

Right worshipfull our verry loving recommendations. The company hav advised vpon your letters and yeilded to your demands, so desyrus are we to make way for the mayne entent of the founder. Only we must request your patience for the instrument till some fit opportunitye of sealinge when yow shall not fayle of it by the first occasion. The grant is already passed by the Master and Seniors of a further allowance of 100*li* to finish your Schoolehouse begunne in the countrie. The instrument shall follow and that shortly. In the mean tyme we doubt not but yow will proceed in your work which we desyre not to preiudice by this necessary delay. And thus with our hearty commendation we commit you to God and rest.

St Johns, Sept. 14th, 1616.

R. F. S.

[*To be continued.*]



THE ADVENT OF SPRING.

Spring with all her inspiration, all the magic in her
tone,
Goddess blithe with tresses flowing, laughing eyes and
loosen'd zone,
Wanders, singing, o'er the meadows freshen'd by the
April rains :
Thro' the woodland, by the river, up the valleys, down
the lanes.

Singing of the golden promise of a summer coming
soon :

Singing of the yellow cornfields waving in a summer
swoon,

Singing with a joyous freedom, binding flowers as she
sings :

She herself the sweetest blossom in the garland that
she brings.

Swinging in the wildwood lilies elfin chimes of fairy
bells :

Starting all the brooks with song to leap and sparkle
down the dells.

Quickening with mellow breath the buds that break on
flower and tree—

All the face of nature flushes—richer light on land and
sea.

Deeper green on field and forest—softer sapphire in
the sky :

Silver flakes of scudding foam from crests of bluer
billows fly.

Greeted by a fairer dawn, forerunner of a fairer day,
Nature wakes to larger life as Spring goes laughing on
her way.

Deeplier dipt in hues of sunset calmly floats the evening
cloud :

Sinks the crimson sun more grandly, folded in a purple
shroud.

In a shroud that, spreading slowly, wraps in dusk the
starlit blue,

Bearing from the tomb of day this message, "thou art
mortal too."

Wistful memories haunt the twilight, and our eyes are
dim with tears,

Roaming among old regrets and strange dead dreams
of other years,

When the spring of life was quick with voices echoing
sweet and wild,

And the world was fill'd with wonder for the light heart
of a child.

Gentlier sounds the music now, and sadder are the
songs we hear :

We, whose spring of life is vanish'd and whose autumn
drawing near.

Yet above the tones of sorrow rings a clearer call of
hope,

Stirring in the soul rekindled energies of ampler scope.

And the graves of hopes forgotten opening give up
their dead :

And they beckon, hovering near us in the night with
angel tread :

Beckon unto lives that ever on to nobler issues move,

Piloted o'er seas of peril by the constant star of love.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



A LAKELAND OF THE MOORS.

“**T**HE English Lakes” is a title bestowed by common usage upon that fairy-land of lake and mountain scenery which lies within the borders of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire north of sands; but the north country also contains a smaller and less famous lakeland,—a little patch of rugged Northumbrian moor, which, though it cannot aspire to a comparison with the loveliness of its greater neighbour, has yet a beauty and a fascination of its own. The land of Wordsworth is a fair princess, and her court is thronged by ten thousand admirers: the lake country of Northumberland is a homely damsel dwelling among untrodden ways; and, like Wordsworth’s Lucy, she has few to love and none to praise her.

And yet, though it be only for the sake of variety, we may now and then spend a pleasant and instructive hour in her company; for if she has less beauty, she has more conversation than her magnificent cousin: she is always ready to entertain us with some forgotten romance, some shadowy tradition of the distant times when she saw more life and activity than she sees nowadays, and even her present peacefulness is not without its charm. It is a peacefulness which (at least in the summer time) only the more secluded chambers of her cousin’s palace are permitted to enjoy. No steamboats ply upon the waters of this humble maiden’s domain; no coaches raise a grey whirl of summer dust to soil the wayside hedges: she has no hedges for the

dust to fall on, and only one road by which a coach would dare to travel. The few tourists, who come to visit her, are attracted rather by her antiquities than by her personal charms ; and her nearest approach to an hotel is the little roadside inn where you may lunch upon bread and cheese.

Indeed, she is a very Cinderella of lake countries,—a bleak and desolate expanse of moorland hidden away in a lonely spot ; but often the sun plays the part of fairy godmother and gives her homeliness a beauty which has power to win hearts, even though none of them beat in the bosom of a fairy prince. Climb to the heights of Winshields on a clear October day, when the moors are gloriously apparelled in the warm richness of their autumn dress,—there is comparatively little heather here, and the rank grasses of the wastes tan to a wonderful tawny hue,—when the sky is blue overhead, and all round the horizon the clouds are piled in swelling mountains of delicately shaded grey and white. Far away to the west shines the silver tongue of the Solway, with Criffel rising in majesty from the further shore : yonder to the south is the great trough of Tynedale, and beyond lie the long curving ridges of the Allendale and Alston hills ; northward rolls the broad expanse of tawny moor, and far away on the sky-line we can see the southern heights of the Cheviots, and the Coquetdale hills stretching eastward to Simonside. At one point of the eastern horizon we are almost ready to persuade ourselves that we can just make out the least faint indication of the North Sea : but this last requires a somewhat powerful imagination ; the sea is forty miles from the top of Winshields.

However, within a tenth of that distance there is blue water which even the unimaginative eye shall find no difficulty in beholding ; for below us on the east lies the country of the Northumberland Lakes. Crag Lough is nearest to us, nestling close under the dark basalt cliff, whose forehead the midday sun is just wreathing

with a garland of light, while the lower part of his frowning face is veiled in sombre shadow : further away is Greenlee Lough, the largest of the little company, a mile and a quarter in length, except when summer drought has robbed it of the shallows of its upper end ; and further still, behind a swelling ridge of moor, lies the enchanted lake of Broomlee. These three are the principals, but beyond Broomlee there is little Halley-pike Lough, lost somewhere among the moors, and south of the great basalt ridge we may see Grindon Lough, or as much as the summer has left of it,—a shallow lake with no outlet, unless it be by some underground channel,—separated from the company of her sisters, like a child set to stand in the corner in disgrace, and lying sulkily among dull marshy pastures with none of the romance of the tawny moor to enliven her.

Apart from the lakes, this great basalt ridge is the most noteworthy feature of the landscape. Winshields, on which we have taken our stand, is its highest point, and to east and west of us it stretches like a huge ruined wall of varying height, in which the hand of time has broken every here and there a broad or narrow gap. Behind us rises the many-peaked hill known as the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall ; in front a line of smaller cliff-faced heights leads the eye eastward to the bold eminence of Hotbank Crag, and further away rises the great hill of Sewingshields, with a company of little limestone models of himself ranged out to northward in front of him. But whether the ridge is low or lofty, the general character of its hills is the same,—a long grassy slope from the south, and on the northern side a sheer cliff of rough columnar basalt, or at least an almost precipitous face scantily covered with ragged turf ; for this is part of the Great Whin Sill,—that curious outbreak of igneous rock which has forced its way through the mountain limestone measures and formed a chain of frowning crags right across

Northumberland. The bulkiest of them is only a puny mountain, even though we bring nothing higher than Helvellyn or Skiddaw into comparison,—the topmost peak of Winshields is only a couple of dozen feet higher than Latrigg, Skiddaw's cub: and yet the basalt crags of Northumberland are one of the most interesting hill-families in the world; for fact and fiction, legend and history have worked in concert to do them honour.

History began the process; for here, in the southwestern corner of the county, the great wall of Hadrian was built for a dozen miles on the verge of their precipices, and far away at the northern end of the chain is the great rock where Ida the Flamebearer founded his fortress-city,—the same rock from which the majestic keep of Bamburgh Castle still looks seaward over the Farne Islands, like a shepherd who watches his sleeping flock. The Farne Islands themselves are for the most part half-submerged basalt hills, and the largest of them is rich in legendary and historical memories of St Cuthbert, who chose that barren rock for his hermitage. Spindlestone Heugh near Bamburgh is of the same formation, and here the Muse of Legend has the field to herself: round the crags of Spindlestone she has wreathed the wondrous story of the Laidly Worme, and of Childe Wynd who sailed to Bamburgh in a ship "with masts of the rowan tree," kissed the Worme three times on her laidly lips, and so restored her to the shape of a "fayre ladye,"—his own sister, whom a wicked stepmother had enchanted. A few miles further to the south a grim basalt promontory is crowned by the lonely ruins of Dunstanburgh Castle, with its traditions of Margaret of Anjou and its legend of Sir Guy the Seeker, who failed to deliver distressed beauty from her enchanted crystal tomb because he blew the bugle-horn and never unsheathed the sword, while here by the lakes King Arthur and his court sleep under Sewingshields Crag, the victims of a similar piece of bungling; for the only man who ever found his way into

the monarch's presence drew the sword but forgot to wind the horn.

But here in this little lakeland it is the relics of Roman dominion that lend the romance of lost history to the stern grey hills. Here we are in the country which once was guarded by the Tungrians of Borcovicum and the Gallic Cohort of Vindolana, and perhaps (the story of the Roman Wall is almost all perhaps) these blue lakes and tawny moorlands seemed much the same to their eyes as they do to ours. To-day we may sit by the edge of the cliff above Crag Lough, throwing pebbles at the waterfowl that swim and dive a hundred feet below, and amuse ourselves with the reflection that some seventeen centuries ago a great burly Tungrian sentinel was doing exactly the same thing at exactly the same place, except that he stood upon the Wall and so had some twenty feet the advantage of us in height; and probably the birds took just as little notice of him as they take of us. There is abundance of fish in these lakes, and so must there have been in Roman times: the coot and mallard love to feed among the half-submerged grasses of that ill-defined swampy shore, and they are the remote descendants of the birds that fed there when Borcovicum was a flourishing city; we cannot help wondering whether the pleasures of fishing and fowling ever relieved the monotony of Roman garrison life in this dull upland station. The testimony of inscriptions assures us that hunting was not neglected, and this rolling moor must often have rung with shouts of excitement, as Julius Maximus galloped after the flying deer, or Lucius Maternus stood firm to receive the charge of an angry white-coated, black-nosed wild bull on the point of his spear. Hunting was hunting in those days, and had the immortal Jorrocks lived at Borcovicum, he would have allotted to his favourite pastime something more than five and twenty per cent of the danger of war: these desolate wastes must have been the haunt of many a clan of

fierce intractable natives, and the impetuous horseman who allowed his excitement to carry him too far from the assistance of his comrades might at any moment find himself the quarry instead of playing the huntsman.

There are a dozen romances to be distilled from the very idea. Perhaps in the deep gully of some moorland burn, far beyond that furthest ridge, the stag has turned to bay at last, when after a desperate chase "the headmost horseman rode alone." Presently, as the hunter (let us make him a prefect's son, or a young and rising centurion) gazes with pride at the dead body of his victim and invents a dozen taunts to punish the laggard sportmanship of his companions, some strange impulse causes him suddenly to raise his eyes: a score of evil-looking faces are peering over the edges of the ravine, and grinning with truculent delight over the happy chance which has at once brought them a supper and betrayed an enemy into their hands.

As for the sequel, that shall be at the pleasure of our imaginations. If we are melodramatically inclined, we may command our hero to vault into his saddle and make a desperate dash for freedom; we may send him galloping across the moor with the swift-footed barbarians in hot pursuit of his jaded steed; we may cause the noble horse to fall dead at the foot of a lonely rock, on the summit of which our hero shall defend himself with grim but hopeless stubbornness, till just as one of his assailants has succeeded in scaling the crag in his rear, a search-party of anxious Tungrians (for of course our hero must be the idol of the Cohort) comes racing over the southern ridge, and all ends happily, except for the merciless reprimand which the Prefect of *Borcovicum* administers to the reckless sportsman. But unhappily the story may have a more tragic ending. The weary horse struggles in vain to mount the steep bank that rises from the stony margin of the burn; in a moment his master is dragged from the saddle and disarmed, bound with galling thongs of leather, and so

led away prisoner to some yet wilder fastness among those desolate hills. We know little of the life and customs of these northern tribes, but our suspicions are apt to take a horrible form: we can scarcely doubt that this one hour of careless amusement has betrayed a promising young officer to an awful death on the altar of some nameless barbarian deity. The physical pain he may endure with Roman fortitude; it is the bitter consciousness of waste, the torturing knowledge that his life is lost and his prospects idly cast away for no great or worthy purpose, that make up the real tragedy.

Stern warfare these moorlands must have seen also,—punitive expeditions against marauding clans, and perhaps more than one fierce torrent of attack, which came pouring across them to dash its fury against the Roman Wall. More than once must the red glare of a burning fortress have been mirrored in the dark waters of Broomlee Lough, and perhaps the bones of slaughtered Tungrians lie sunk in the blue lake beneath the pillared crag, or buried in the heaps of broken stone which frost and storm have chiselled from the precipice. Some such catastrophe seems to have occurred during the closing years of the second century, and was at least once repeated in the last act of the drama of Roman Northumberland, when the Picts came surging down from the northern wilds and made Borcovicum a ruin never to be restored. Whether the place succumbed to a sudden assault, or whether the invading army encamped for a siege beside the moorland lakes, we cannot say, though there is some evidence to show that the fortress sustained a siege at some stage of its later history. But in any case there was “red ruin and the breaking up of laws;” the details of the lurid scene have been left for our imaginations to supply.

Yet there is one fanciful idea which we may perhaps be allowed to introduce, not because there is any evidence to support it, but rather as one of those dreams

of buried history which haunt the region of the Roman Wall. Tradition declares that a great treasure lies sunk under the waters of Broomlee Lough, hidden there under the protection of potent spells by a magician who once inhabited Sewingshields Castle. The magician and his gramery are the usual legendary appendages of any tale of hidden treasure: can it be that the tradition is really a hazy reminiscence of Roman days? We know that at the neighbouring fortress of Procolitia a large quantity of coins was discovered in Coventina's well. Can it be that Broomlee Lough has been the reputed habitation of a sister goddess,—that the First Tungrians and their Prefects were in the habit of throwing money into the holy lake to propitiate the goddess' favour, and that just before the final abandonment or capture of Borcovicum they deposited all the wealth of the fortress in this nameless nymph's charge? Broomlee Lough is only a little way from the gate which pierces the Wall in the valley of the Knag Burn below the north-east corner of Borcovicum, and we can hardly say definitely that such a concealment would not have been possible on a dark stormy night, even though the fortress were besieged. However, even if our dream be true, the blue waters of Broomlee still retain their treasure, and the goddess-nymph of the moorland lake has lost her name, unless she be the Beda or the Fimmilena, whose altars have been discovered in the near neighbourhood. Perhaps we may allow Broomlee to choose whichever title she considers prettiest, and allot the other to a hypothetical goddess of Greenlee Lough.

And so,—at what date we cannot precisely determine—the Romans passed away from these northern moors, and the little lakes saw the glitter of their spears no more. Other weapons may have shone there, and other mouths may have quenched their thirst in the wind-swept water during the next succeeding age; but we know nothing of the men in whose hands

those weapons were brandished, or of the wayfarers whose mouths that cold clear water refreshed. These rocky heights would be the natural rallying-line of the Celtic tribes, when the growing might of the English invaders had driven them from the wealthier soil of Tynedale,—perhaps the scene of their last organised resistance before they dispersed to carry on a desultory guerilla warfare among the moors and hills of the north. Indeed, it is no unfit place for such a fight as that “last, dim, weird battle of the west,” which ends the legend of King Arthur; for in rainy weather the mist gathers thick and chill about the heights, and often enough “a bitter wind, clear from the north,” comes to drive it away. Here on the swampy ground beside the lake many a weary fugitive may have found his strength too little to carry him further through the treacherous quagmires, and so have turned to face his pursuers in despair, till at last the victory was complete, and

“Only the wan wave

Brake in among dead faces, to and fro

Swaying the helpless hands, and up and down

Tumbling the hollow helmets of the fallen.”

The place has its tradition of Arthur's resting-place: why should we not make it the scene of Arthur's last battle? Why should we not picture Sir Bedivere climbing down from Sewingshields Crag to hurl Excalibur into Broomlee Lough?

The next succeeding centuries have left no direct impression on this lonely district. The common avenues of Scotch invasion lay to the east and west of it, and though small parties of the hereditary foes of Northumberland may sometimes have watered their horses at these little lakes, it was by Gilsland or the North Tyne valley that their armies usually passed to the south. Indirectly, however, the Border troubles left their mark even on these lonely wastes. An all but incessant state of warfare made peaceful industry a precarious means of livelihood, and produced a familiarity with

rapine and violence which in course of time taught the ruined farmer to turn his hand against friend and foe without distinction; the inefficiency of the primitive system of police added many a recruit to the gathering company of lawless reivers; a man killed his opponent in some chance tavern quarrel, fled from justice, and was outlawed. Where should he find a refuge but in a region where the King's writ never ran—a land where violence could win him the means of life, and at the worst bring him to no more dreadful death than he had already deserved?

It was in this manner that the turbulence of those unquiet times produced the race of reivers and moss-troopers which figures so largely in Northumbrian history; and here in the region of the Northumberland Lakes was one of their strongholds. Here among the ruins of Borcovicum are the remains of two dwellings which such marauders have constructed with the plunder of Roman buildings—small roughly-built houses, with kilns for drying the scanty stock of corn which was garnered half-ripe from the slopes of the Great Whin Sill. Hither came many a cow that was bred upon richer pastures, either Scotch or English; the place of its origin mattered little to the impartial reiver: his hand was against every man, and every man's hand against his, and for centuries the hand of the reiver was usually the more successful.

The neighbourhood of the Northumberland Lakes was merely a suburb of this Alsatia of the North. North Tynedale and Redesdale were its principal centres on the English side of the Border; but the characteristics of those lawless dales were no doubt reproduced here, and a description of the manners there prevalent may be taken as applying to the outlaws who once were harboured among the ruins of Borcovicum. The records of the Durham Consistory Court contain an admonition issued in 1498 by Bishop Richard Fox against the freebooters who occupied

a corner of his diocese, and lived upon pillage of the rest. It is a wordy document, which seems to prove that the Bishop paid his Secretary by the folio; for no conveyancer of fifty years ago ever showed greater ingenuity in devising prolix and circuitous forms of expression.

His Lordship begins by complaining that the inhabitants of Tynedale and Redesdale are addicted to the practice of making forays into the Bishopric of Durham and the county of Northumberland, after the manner of thieves, robbers, and depredators, "*saepe, saepius, et saepissime*," publicly and openly, by night and by day, everywhere committing thefts, robberies, rapines and depredations, and carrying away cattle and other property to the parts and territories of Tynedale and Redesdale at their own sweet wills (*ad libitum suarum voluntatum*): such is their ordinary and, in fact, their only occupation. Also (*quod ipso delicto deterius est*) they aggravate the offence by frequenting taverns and other public places, and bragging of what they have done and what they intend to do: not content with this, they heap wrong upon wrong by receiving, comforting, and entertaining any thieves who take refuge in their territories; and (*quod maxime detestandum est*) they educate and exercise their children and servants in the same nefarious practices, so that not only is the rising generation ready to commit or abet robbery without fear of the consequences, but it even pretends a crass—nay, an intentional ignorance of the viciousness of its ways, openly and publicly professes robbery as a trade and means of livelihood, and obstinately denies that it is a crime at all.

There are persons in these districts, he continues, who as ministers of Justice ought to correct and "justify" such thieves and robbers, and also men of nobility and power in the neighbourhood, who might restrain the aforesaid depredators from committing the aforesaid crimes, if they would only set their hands to

the business—*si suas ad id manus porrigerent adjutrices*. But neither noble nor magistrate will do his duty: some wink the eye of connivance, some are in agreement and collusion with the robbers, some are bribed with a share of the profits, and some are influenced by affection, favour, familiarity, affinity, blood-relationship, or even by identity of name. All alike afford the reivers free passage for themselves and their booty through their lands and districts, and often harbour the thieves and act as receivers of stolen goods, though they know well enough that they thereby merit as severe a penalty as the robbers themselves; for without such comfort and assistance no one would commit, or dare to commit, such depredations.

All the townships, villages, and hamlets of Tynedale and Redesdale lie under the same accusation, "*quod maxime abhorrendum est*"—a most abominable state of affairs: the inhabitants support and entertain open and notorious reivers, allow them to dwell in their midst as neighbours and friends, and without concealment invite and encourage them to repeat their criminal performances. Furthermore, the clergy of Tynedale and Redesdale are for the most part men of openly immoral life—irregular, suspended, excommunicated, and interdicted clerks—and so ignorant that they cannot read the most vital parts of the service: they perform their sacred functions in profane, interdicted, and miserably ruinous buildings; their vestments are torn and dirty, not fit for any worldly office, much less for the service of God. Further, these chaplains administer the sacraments to the said robbers and their supporters without requiring them to restore, or even to form any intention of restoring, their ill-gotten gains, and are ready to bury them with all the rites of the Church, though they have died without repentance and restitution: by such conduct they gravely imperil their own souls, set a pernicious example to all faithful Christians, and are the cause of much loss of goods, cattle, and other property to the persons despoiled.

The Bishop therefore issues his injunctions to all and singular the thieves, robbers, and depredators of the accused districts, and in particular to those named in the document, commanding them henceforward to abstain from their evil ways, and citing them and each of them to appear before him or his Commissary in the Galilee of Durham Cathedral on the day specified, there to answer certain articles and interrogatories which concern the salvation and correction of their souls; and he also adds other warnings and injunctions to the persons, lay and clerical, who have presumed to abet or connive at their malpractices.

At first the episcopal thunder seems to have met with a passive resistance, but a few, at least, of the offenders must eventually have made their peace: later in the same year the Bishop issued a *Litera Testimonialis* declaring that he had absolved the fourteen persons therein named—most of them Dods, Robsons, and Milburns—from the sentence of excommunication which their contumacy had provoked, the said persons submitting themselves to his correction and promising to obey the injunctions which he laid down for the regulation of their future behaviour. These injunctions are interesting; for they give us some clue to the ordinary demeanour of the Border Reiver.

After a general command to abstain from committing or abetting the commission of their favourite offences, he orders that after the Wednesday following (it was the day after that on which the document was delivered) they shall not nor shall any of them go “*indutus subcinio, Anglice a Jacke, aut galea, Anglice a Salet or a Knapescall,*” or wear any other defensive armour; and they shall not nor shall any of them ride any horse or mare commonly estimated to exceed six shillings and eightpence in value, except, adds the politic lord of the much-harassed fortress of Norham, against the Scotch or other the King’s enemies. Further, whenever they visit any church or chapel in

Tynedale or Redesdale for divine service or private prayer, they shall, as soon as they enter the graveyard, lay aside all offensive weapons which they may happen to be wearing, unless they are under one cubit in length; and as long as they remain within the church, chapel, or graveyard, they are not to speak a single word to any person except the curate or priest.

These documents may help us to form a picture of the reivers who once inhabited this wild country beside the lakes—the *praedones limitanei*, whose sinister reputation prevented Camden from visiting *Borcovicum* and the adjacent portions of the Roman Wall. Imagine a rough, muscular man, with a fierce, weather-worn face and a generally unkempt appearance: dress him in hose and doublet of frayed leather or coarse woollen cloth, put long riding-boots with rusty spurs on his legs, give him a Salet and a Jack—the former a steel cap with dependent pieces to protect the cheeks and neck, and the latter a kind of cuirass, either of metal or of thickly-quilted leather—arm him with a long spear and a basket-hilted sword, and mount him on a small, wiry, shaggy-coated hill pony: there you have the kind of man whose name was a terror on either side of the Border.

Imagine three or four such marauders riding across these wastes after a successful foray in Liddesdale or the eastern parts of Northumberland, coming up in the early morning at a leisurely pace after the wild haste and excitement of the night retreat, and driving before them twenty or thirty head of cattle, which they guide or stimulate with the sharp points of their spears. Here by the lake they pause for a few moments, while the weary beasts drink, and presently they ride in triumph into *Borcovicum*, where their wives and children welcome them with double delight: not only are their husbands and fathers safe home again, but they have brought beef enough to last for many a meal. It is a strange and interesting scene, if we can for the

moment forget the lawlessness of the actors: these rough, unscrupulous plunderers have warm hearts for their own kindred, and for a while the old Roman fortress is full of smiles and caresses, laughter and congratulation. The mosstroopers' wives are homely-featured women, with the tokens of ever recurring anxiety worn deep upon their faces; but their husbands' depredations are not confined to cattle, and their dress is hardly in keeping with the rough surroundings of their homes. The children are happy, shock-headed imps, for whom life is all eating and playing, with occasional fights interspersed: they inspect the cattle with critical eyes, the boys longing for the day which shall make them old enough to lift such animals on their own account, and the girls fondly wishing that they were boys with a future of cattle-lifting to look forward to. Presently they gather to pay their tribute of hero-worship to the elder brother who has just returned with the rest from his first foray. There he stands, full of pride and satisfaction over a success which is tempered by no stings of conscience; for no one has ever suggested to him that cattle-lifting is not a noble virtuous and occupation, and the only shadows that dim his delight are caused, the one by his mother, who will not be content without repeatedly kissing him before the children—undignified treatment for a man to submit to—and the other by his own face; for his chin is as bare and smooth as a girl's, and he is secretly conscious that a man is not quite a man till he can grow a beard. However, the boundless admiration of his juniors soon consoles him; for to them he is not only a man but a hero complete. Poor lad! He looks so frank and handsome, as he stands there with the breeze ruffling his hair and the flat rays of the newly-risen sun lighting up his face: he might have made a hero of a nobler sort, had he not been born a reiver's son; but he is more likely to end his life on the Sheriff's gallows, and make an example to terrify evil-doers.

The mosstrooper and his forays have long ago vanished into the region of history and romance, but the moor and its lakes remain, and they are quieter company. There is no bellowing of goaded cattle to be heard here now, no sound of rough voices breaking into a homely song of triumph for successful thieving: unless the wind be whistling about the crags, we may wander up and down the moor all day, and hear no sound but the harsh outcry of the startled grouse or the pipe of curlews flying overhead. It is a pleasant place for wandering: the moor is full of little patches of beauty lurking in unexpected places—here a lonely cluster of dark green pine-trees by the edge of a lake, here a ridge robed in a tattered garment of heather, here two or three huge grey fragments of limestone, and here a little bower of ferns nestling in a sheltered cranny of the rock; and over all broods the silence of lonely Nature—the silence which is “music of finer tone” and poetry without words or metre. Our tongues may be capable of uttering nothing more musical than the homeliest of prose; but if we can find a pleasure in the silent contemplation of such scenes as this, then we are poets at heart, mute and inglorious poets, no doubt; but we wear the livery of the Muses, and even the lowest rank in their retinue is a position worth coveting.

R. H. F.



Λῆρον Ληρεῖς.

THERE was a strong man on a syndicate,
Who loved the exact truth to vindicate ;
He rose to deny
That his words could imply
What their sense seemed intended to indicate.

φερέγγυος μάλιστα βουλευτής τις ὢν,
τάληθις αἰνῶς ἐξακριβῶσαι φιλῶν,
ἡρνεῖτ' ἀναστὰς παντάπασι μὴ φάναι
οἷ εἰκὸς ἦν κλύουσι φαίνεσθαι λέγειν.

Some tell us Oom Paul is a good man and true,
While Joseph, they say, is a rogue through and through :
But others, exchanging the labels, say " No,
Oom Paul is the rogue and the honest man Joe."
But I find myself hardly agreeing with either,
For the truth is with both and the truth is with neither.

“καλὸς,” ἔφη τις, “ὁ Παῦλος ὁ θεῖος ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν,
αὐτὰρ Ἰωσήφου κύντερον οὐδὲν ἔφυ.”
“οὐ μὰ Δεῖ,” εἶπέ τις ἄλλος, “Ἰώσηφος γὰρ ἀμείνων
Παῦλος δ' αὖ κίναδος κύρμα σόφισμα τρίβων.”
σύμφημι ἀμφοτέροις, σύμφημι δ' ἅμ' οὐδετέροισιν·
ὥς λόγος οὐδετέροις ἐστὶ καὶ ἀμφοτέροις.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON

BY

THE REV HARRY JONES,

PREBENDARY OF ST PAUL'S.

PSALM xxx. 4. *Sing praises unto the Lord, O ye Saints of His; and give thanks unto Him for a remembrance of His holiness.*

THIS was the order of David to the choirs of old Jerusalem, who sung at the dedication of his son Solomon's Temple, but the ode in which it is embedded is not altogether a musical incitement, for this xxxth Psalm is a notable mixture of personal gratitude and public devotion. David himself had then escaped from great bodily peril. We don't know what it was, but he says, "Thou, Lord, hast brought my soul out of hell. Thou hast kept my life from them that go down into the pit." And this return of praise fitted a time of general thanksgiving, for such it was. Nor is it out of joint with your Commemoration of to-day. There is a rubrical felicity in the xxxth being the leading Psalm on the 6th of May, when this College virtually celebrates the deliverance of its Patron Saint from a dreadful death some 2000 years ago at the Latin Gate. For centuries a special Epistle and Gospel (Wisdom v. 1-5; St Matt. xx. 20-23) were read on this St John's Day, and they are now used in the Roman Church, though dropped out of our Calendar in the times of Reformation. But the appointed Psalm of this morning connects a great personal deliverance

with corporate rejoicing, and thus not inaptly fits a day of commemoration in which a spirit of thanksgiving is intended to prevail. That spirit should give its note to the utterances on this occasion. It is true that apart from the distant echo of a legend this College has no call to celebrate any marked material blessing, but a service of jubilation should always be welcome, for we cannot use our liturgy without feeling not only that it is marked by prayer rather than praise, but that its petitions have an air of devotional abasement. This indeed is happily corrected in the model set by Jesus which makes the forgiveness of our trespasses dependent on that which we shew to our neighbour, rather than on repeated appeals, however humble and sincere, made to God for mercy. We do not shew enough thankfulness to Him in our traditional devotions.

I would, therefore, take this occasion to notice some reasons for thankfulness which are ever revealed to eyes that see, but are specially emphasised in these days. They are not merely material, though we may have cause to thank God for our creation, preservation, and all the blessings of this life. I am rather thinking of the praise suggested in the latter part of my text, where we thank Him for a remembrance of His holiness. We have all left undone things which we ought to have done, and done things which we ought not to have done, but we don't affect to admit that, as a people, there is no health in us. In the first place, I would say that this is a religious age, however much we come short of what we should be and do. Catalogues of national sins are, indeed, often published by philanthropists. But I question whether any of them are peculiar to ourselves. That forms no excuse for their commission. And yet their public denouncement (which is no sign of pervading iniquity) makes them stink more in the nostrils of the respectable than they did some years ago. To instance what I mean, I need mention only the marked abatement of intemperance among gentle-

men, which is filtering down to the uneducated, and causes the old phrase, "as drunk as a lord," to become inapplicable. When we talk of social sins it must also be remembered that their local flavour is spread by the publicity which marks our age. Thus the fierce light that beats upon the throne strikes the hearth of the subject, so that a man's house is no longer his castle, and his evil deeds become the public property of every reader, as well as of the private busybody. Moreover, though the air is filled with devout associations, societies, leagues, guilds, and ism's for the promotion of virtue or the prevention of vice, there they are often followed by a manufacture of new sins. Much, again, is made by some of "unbelief" in these days, but, however to be deplored, it is, when honest, better than indifference, which is deadly. And the question offers itself whether many good men do not legitimately decline to accept some theological demands made upon their powers of assent. That Church, indeed, which most seeks to repress individuality is perhaps the greatest breeder of agnosticism. It is true that some people resent the unwillingness or inability of ecclesiastical rulers to enforce the authority of our own, but the last flavour of compulsory discipline is evaporating, though the minister is instructed to regret its disappearance when he reads the Communion service; and restlessness under its shadow may accompany the most devoted pastoral ministration.

But when I plead that this is a notably religious age, it may not be forgotten that one chief sign of it may be seen in the growing missionary spirit of our day, which creeps, however slowly, into fresh corners of the world's map; while at home such societies as the East London Church Fund (I was one of the three associated with Bishop How at its birth) are doing uphill work in spreading the knowledge of God and of His Son Jesus Christ our Lord. And perhaps the latest sign of warm religious zeal may be seen in the efforts of

Universities, Colleges, Public Schools, and even Inns of Court, to supplement larger diocesan labours in the most neglected regions of our land. Indeed, I have an impression that when I was an undergraduate, long ago, our College authorities would as soon have opened a series of theological lectures at Pretoria as start a mission and build a church in one of the poorest regions of London. This widespread promotion of Christianity is, however, so familiar to all that, in calling ours a religious age, it dims our sense of the old evil it seeks to correct. But in its presence we see a genuine cause of gratitude to God. It is not even a revival, but an uprising of religious energy in the great centres of intellectual life.

This naturally leads us on to think of the devout and learned efforts which are being made to reveal the spirit which lives beneath the letter of the Bible. A torrent of inquiry has descended upon it, bewildering some who fail to perceive that whatever can be proved should be welcome from whatever source inquiry may come, for when they talk of defending the truth they sometimes forget that it is only the truth which can defend us, however holy the ground on which we stand. I need not say that contention about the voice of Holy Scripture is vital, for, as Canon Gore said last Sunday, when preaching in Westminster Abbey on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that the Bible "remained the touchstone to which the Church was to be perpetually called back." And, as we believe this to be true, we cannot be too thankful to God for the provision of so divine a test and corrective in the store of theological medicine.

Perhaps these searchings of heart have been stirred by the religious revelations of the present war. Many are profoundly disturbed at finding their most cherished language of piety used by those over whom, as hinderers of justice and equity, we hope for victory, praying to God for a blessing on our arms. No doubt the Boers

are right in believing that God is ever near. Still, they forget that his chief requirement is that men should do justly and love mercy, and that according to His Son Jesus, he that is of the truth heareth His voice. Nevertheless, many are distressed at the sound of holy sayings from what they call unclean lips, and having evil deeds supported by the Written Word. To some this virtual discovery is a shock. But perhaps, in fact, it may serve to deepen their perception of Christianity, since the devout Boers read the Bible only as the Pharisees did who put Jesus to death, seeing no difference between righteousness and religion. Thus the clouds they have spread over familiar forms of faith may break in blessings on our head by shewing, as many had not rightly seen before, that the letter killeth but the Spirit giveth life. Herein is cause for thankfulness. This is not a place in which to call the Boers hard names, though it must be admitted that some of the Psalms they appeal to might suggest retorts, and even provide legitimate forms of malediction. But they are as sincere as the old Jews whose war ballads they sing. Sincerity, however, is no excuse for their procedure, any more than it would be in that of a colour-blind signalman who, in perfect good faith, wrecked a train by turning on the green light instead of the red. He must lose his place, whatever he may say.

Among other comments made upon this grievous war, one of the most obvious is that it stiffens our perceptions of duty. We are set lessons of reality, and the word "profession" may be found backed by unexpectedly severe demands, whatever the calling which is followed. Long insular peace softens the skin of the soul, and it has opened the joints of our harness far wider than its makers thought possible. But much has followed, almost equally unforeseen, for which there is good reason to be thankful to God, since, if anything shews the life of Christianity, it is the spirit of self-sacrifice for others, and not mere stubbornness of

misapprehended self-defence. Along with this larger good spirit we have heard much mention not merely of individual heroism but of touching goodwill shewn during the stress of war. The distinguished surgeons who freely gave their time and skill to the sick and wounded in South Africa have borne warm witness to this. Sir William MacCormac did, and Mr Treves was "struck not only with the patriotism of the men but with their almost feminine kindness to each other and their extreme unselfishness."

We ought to be thankful for such trustworthy evidence of good feeling among those men, idly esteemed rough, whose business it is to fight. Above all, we are gratified at and grateful for the brotherly love shewn by our kinsmen all around the globe. They came to help, but are among the leaders in battle. They know no fear, and have nothing to gain, except the sense of being able to strengthen the great emancipating Empire of the world. And they are laying down their lives for its sake. Greater love hath no man than this. Verily, there are fruits of the Spirit to be found in the sternest work we have to do.

I will not even glance at the ground over which we have passed, but, as we are breathing the air of commemoration, dare to say that in years to come, when England looks back upon this, she will have good cause to thank God for a remembrance of His holiness.



ON A TRANSPORT.

QNLY four days since we lost sight of the twinkle of the beacons of Old England, and we sixteen hundred men scarcely think we have ever been anywhere else than here. All our day is so well filled, so natural, and so comfortable that we imagine ourselves in the well-smoothed grooves of long use.

It does not take long to make great changes nowadays. At the end of an Easter Vacation spent in cultivating the acquaintance of dainty baby fish, thoughts came round to the work of a new Term, and the schemes for the ordering of its weeks were taking shape, when all vanished before the summons of a blue coloured paper—to such purpose that in scarce ten days I find myself a khaki-clad officer in a monstrous khaki helmet, with a royal purple badge, on the good ship *Oratava*, waving farewell to slowly diminishing forms left on the quays of Tilbury. That ten days has been supremely busy—ordering, purchasing, arranging, riding, and good-byeing, filled it to overflowing. And, moreover, one woke up to realise what crowds of latent friends a man may have, and how at such times all seek to overwhelm him with good things.

On such a journey as this, one's first table talk is of the ship. What is she? How does she behave? I do not think such simple questions ever before received such varied replies. To some she is a veritable sea goddess, to others a fickle jade, who, whilst coquetting

with her trustful swains on such a May day as this, rolls them into the trough of utter misery on the day of adversity, nay, even hurls them into the filthy waters of the dock when she is snugly warped to her berth ! To me she has been all that is good ; I give her my whole heart's devotion so long as I pace her white decks. As for her owners, truly they must be men of large hearts, for they treat their guests most royally, and officer and private unite in praising the humanity and liberality of their arrangements.

Our company is a jolly one, right hearty every man, sailor, soldier, parson, surgeon ; from our belted Earl to our youngest militia subaltern. A motley band we are it is true, for we are drafts to fill up many a thinned battalion, and a large draft of Royal Irish Rifles suggests sad memories of stubborn fights and grievous losses.

Life aboard a transport is neither play or idle loafing, but real hard work, both for combatant and non-combatant. The former have multitudes of drills and orderly duties to perform, and these by no means ornamental parades, but real, and often toilsome, work on which in many cases the safety of the whole ship depends. For the latter we muster ten, five chaplains and five surgeons. The men of the cloth are a lively crew, tell a good yarn, and eat a good dinner. Their duties are arduous, for when the fire alarm clangs out its horrid warning they muster the women and children in the saloon, and there are none of the gentler kind here !

If the chaplains' work be so little, you may ask what the surgeons find to do ? Not theirs to pass the time in idleness you may be sure. What with cases of long-shore work to be remedied, the case of men who ought never to have stepped aboard the ship—how they could have escaped the sieve of the examining surgeons passes wonder—and the making and providing our own sick there is ample employment. This last may startle you,

and may recal horrid fables of brutal and conscienceless vivisectionists. But I speak truly, for most of my time has been spent in making the officers and luckless Tommies ache and squirm, but only to save them from a worse fate at a later date. As I prepared to embark, a War Office official saluted and handed to me a box. It contained Typhoid Vaccine; I was to inoculate as many of the company as were desirous of treatment.

On Sunday morning I commenced operations by discussing the subject with the officers; in the afternoon one Major of the R.A.M.C., a hero of Ladysmith, addressed the officers. By request of the Commanding Officer two-thirds of the officers submitted to my needle that afternoon. On Monday we inspected the whole company, and each draft was addressed on the subject, with the result that every afternoon from two until five o'clock men have been inoculated in large numbers, and I have had all I could do to supply the demands, even with the aid of half-a-dozen orderlies. Yesterday we treated 105 men. All cases have gone well up to date, and there has been no case of serious fever or of suppuration to record. What benefit will result time only can shew. The surgeons believe in the treatment sufficiently to submit to my hands, and I shall take my dose to-morrow.

It is too lovely an afternoon to spend longer time over pen and ink, the colour of sea and sky is more fascinating than the look of paper spoiled by the marks of human hand. So I will join our company on deck and search the horizon for the first glimpse of Las Palmas.

N. B. H.



A LETTER FROM THE FRONT.

*[The following letter has been received from a member of the College
now serving in South Africa]*

Klip Bank, Koop Desert,
On the border of the Karoo,
Or some such place,
23 March 1900.

Dear —,

We are in a rum place here. Eight of us have been in charge of a bridge since Saturday; we go back to the rest of the company at Beaufort West tomorrow, and another lot come here. It is all desert, except where there is water. We are lucky in having a spring close by, in the dry river bed, and can also get water by digging in the sand. There used, about fifty years ago, to be a lot of lions here, but they have seen fit to clear out, as also have the bushmen, who were the original inhabitants. There are still plenty of baboons and a few buck, and plenty of snakes. Some are pretty big, but we have only seen one, which we killed: a little black beast about eighteen inches long, with horns on his head, and the worst of the lot. We have not seen any buck or baboons. We have 100 rounds each, which we have to account for; so one man tried to get some more at Beaufort. There was none to be had, as they sent everything, even shot cartridges, to the Cape as soon as the row began. About all there is at Beaufort West is 100 rounds of Mauser cartridges, which a man who was commandeered in the Free State cleared out with and came home.

Before we came here there were some Artillery, but I think they have left Beaufort, while we have been on guard. These were scattered about thirty or forty in each place, and had never seen their guns, which were new ones, having learned the new drill on a specimen one. They are Garrison Artillery, and expect now to take over the naval guns in Natal.

There were rumours that 4000 Boers were a few miles away over the hills, but they can't get over to do anything as the hills are too much for them. We have nothing much to do here, we have 2 hours on and 10 off; one at a time, and wave a white flag by day, or shew a white light by night if the Bridge is all right. The whole line is patrolled at night by niggers, who come to the Bridge about every hour, where two of their beats meet. Everything is pretty quiet round here, and I think they are beginning to see which way the wind is blowing.

We have two farmers about a mile away, one on each side. One lot send us milk every day and are very friendly. The other was supposed to be rather a suspicious character, and to have had meetings of mounted men at his place, but he has been all right with us and lets us bathe in his reservoir.

It has rained a bit to-day, but the rains are over and winter is beginning now. It is hot enough for anyone in the middle of the day, but you want a great coat at four in the morning. You hear all sorts of rum sounds at night, but there is nothing to be seen. The only wild things we have seen are a family of meercats and a doubtful baboon.

We left at Cape Town every thing that we could not carry away rolled up in our blanket and great coat. Amongst the things to be left was shaving tackle. I have got a razor for minor surgical operations but have not shaved since we left. We started at 8 on Monday night and got to Beaufort West 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning; 30 hours for 328 miles. We had two stops

at Triangle and Matjesfontein for grub. The line I think would hardly suit the Board of Trade, as the inclines and curves are a joy to behold. Sometimes we twisted into an S with a bit of a curl added on. We had two hours to wait in the train at the station before it was light, when we pitched camp. We had a drill next morning at 6.30, and had to clear up the place after breakfast. The usual thing is to go for a march, I believe, before breakfast, and then you have done, unless you are on guard. But as we came here after two days, they had hardly settled down when we left. This place is 12 miles on the Cape Town side of Beaufort West, and we came down in trucks, and then climbed out over the side. Our grub is sent down by the first train, and they drop it as they go by. Sometimes it goes on to a siding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles away, and we have to fetch it. On Sunday it was not chucked out, and at last about three o'clock a man got it from the siding, where it had been since nine o'clock. As we had had nothing but a loaf of bread between us for breakfast, we were quite ready for it. Sometimes we get bully beef, and then fresh, which we have to cook. Our Cook is a bit of a rotter, — of Trinity, who is now at some hospital in Town. The redeeming feature are the onions which he refuses to cook, and each one has to do for himself. He wanted the other day to warm up some stuff two days old. I asked him if he wanted to poison us, and had it chucked away.

25 March.

Came back here on Saturday. Rained hard yesterday. Had to trench up tents to let the water out, and got beastly wet, and had guard at a bridge for ten hours.

* * *



UNDA SCILICET OMNIBUS ENAVIGANDA.

That mystery, which broods upon the sea,
Shrouds the horizon of our human fate.
Ev'n as the flowing tides obliterate
Brief footprints on the faithless sand: so we,
Who by the margin of eternity
Wander one moment, pass into the deep
Forever, while the glad waves shoreward leap,
Unmindful what the doom of men may be.

Blest are they who can listen to the surge
Of that eternal ocean without fear:
Who, nigh the limit of their journey here,
Turn eager eyes toward the distant verge:
And, with strong faith in some diviner home,
Embark unflinching on the indifferent foam.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



WHERE TO SPEND A SUMMER VACATION.

YOU cannot go to South Africa: it will be so hackneyed; and who wants another winter—three winters in fifteen months? Ugh! Come to Assyria, and you can boast of having done what no man has yet done, though not in the same fashion as the Dixie Professor by taking four First Classes. You will have spent July and August in Leap year, and the Spring and Autumn in non-Leap year. No such opportunity, as the advertisements have it, will occur again for 200 years, and by that time the Chaldæans may have corrected their calendar.

At Constantinople do not omit, as many do, to visit the Museum near the Seraglio, and see the "Tomb of Alexander," which is in some respects of unique interest. Having had your passports and papers for a journey in Trans-Caucasia, Azerbaijan, and Asia Minor (mention being made of the province of Hakkiari) seen to by the most courteous and obliging staff of the Consulate, you take your passage to Batûm by an *Austrian Lloyd* or a *Messageries* steamship, which, after getting through the wonderful Bosphorus, will stop in the day time at two or three ports on the north coast of Asia Minor as well as at Trebizonde. Do not be too extravagant with your photography, for you will want many plates in Kûrdistan. In my three voyages the Euxine has truly been good to its guests, its colours delightful, and its porpoises the most inspiring of jolly companions. Arrange to go from Batûm to Tiflis by a day train, for after quitting the low ground the railway

winds up a valley which reminds one of Rhine scenery. From Akstafa in my time, but probably from further south now, to Júlfa on the Persian frontier the journey (broken at Erivan by a few hours' trip to Etchmiadzin to see the famous monastery and the Catacos, the head of the Armenian Church) is now made in comfortable "phaetons" from post-house to post-house. From the Araxes one can ride on one's own saddle on a hired horse either to Tabriz and thence to Urmi round the lake, or direct in four days to Urmi. On arriving at the city ask for the English Mission, "and see that you get it," for the hospitable Americans are still sometimes called "Inglis," having for so long flown with our feathers. There, I feel sure, you will be welcomed by the Head of our Mission, Rev O. H. Parry, brother of Mr St. John Parry, of Trinity; indeed, if you wrote to him in good time beforehand, he might be able to send to meet you at Batûm, or Tiflis, a Syrian dragoman, who would charge you less than one to be found in Tiflis. I am not mentioning objects of interest, as Ararat, or the mounds of the Fire-worshippers at Urmi, because I am in hopes that even men who will not make the journey will look at the books I shall presently mention. From Urmi you ride to Dîza in Gawar through picturesque Mar Bhishu with its ancient church of seven parts, and on your way thence to me at Qudshanis, you will say of the Jilu mountains to the south of the grassy plain that you never saw the like, and certainly must visit them. When, on the fourth day from Urmi, you reach the Patriarchal village, how you will gladden one loyal old Johnian, and what a talk we shall have! The Patriarch himself and his household will give you a cordial welcome too, for they feel sincere friendship and gratitude towards the English Church and Nation, and the individuals they have hitherto seen have not been unfavourable specimens—including myself, of course.

Whether from Qudshanis you go to hunt the bear, or

to shoot the ibex on the crags of Diz, visit the perpetual snows of Jilu, fry in the rock valley of Tyari, and thence go down to Nineveh and Bagdad and home by the Persian Gulf, or by Aleppo, or you turn N.E. to Van, the citadel of Semiramis, and so to Aleppo or Trebizonde, is a question that concerns me not. I shall have had the pleasure of a visit from two or more brother Cantabs who will have refreshed me, and who will perhaps send out other visitors in other years, and, better still, may persuade someone to join our staff, either as a clergyman or as a medical man.

Now, "gentle reader," I implore you by all that is honourable, do not "skip the rest" of this paper! Who knows? I do not till I finish writing it, what nuts there may be in it. But let me premise that one of Murray's Guide-books gives information about the *routes*, as does Dr Cutts in his "Christians under the Crescent." His book and Maclean's "Catholicos of the East" tell much of the people among whom you are coming. Mrs Bishop's "Journeys in Persia and Kûrdistan" and Lord Warkworth (now Earl Percy's) book, 1898, which I have not seen, are to be read. A map and much information will be found in the "Report [1898] of the Archbishop's Mission to the Assyrian Christians," which can be had (apparently *gratis*) from Rev A. H. Lang, Church House, Westminster; and perhaps from Professor Nixon and Mr Bethune-Baker.

Now, what about the fellow himself? Well! I am afraid I shall not be known to posterity unless "I be written down" as a proof of unconscious vaticination by a penny-a-liner. Little did I think on the day when he took my LL.M. to mean a Licentiate'ship in Medicine that I should gain the title of Hakim bashi in the land of Tiglath-Pileser, and deal out pills, quinine, and eye-lotions to soldiers of H.I.M. the the Sultan, to Kûrds suffering often from heavy meals, and to Syrians whose maladies are chiefly due to privation. Besides liniments for the flesh I use unction—sometimes combined with

stimulants—to avert or heal strained relations, a branch of therapeutics in which it is only too easy to set up deplorable reaction. Schools worthy of the name the Turks do not at present sanction, but in addition to the work mentioned in the “Report,” my colleague, Mr Heagell, has this winter conducted a small school for young deacons in Tyari, a very good beginning.

Living for a dozen years amongst a loveable people I trust it is not wholly vanity to think that I have got to know something about them; for a good deal more than a dictionary is needed to enable a foreigner to follow the movements of the mind of the speaker, and to apprehend what he means when he utters words. No doubt, to a learned Editor, this sounds a platitude; but the ignoring of it by people who ought to know it has both stung and discouraged me, and has, I suppose, been the reason why one of the most distinguished of Syrian scholars has printed an egregious blunder—one which, if it had been perpetrated by Macaulay’s “Fourth-form schoolboy,” would have made his chair a sinecurist—by which he makes an old author affirm the heresy which he is using all the resources of his language to disavow. I know it is a cheap and common trick to claim to be heard on the ground of special experience, while judgment, &c., are unascertained quantities. I do not try this in the college where x and y have their secrets torn out of them. But give me leave to aver—modestly in your presence, but with great confidence in my belief—that whatever heresy there was amongst their forefathers (which may not have been to the extent, nor of the colour—in spite of passages in some controversial books—represented by Roman Catholic writers), it has been, and it is, dying out. The obstacle to its elimination is unfair controversy and unfair use of incomplete dictionaries* ; while

* “Every school boy” knows in the playground the translation of “malo malo malo malo,” but he would in class hesitate to “raise apple-trees” on Virgil’s ships.

the remedies are the appeal to the Bible for which these primitive Christians are always eager, care to understand their ideas, and painstaking explanation of phrases of ours, whose meanings are misapprehended either traditionally or at the moment. To my mind there is solid ground for the hope entertained by Archbishop Benson, that this Community, preserved through 1800 years, mostly years of fierce persecution and exhausting oppression, may be able to take its place amongst the orthodox Churches of the East. Happy is the man who by personal service, or by other aid, helps to nurse this Church through its period of weakness, watching the flickering signs of the life that is in it as they slowly become more marked. Happy he who contributes—not to its absorption into some other member of the Mystical Body, but—to its revival by its own indwelling Divine Grace to the measure of beauty, strength, and freedom, which is its heritage. Every part of the Church Universal has its proper vocation and its special manifestations. This Church will then prove that inherent vitality, which had ebbed low, can in the end overcome the crushing of oppression and the paralysis of isolation with its wrongheadedness about doctrine and formulæ; and then these Christian sons of Shem, healed of un-Christian vices, can appeal to the Mohammedan sons of Shem, who are already distrusting their inherited belief. And if, as some foretell, Islam should suddenly break in pieces, then the Mussulmans, *nantes in gurgite vasto*, will make for that Rock (from which many of them were torn only a few hundred years ago), the Milat Nasari, the Nazarene people, the unchanging East-Syrian Church, from which Mohamed learnt what truths he knew, and some of whose Churches, still being used for worship in their midst, were built 300 years before his time.

If any pitiful man would raise up those that are down, if any would cheer those who are brave under difficulties, and have been as tenacious for centuries

as the splendid defenders of Ladysmith were for weeks, if one would save an antique, if one would preserve the Lord's Prayer and His parables in nearly the same language in which they were spoken, if one would keep alive the flesh-and-blood counterparts of the Assyrian figures in the British Museum, such an one, even if he has no ecclesiastical interest in it, should be a friend to our work. And the triumphant Graduate of the type which prefers to settle his debts himself instead of leaving them to his Tutor, should remember that he owes I know not how much of the revival of learning—and his own new gown and hood—to these same East-Syrians, who translated into Arabic the intellectual treasures of Greece, and the Arabs passed them on to Europe, when the Greek versions had been lost to mind.

Some will be interested in hearing that the Russian Ecclesiastical Mission to the Syrians in the Urmi Plain has not made progress in the hill country round it, and professes to have no intention of entering Turkey. Should such an intention develop hereafter, the Turks must on political grounds put obstacles in the way of the missionaries; and practically all the Syrian mountaineers will repel their advances from antagonism to their religion "as she is spoke"; because formulæ, which are good in Greek and English, have been translated (?) by Syriac phrases which have by tradition absurd or offensive meanings, and the use of icons seems to be the "worship of idols," and because of other stumbling blocks. The news that the Russians and their Urmi proselytes are mutually disappointed (which serves both parties right), has deepened the feeling prevalent here that religious freedom under the Turkish laws, in spite of secular disabilities, is preferable to the loss of ecclesiastical autonomy under the Russians, if only the Turks in these provinces, would, as is frequently enjoined from Constantinople, extend to the Christian Ashirets the little measure of

protection from the K rds which would enable them to "rub along somehow." I nourish some hope—not always strong—that these local officials will see that to administer the law, rather than to juggle with it for the ruin of the Christians, will be most advantageous to themselves as collectors of the revenues in time of peace, and as defenders of the frontiers should war occur. The projected Russian railway just across the Turko-Persian boundary, and the German railway along the Euphrates may in different ways lead to a quieter lot for the weak. But there are great anxieties. Shall we tide over the meantime?

You see, good brother Johnian, that here are matters to interest all sorts of people. Come and see for yourself, and freshen us up! Do not be afraid of the K rds; they would hardly meddle with an Englishman, even if he had not zaptiehs with him, as you will have. The journey is not very malarious, and you have quinine to ward off fever. *Pulex Irritans* can be kept at bay by a Levinge.

W. H. BROWNE.

Qudshanis,
Kurdistan.

March 29	1900 A.D.
Adhar 16	2211 of the Greeks.

Obituary.

RICHARD SAUL FERGUSON M.A.

Richard Saul Ferguson, who died on the 3rd of March last, was one of that earlier generation of Shrewsbury men who only knew Kingsland as a place out of bounds. I had but a slight acquaintance with him at school, where he was one of our rare mathematicians. I just remember him rowing in one of the boats, and, I think, gaining credit as a steady "hound," though I do not see that he figures in Mr Auden's lists. He was a man of great endurance, both physical and mental, in after life.

Ferguson came up to St John's, as the majority of Shrewsbury men then did, at Cambridge, and pursued his mathematical studies to the result of a Scholarship at that College, and a fair place in the Wranglers. It was now that I came to know him intimately, and he continued my close friend to the last. He was one of the most vigorous of that queer society of "Tachypods" (= Velocipedes), whose doings would not, I fear, interest the present generation so much as they did ours. I have the records still—written *à la* Bell's Life, in choice Eganese—droll enough for the sentiment, and occasionally for the spelling, but rather melancholy reading to me. We had our political parties, cliques, constitutional crises—our audacious insurance system against Proctors' fines—our Saturday suppers, and above all our delightful excursions, on foot or wheels, in the country round. It seems sadly strange to revisit those scenes *en bicyclette*—a vehicle which stands to its predecessor, the Boneshaker, in much the same relation as that stood to our poor old fourwheelers of forty years ago. In almost every expedition I can recall Ferguson's pluck and sense and unfailing good humour. Doubtless he shewed the same qualities in his college sports and relationships, though of them I cannot speak personally.

I do not, for certain, recall Ferguson as belonging to one of those primaeval squads, out of which grew the University Rifle Volunteers. He might have been in mine, which was instructed by a Johnian—Hugh Godfray, the kindest of amateur

Sergeants, gentle with the word of command, and frankness itself in his not infrequent references to the Red Book. In London, where we were both in Company A of the Devil's Own, my old friend was a most valuable volunteer for steadiness and smartness—not tall enough for an Officer, but, as a pivot man, unequalled. Our field days, and the Sunday walks which continued the old tachypod Saturdays, were to me the relief of rather a dreary time. But Ferguson took more kindly to our common profession. He was a hard worker and a sound lawyer, as his main teacher, Sir A. Marten, would, I know, testify.

Apart from my own unfitness for life in a city, it was enjoyable enough—our *Societas omnium bonorum*, of which Ferguson's brother Charles, the architect, came to take a share, in two contiguous sets of chambers at Gray's Inn. This *Societas* was broken up by marriages: I went down again to Cambridge, and, Ferguson's health in turn failing, he retired to his native Carlisle, after some touring, under doctor's orders, round the world. He put some results of his travel into an interesting little book, called "Moss gathered by a rolling stone"—a title which he said he owed to me, and which I know others owed to him.

At Carlisle, his businesslike character and sound common sense, backed by his legal training, made him a most useful citizen. He was an able magistrate—Chairman latterly of Quarter Sessions—and a very liberal and hospitable Mayor. Archaeology, which now became a special pursuit of his active mind, was, I suppose, the determining influence which brought him into special contact with the Ecclesiastical branch of law, and led to his ultimately becoming Chancellor of the Diocese. He was valued as he deserved to be by no bad judge of men, the late Bishop of Carlisle; and his latest judgments—on the thorny subject of Church ornaments—certainly seemed to me to place him high as an authority on Ecclesiastical law.

In the Archaeological world Chancellor Ferguson leaves friends to mourn his loss, not only all over England, but amongst all continental students to whom the marvellous wall of Hadrian is a household word. We had the privilege of his company on that first Pilgrimage of the Wall, escorted by the Venerable Dr Bruce: in the later one, too, I believe he took conspicuous part. His house was always open to the genuine

explorer, English or Foreign, Oxford or Cambridge: his own works, topographical and archaeological, and his contributions to the various journals, on these subjects, are too numerous and well-known for me to need to recount them. He will be sadly missed at the Antiquaries' meetings in Burlington House; but more so, I think, in the yearly gatherings of the Archaeological Institute, which he used so regularly to attend, and where he always could be relied on to say just the right thing, in the way of intelligent appreciation or courteous thanks.

He was a strong Conservative—a stalwart one might style him, if that term were allowed to be applied to Conservatives—but by no means an illiberal man in his politics. The key note of them seemed to be that Imperialist or Rule Britannia feeling, as he himself used to call it, which is bringing so many of us into one fold at the present day. He was a devoted admirer of the Army, thoroughly acquainted with its history and traditions. Nothing could have been more to his heart than his son Captain Ferguson's rapid promotion and brilliant service in Egypt: nothing was more fondly hoped by his friends than that he would live to welcome that son back, with fresh laurels, from South Africa. *Dis aliter visum*. We can only be glad to think that the affectionate care of his daughter and his brother were close round him, and appreciated by him to the end.

E. C. CLARK.

The following account of Chancellor Ferguson is taken from *The Carlisle Journal* of 6 March:

"We regret to announce the death of the Worshipful Richard S. Ferguson, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle and Chairman of Cumberland Quarter Sessions, in whom Carlisle has lost one of its most distinguished and useful public men. For several years his health has been indifferent. He suffered very much from asthma, and during the severe weather at the beginning of this year his illness was aggravated. He was able to attend the last meeting of the Tullie House Committee in the beginning of February, but the last Consistory Court, on 14 February, was held in his own house instead of the Cathedral. It was then evident that he was suffering much, but was very cheerful and looked forward hopefully to the return of warm weather, when he expected he would be convalescent. These hopes were not, however, to be realised. The attacks of asthma

had no doubt led to the further weakening of his heart, and the strain caused by his natural anxiety during the last months of last year about his son, Captain Ferguson, who is on active service with his regiment in South Africa, probably contributed to its enfeeblement. His condition last week caused so much anxiety that Mr and Mrs Charles J. Ferguson were telegraphed for, and his daughter, Mrs Millard, also hastened to her father's bedside. His medical adviser, Dr Lediard, was assiduous in his attendance upon his patient, and the Rev Canon Bower also visited him. It soon became evident that the end was approaching, and the crisis came about half-past two o'clock on Saturday. There were then present at the bedside Mrs Millard, Mr and Mrs Charles Ferguson, and Dr Lediard. His daughter asked the dying Chancellor if he had any message to send his son. His reply was in the simple phrase—"God bless him!" and these were his last words. Having uttered them he passed peacefully away.

The death of the Chancellor came as a painful surprise to the citizens, who at once recognised what a great loss the local community had sustained by the death of one who had devoted the best part of a quarter of a century to useful local public work; and the news of his death will be received with equal regret throughout the county. As an antiquarian he had made himself a name in the north of England, and in the words of the Bishop of London in the preface to his small history of this city, "Carlisle was lucky in numbering amongst her citizens one who brought to the study of her institutions a trained mind and large historical knowledge."

Mr Ferguson was a member of a family which has been associated with the industrial prosperity of Carlisle for a very long period. The history of that connection was described by himself a few years ago when returning thanks for the presentation of his portrait. "The Fergusons," he said, "were what were called 'old residents' here. They had been in Carlisle for nearly 200 years, and very nearly all that time they had attended St Cuthbert's Church, in whose churchyard very many of them were buried. No one of them was a freeman, or in a position to attain that position by birth or servitude, because the first Ferguson to settle in Carlisle came from Bush-on-Lyne, on the north side of Blackford, and was therefore reckoned a Scotchman, and the rules of Carlisle would not allow him to

serve an apprenticeship in any honest trade. He had to invent one of his own, and so he started a small factory, from which grew the cotton trade in Carlisle. It was a curious coincidence that they were in the upper room of the very same building (the Town Hall) in which his great grandfather, Richard Ferguson, carried on his business, for here in the early part of the 18th century he had his office, and now he thought he might boast that the family had come up the Town Hall steps." His great grandfather, the Richard Ferguson referred to in the foregoing extract, had a son John, whose third son, Joseph, was the father of the Chancellor whose death we are recording to-day.

Richard S. Ferguson was the elder son of Mr Joseph Ferguson, of Lowther Street (M.P. for Carlisle 1852-7, and Mayor of the City in 1837), and was born on the 28th of July 1837. Consequently he was in the 63rd year of his age. When a boy he went for a short time to Carlisle Grammar School, in which he always afterwards took an interest; subsequently he proceeded to Shrewsbury School and thence to St John's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted 14 March 1856; he was a Scholar, and graduated as 27th Wrangler in the Tripos of 1860. He was admitted a Student of Lincoln's Inn 13 October 1858 (then aged 21), and was called to the Bar 13 June 1862, when he commenced practice as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer and joined the Northern Circuit. He was examiner in Civil Law for Cambridge University 1868-9. A young barrister waiting for briefs often has a good deal of spare time on his hands, and during this period Mr Ferguson employed his leisure in literary pursuits. He wrote a series of articles upon "Early Cumberland and Westmorland Friends" which he contributed to the *Carlisle Journal*, and in which he told the history of the Quakers in the two sister counties and gave biographical sketches of some of the leading members of the Society. These articles were afterwards published in book form and constituted his first contribution to literature. This was followed by "Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill," a book containing a full political history of these counties during the period named, with biographies of the Members of Parliament. When in chambers in London he was also patriotic enough to join the Volunteer force which was established at that time, and he always referred

with pride to having been a member of the famous "Devil's Own." About 1872—after he had been about ten years at the Bar—his health broke down, and a change to warmer climes was prescribed. He therefore devoted most of the next two years to travelling in Egypt, Australia, and America. Returning home reinvigorated, he wrote his next book, "Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone," in which he gave the public an account of his experiences on his travels. In 1874 he settled down at his home in Lowther Street, and began to interest himself in local affairs. He had already been instrumental in founding, in 1866, the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological and Antiquarian Society, and had been appointed editor of the "Transactions." This provided him with much congenial work. The two counties furnished a rich field for archæological and antiquarian research, and it was almost virgin soil. Mr Ferguson began to cultivate it with great industry and skill, and he was happy in securing the co-operation of several enthusiasts like himself—including Canon Simpson, Dr Michael Taylor, the Rev H. Whitehead, The Rev John Maughan, the Rev T. Lees, Professor Harkness, Mr William Jackson, Sir George Duckett, Mr C. J. Ferguson (the editor's brother), the Rev W. S. Calverley, Mr William Nanson, Mr Bellasis, the Rev James Wilson, Mr. F. Haverfield, Mr Swainson Cowper, and others, who worked cordially with him and helped to gather the rich harvest of local antiquarian lore which is to be found in the fifteen or sixteen volumes of the "Transactions." These volumes will remain a monument of Mr Ferguson's learning and industry. Under his guidance nearly the whole of Cumberland and Westmorland has been explored and information obtained and placed on record respecting castles, churches, houses, manuscripts, families, and old customs which must have been lost but for the intervention of himself and his associates. When Canon Simpson died Mr Ferguson succeeded him in the presidency of the Society, and he filled the office with distinction. Perhaps the most valuable section of his work was that which related to the Roman occupation of Cumberland. Upon that subject Mr Ferguson brought much to light which was unknown before, and he helped to rectify the errors of some of the previous historians. In conjunction with his friend, the late Dr Collingwood Bruce, at least two pilgrimages to the Roman Wall were organised which proved most fruitful, and within the last two

or three years a series of fresh explorations were instituted, with the help of Mr F. Haverfield, the well-known antiquary, which elucidated and corrected several points which had before been in doubt or dispute with regard to the great Roman barrier. He had also a good deal to do with the recent explorations at Furness Abbey, which have already thrown fresh light upon the history of that ancient monastery. Mr Ferguson's accomplishments as an antiquarian brought him in contact with the leaders of the most learned societies, among whom he soon took high rank, and he was made not only a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, but also a Fellow of the kindred society in Scotland. In December 1895, Carlisle Town Council passed a resolution congratulating Mr Ferguson upon his having been elected a Fellow of the Glasgow Archæological Society in the place of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson. The Chancellor in thanking the Council for the resolution said he had been taken by surprise both at this resolution and at the resolution arrived at by the Glasgow Society. His election was partly due to the fact that the Glasgow Society paid a visit to Carlisle, and he showed them round the Castle. The honour was one he felt very much, and if anything could add to it it was the kind congratulations of his fellow members of the Carlisle Town Council.

But although the study of the past occupied so much of his attention, he yet found time to take active part in local public affairs. He was made a magistrate of the county of Cumberland in 1872 and a member of the city bench in 1881, and he devoted himself with assiduity to his magisterial duties. His legal training made him a useful addition to the bench, and this was recognised by the county magistrates in 1886, when, on the retirement of Mr Percy Wyndham, he was unanimously elected Chairman of Quarter Sessions. It was characteristic of the man that he talked very little on the bench. His charges to the grand juries were short and to the point, and in sentencing prisoners he refrained from moralising upon their offences. He was elected a member of the Carlisle Town Council in 1878, and since then has continued to give the city the benefit of his valuable services. From the commencement he was a working and leading member. He was not long in demonstrating that pride in his native city was one of the leading articles in his creed, and that its independence and prosperity were very dear

to him. He afterwards avowed that one of the objects with which he had sought a seat in the Council was in order to gain access to the ancient muniments of the city, and he soon turned his new privilege to great public advantage. The old oak city muniment chest, 500 years old (now in Tullie House), was brought out of its lumber room, the Dormont Book was rescued from oblivion, translated, and made useful, other ancient city records were dealt with in a similar way, and the public were furnished in an accessible and readable form with a vast amount of most valuable information about the trades guilds and the customs, rules and regulations which prevailed in the city centuries ago. The ancient halberds which nowadays form such picturesque items in our civic processions were brought out and furbished up through Mr Ferguson's agency, and it was also through him that the smaller silver maces which had long lain idle in the Corporation plate chest were turned to their proper use in the Mayor's parades. Upon the question of the independence of the city of outside control he was very strong, and when Parliament sought to interfere with that independence by giving the new County Council powers in city affairs he used all his influence to try to avert the innovation, furnishing Mr Gully, who voiced local feeling in Parliament, with much historical information bearing upon the subject. Unfortunately these efforts were in vain, and our independence was encroached upon; but after the County Council was established and Mr Ferguson was elected one of the representatives of the city upon that body, he lost no opportunity of urging the rights and claims of Carlisle. In municipal affairs he belonged to the "forward party," and was a leading member on all the Committees relating to important town improvements. He was one of the small special committee who carried out the building of the new public market; he occupied a similar position with regard to the building of Tullie House; he was an active member of the General Purposes Committee, upon whom devolves the execution of most of the general town improvement work; and he was also a member of the Special Water Committee, upon whom much responsibility has been thrown with regard to the new Geltsdale water scheme. His independence and clearness of judgment, his knowledge of the world and firmness of purpose, rendered him a most valuable acquisition to all these Committees, and his death will deprive

the Council of power at a time when it stands much in need of it. Of Tullie House he was one of the earliest promoters, and as the germ furnished by the purchase of the old Abbey Street mansion took root and gradually developed into a great scheme, comprising public library, museum, school of science and art, and art galleries, he naturally found himself at the head of the movement, and it was through his fostering care that the project finally emerged a complete, valuable, and popular institution. The museum he took under his especial care, and great was the labour he bestowed upon arranging and cataloguing its contents. The Roman antiquities section is most extensive and valuable. Indeed, in some respects it is quite unique. It was owing to his influence that many of the Roman remains came to Tullie House, and in the same way it was due to him that we became possessed of the valuable collection of local literature known as the Jackson Library, the gift of his friend, the late Mr William Jackson, of Fleatham. The cataloguing of that library is just being completed. The acquisition a year or two ago of a bibliography of Cumberland suggested to Mr Ferguson the idea of endeavouring to make it complete and bring it up to date with the aid of the Jackson Library, but whether he ever found time to commence this undertaking we do not know. He was a busy man. He had quite recently undertaken to edit the four Cumberland volumes of the projected "Victoria History of the Counties of England," for which his local knowledge eminently qualified him, and only a week or two ago he was making arrangements with some of the contributors; but he can scarcely have advanced with the work beyond the preparatory stages. He had already accumulated a vast amount of materials for the history, which he had long contemplated; indeed, he had before dealt with some portions of the subject, and it is to be hoped that this rich store of information will not be lost to the world. His interest in Tullie House was not restricted to any one or two departments. He did much in promoting the success of the science and art departments and making that popular institution useful to the citizens by placing as few restrictions as possible upon the free use of it. His own gifts to it were numerous, and it was a source of great satisfaction to him when the proprietors of Carlisle Library, to which he had long subscribed, presented their valuable collection of books to the Corporation, and started the Subscription Depart-

ment which has proved such a valuable source of supply to the Public Library at Tullie House.

The members of the Town Council were fully sensible of the great services which Mr Ferguson had rendered the city and of the great advantage which his shrewd advice had been to them. When the Archæological Institute of Great Britain were about to pay their second visit to Carlisle the Corporation elected him Mayor (1881-2), and we need hardly say how congenial a task it was to him to do the honours of the city to the learned society with whose leading members he had long been associated, and how successful he made the meeting. As a mark of their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of the office the Corporation conferred upon him a second time the honour of the Mayoralty in the following year. In further recognition of his distinguished services to the city the Corporation in the year 1896 conferred upon him the honorary freedom of the city and presented him with his portrait, a replica of which was retained for Tullie House, where it now hangs in the vestibule. It was painted by Mr Sephton, of Liverpool. The certificate of freedom or "burgess ticket" was enclosed in an ornamental casket fashioned in the form of the old muniment chest already referred to.

In local charitable institutions he took an active interest, and at one time—before frequent periods of ill-health made him restrict his public work—he was a leading member of the Committee of the Cumberland Infirmary. When the great enlargement was projected in 1877 by which that institution was converted into a hundred-bed hospital he was honorary secretary to the special committee and took a prominent part in organising and conducting the great fashionable bazaar held in the Victoria Hall which was opened by H.R.H. the Princess Louise, and by which the large sum of £3,000 was realised. He had the honour of conducting the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne over the Cathedral and Castle. When the Cumberland War Relief Fund was started a few months ago he was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and on many similar occasions he placed his valuable services at the disposal of the public. He was a Governor of Carlisle Grammar School, he was one of the early members of Carlisle School Board, and he filled many other public posts with great public advantage.

His appointment to the important office of Chancellor of the

Diocese of Carlisle dates from the death of Chancellor Burton in 1887. Until that date the appointment had been held by a clergyman; but Bishop Goodwin showed his sagacity in choosing a layman learned in the law, and the choice proved eminently satisfactory. There has not been during Chancellor Ferguson's tenure of office any *cause célèbre* before the Court that we can call to mind; but he undoubtedly maintained the authority of his Court. His judgments were always marked by moderation and common sense, and by a desire to remove any friction that may have been brought under notice. Not one of them has been appealed against. When he was appointed advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by a change in the office of putting upon a more usual footing the relations between the Chancellor and the Archdeacon of Carlisle which had long been of an anomalous character.

In politics Mr Ferguson was a Conservative of the Conservatives, and was at one time Ruling Councillor of the Primrose League. At election times he would often appear upon the public platform, and strike out very fiercely at his friend the enemy. But though his language at these times was often strong and uncompromising, his political opponents took it all in good part and did not cherish any animosity after the election was over. He was not an eloquent public speaker, but he had a crisp, effective style, by which he brought out his points forcibly without overloading them with words.

Mr Ferguson married 9 August 1867, Georgiana Fanny, eldest daughter of Mr Spencer Shelley, by whom he had one son and one daughter, namely, Spencer Charles Ferguson, born 13 August 1868, and now Captain in the Northumberland Fusiliers, with the army in South Africa; and Margaret Josephine, married to the Rev F. L. H. Millard, vicar of Aspatria.

Upon the announcement of Chancellor Ferguson's death the flags at the Town Hall, Post Office, and many other buildings in the city were hoisted half mast.

Among the works published by Chancellor Ferguson were the following: Early Cumberland and Westmorland, Friends, 1871; Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.'s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill of 1867-71; Moss Gathered by a Rolling Stone, 1873; The Cumberland Foxhounds, 1877; Handbook to Places near Carlisle visited by the Royal Archæological Institute of

Great Britain and Ireland, 1882; Carlisle (Diocesan Histories Series), 1889; A History of Cumberland (in Elliot Stock Series), 1890; A History of Westmorland (same series), 1894; A Guide to Carlisle and the Places of Interest in the neighbourhood, 1896. He also edited the following among others:—Bishop Nicolson's Visitation and Survey of the Diocese of Carlisle in 1703-4, 1877; Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle, 1882; Some Municipal Records of the City of Carlisle, 1887; Denton's Account of Cumberland, 1887; Fleming's Description of Cumberland, 1889; The Boke of Record of Kirkby Kendal, 1892; Testamenta Karleolensia, 1893; The Royal Charters of Carlisle, 1894; A Short Historical and Architectural Account of Lancaster (in conjunction with his brother, Mr C. J. Ferguson). Among articles contributed to periodicals were one on the "Municipal Offices of Carlisle," published in the *Antiquary*; and another, "The Retreat of the Highlanders in 1745," published in the *Reliquary*.

On Saturday the following flags were hoisted to half mast as a mark of respect for the deceased Chancellor: The City flag at the Town Hall, and flags at the Post Office, and Conservative and Liberal Clubs. The death bell was rung at St Cuthbert's Church."

SERMON BY CANON BOWER.

Chancellor Ferguson took an almost life-long interest in his parish church of St Cuthbert's. It was fitting therefore that some reference should be made from its pulpit to the death of its distinguished parishioner. Canon Bower accordingly referred to the event in the following terms in his sermon, which was based on the 23rd Psalm, on Sunday evening:—

By his death this city, county, diocese, and parish have lost a very great treasure. At some time or other he has held every public office in the city. For two years he was Chief Magistrate and might have been many times more. He has been the chief adviser in every new movement for the benefit of the city, and his advice has always been valued by his fellow citizens. Those younger members who perhaps did not see eye to eye with him—when they did not know him—always with better acquaintance came to respect him and believe in him thoroughly. The city has suffered almost as much by his death as if Lord Roberts had been lost to our army. The county has

lost a valuable servant. Much of his time has been given to county business, and so much was his opinion valued that a few years ago he was elected chairman of Quarter Sessions. And very painstakingly was he in the performance of his duty. Inclined ever to mercy if there was the faintest hope of the prisoner's innocence, but firm when he was convinced the prisoner was guilty; and yet I never heard of anyone scoffing at his judgment or threatening to do him harm. He once told me an interesting story of himself. He had gone out alone into the country to visit an old church in course of restoration. It stood (as several do) away from all the houses, amongst the fields. On entering he saw just one man, hard at work—a joiner. There was something the Chancellor wished to know, so he called to the man, who then looked at him. He found himself alone with a notorious fish poacher and most desperate character, who had been convicted for an act of violence and whom he himself had sentenced to servitude some years before. However, the man bore him no malice; he addressed him rather in a familiar tone as Mr Ferguson, and offered to show him all the curiosities of the place. The Chancellor said he did not feel quite happy until he was well out of that church. But it showed the man knew he had been dealt with justly. The diocese has lost a friend. He knew every church and every peculiarity of every church. His advice was sought for by clergy and churchwardens, and given gratuitously. His knowledge of Church law was excellent, and he was always most anxious that clergy and Church laymen should profit by his knowledge. What an interest he took in the Carlisle Church Congress and the presentation of the Pastoral Staff to the late Bishop! This parish has suffered a terrible loss. Personally if it was not that I believe that the "Lord is my Shepherd," I should have felt inclined almost to despair, for he was ever my sound adviser. He initiated many of the schemes which have been carried out in the parish, particularly the rearrangement and laying out the churchyard, and also encouraged others. He felt this was his spiritual home, and he had the greatest love and reverence for his old parish church. The last time I saw him out of his house was at the Vestry meeting a month ago, when we met to consider the Mission Room scheme. Though he was rarely able latterly to attend church, owing to bad breathing, he wished to be in touch with

everything that was done in the parish, and never refused me anything that was asked. If it was not an annual subscription, he asked, "Well, what do you want?" and a cheque was written for it. We do not know our loss; we shall not know for some time. But we feel convinced he is at rest and peace after a very, very hard life. He did not make a great parade of his religion, but he was none the less a firm believer, and died without a murmur, trusting in the merits of Christ. May you and I follow in his footsteps and learn to give the best of our time and talents for the welfare of others, patiently to suffer as he did everyday of his later life,—and hopefully to die, as he did. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and staff they comfort me."

THE VERY REV BENJAMIN MORGAN COWIE, D.D.,
DEAN OF EXETER.

We regret to announce the death of the Very Rev Dean Cowie, which occurred in London on March 3. He had been in failing health for some time.

Dean Cowie was the youngest son of Mr Robert Cowie, a well-known merchant and insurance agent, belonging to an old Cornish family of Nonconformist origin long settled in London. Mr Robert Cowie's place of business was what was known as the Rectory House, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, and according to the *Manchester Guardian* the future Dean was born there 8 June 1816. Mr Boase, in his *Collectanea Cornubiensia*, which is usually very accurate, states that he was born in Bermondsey, Surrey. The College Register is not very helpful in deciding, for Mr Cowie was first admitted a Sizar in July 1833, when his county of birth is given as Surrey, and then as a Pensioner on 12 October following, when his county of birth is given as Middlesex. When he was admitted a Fellow he stated in his own handwriting that he was born in Surrey, so that Mr Boase is probably correct. When about eight years old he was placed at a pensionnat at Passy under a M Savary, and for four years had instruction in mathematics from two Savoyards named Peix and Sardou. The Dean, writing to a friend in 1898, said:

"They were excellent teachers, and laid the foundation of mathematical knowledge with strictness and skill and developed a taste for mathematical studies, which helped me afterwards at Cambridge and secured for me success in life. I left Paris before the downfall of Charles X, and till I reached Cambridge and became the pupil of Mr Hopkins I had chiefly to depend on my own unassisted studies." On his entry into the College he is said to have been privately educated by the Rev George Wightman, M.A. of St John's.

Mr Cowie took his degree as Senior Wrangler in 1839, a great year for St John's, the first four Wranglers, Cowie, Frost, Colson, Reyner, being all members of the College. Mr Cowie was second Smith's Prizeman. As an illustration of the young student's firm belief in his own powers, it is related that on the day of publication of the Tripos list at the Senate House he drove up to the scene of excitement in a dog-cart, and not being able to see the names, coolly inquired of one of the crowd, "Who's at the top?" "Cowie," was the reply. "I thought he would be," remarked the interrogator, and placidly drove off.

He was admitted a Fellow of the College 19 March 1839. He seems at one time to have thought of a legal career, for he was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn 8 November 1837, but he was not called to the Bar, and after obtaining his Fellowship was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842 by the Bishop of Ely. He resided for a few years in College, but held no office. During his residence however he prepared his first printed work, "A Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts and Scarce Books in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge," issued by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society in 1842. He vacated his Fellowship on his marriage 10 August 1843 at Poughill, Cornwall, to his cousin, Gertrude Mary, second daughter of Thomas Carnsew, of Flexbury Hall, Poughill.

Upon leaving Cambridge in 1843 Dr Cowie became the first curate of the then very "advanced" church of St Paul's, Knightsbridge, under the recently appointed incumbent, the Rev W. J. E. Bennett, subsequently well known as vicar of Frome-Selwood. To this church and its ritual may be attributed most of the very pronounced High Church views which marked the whole of Dean Cowie's subsequent career. He soon made his mark at Knightsbridge, and paved his way to higher

distinctions. During 1844 he was appointed Principal and Senior Mathematical Lecturer of the recently founded College for Civil Engineers at Putney. During the seven years he resided at Putney he took marked interest in the welfare of another recently founded institution on the other side of the Thames—St Mark's College for the training of Parochial schoolmasters at Chelsea, then under the Principalship of the Rev Derwent Coleridge. As the honorary secretary to the Committee of Management of St Mark's he worked with his wonted vigour and success. Upon the dissolution of the College for Civil Engineers in 1851 Dr Cowie took up his residence for some four or five years at the Manor House, Stoke d'Abernon, Cobham, Surrey. During the interval between leaving Putney and his appointment, in 1856, as Minor Canon and Succentor of St Paul's Cathedral he occupied in 1852, and again in 1856, the position of Select Preacher at Cambridge. In 1853-4 he was Hulsean Lecturer, and in 1859 was appointed Ramsden Preacher. His Hulsean Lectures, entitled "Scripture Difficulties," were published in two volumes—the first series in 1853 and the second in 1854. His sermons preached at Great St Mary's, Cambridge, in 1856, were published under the title of "Five Sermons on Sacrifice and Atonement." In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Geometry at Gresham College. Soon after Dr Cowie's appointment to a minor canonry at St Paul's the benefice of St Lawrence's, Jewry, with St Mary Magdalene, Milk Street, became vacant, and the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's nominated their junior colleague to the living. Dr Cowie's incumbency of St Lawrence's forms one of the most interesting features in his long and active career.

In those days the Anglican movement had begun to make itself felt in the direction of more elaborate ritual, and Mr Cowie was one of those who attracted public attention by having a surpliced choir, processions, and choral celebrations of the Holy Communion. He was commonly spoken of as a Ritualist, and according to the standard of those times might fairly be so regarded, but he never manifested any of those Romeward tendencies which marked some of Newman's followers at Oxford. He belonged rather to the Cambridge School of High Churchmen of whom the late Bishop Harvey Goodwin may be taken as a type. Ornate services and stately ritual were regarded by them as valuable aids to worship, but they remained consistently

loyal to the teaching of the Church of England. In the year 1867 Mr Cowie organized a week of missionary services at St Lawrence Jewry, his object being to interest City men and others in the work of foreign missions, as well as to emphasize the unity of the Anglican Church throughout the Empire. These weekday services, which at that time were a novelty, were largely attended, and several Colonial Bishops then present in London spoke of the work of the Church in their distant dioceses. While holding the vicarage of St Lawrence, Mr Cowie also acted as H.M. Inspector of Schools, a work for which he was well fitted by his clear and lucid intellect and by his sympathy with popular education. In 1871 he was made Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, and in the following year was appointed by Mr Gladstone to the Deanery of Manchester, a position which he held for 11 years. At one of the Manchester Diocesan Conferences the Dean read a paper in which he suggested that laymen should be allowed by consent of the Bishop to preach and perform such functions in the Church as were not definitely restricted to the priesthood. In 1881 Dr Cowie joined in the well-known memorial of the ten Church dignitaries to the Archbishop of Canterbury, urging the desirability of treating Ritualists with "toleration and forbearance." Dean Church of St Paul's and Dean Lake of Durham were, with Dr Cowie, the prime movers in this memorial. In some quarters he was regarded as too strongly infused with the "priestly" character of his office, but no regular frequenter of "th' Owd Church" could fail to observe the scrupulous care which was taken during his time in carrying on in their entirety the Sunday and week-day services, and the solicitude with which he rendered all the accessories of those services bright and attractive. In those services Dr Cowie was held by his congregation not to have exceeded reasonable bounds. He tolerated vestments, but by no means regarded them as essentials.

The Dean found much congenial work as custodian of the ancient Collegiate Church of Manchester. The reclamation of the Lady or Chetham Chapel (once little better than a dust-hole), the last resting-place of Humphrey Chetham, with its "restored" screen by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, was entirely due to the efforts of Dr Cowie. Some of the interesting older tablets in the church were even refurbished and their inscriptions

retouched with his own hand. As rector of the Cathedral parish, he originated the successful St Saviour's Mission Church in Park Street, Cheetham, and, with the aid of his parochial clergy, organised numerous lodging-house services in the poorest parts of the parish.

In the performance of his duties as a citizen of Manchester Dr Cowie was never backward. In fact, perhaps the most popular side of his character was shown in his social and public life. Without seeking prominence on public platforms (on which he was undoubtedly a far more effective speaker than in the pulpit), he was always found at his post on those occasions when he felt that his presence and advocacy might be useful, and he was an energetic worker as well. In connection with the Diocesan Board of Finance, the Church Building Society, and other diocesan institutions Dr Cowie proved himself an able administrator. He did valuable service in Manchester in the cause of education, especially in connection with the establishment and development of the High School for Girls. His work as a governor of the Grammar School and as a member of the Council of Owens College is too well known to require more than a passing record. In one old Manchester foundation, Chetham's College, under the shadow of his own Cathedral Church, he always took the warmest interest. Upon the death of Canon Raines, in 1879, he was unanimously elected a feoffee of that institution. Upon the death of the president of the Chetham Society, Mr Turner Crossley, Dr Cowie undertook the completion of the Supplementary Catalogue of Chetham's Library—a work in which he showed an extensive knowledge of ancient classical literature. His intimate association with the Hulme Trust will also be remembered. From active political work, though well known as a Liberal and a firm supporter generally of Mr Gladstone (of whose Disestablishment policy in Ireland he is said to have been one of the few clerical supporters), Dr Cowie always held aloof. At Church Congresses and at Diocesan Conferences his papers and speeches invariably commanded the attention and admiration if not always the concurrence of his clerical and lay brethren. With all his extreme views, Dean Cowie always maintained friendly relations with the leaders of the Evangelical and Broad parties. One incident in Dean Cowie's life proved in a marked manner the higher esteem in which he was held

by his brother clergymen in the Northern Province. On the death of Dean Duncombe of York, he was nominated for the office of Prolocutor in Convocation, the Evangelical party proposing as a rival candidate Dean Howson of Chester. The result proved as most of Dr Cowie's friends anticipated. Upon a show of hands being taken there were 21 votes for and 34 against Dr Howson, while 34 voted for and 20 against Dr Cowie, most of the influential members of Convocation voting in the majority. In 1883 he was nominated to the Deanery of Exeter. To those who knew him best his removal from the scene of some of the most active years of his life was a source of deep regret. A few days before he left Manchester for the western city he received several public and private tokens of the esteem in which he was held both by clergy and laity.

It is possible that, in being anxious to move to the "Ever Faithful City," Dr Cowie hoped he was going to less onerous if more lucrative work. The Cathedral of Exeter was not then the power in the diocese that it has since become. It used to be said of the four Canons of those days that one had lost the use of his eyes, another of his ears, another of his feet, and the fourth of his head. But these soon passed away, the Dean found himself surrounded by an entirely new Chapter, and it is to his credit that, if he was long past active work himself, he was eager that the younger men should do what he was not equal to. He showed that zeal for devout and artistic services which had characterized him elsewhere. He was anxious, in case of any fresh appointment to the Chapter, that the newcomer should outwardly fall into line with the rest; and the result has been that in no provincial city is the Cathedral more in evidence in the best sense than it is at Exeter. Personally, he was, perhaps, never quite appreciated in the diocese at large, for his health prevented any of that publicity which is now-a-days the essential of popularity. And, besides that, people in the West did not fail to mark that his interpretation of his right to be absent was strictly literal. The four months which the Statutes allowed as a *maximum*, became for years past his regular *minimum*, and he spent them on the Riviera. Apart from this, no one could say that his duties were neglected. He was regular to the last in his attendance at the Cathedral services, standing up in his stall to read the Second Lesson in a voice that never lost its resonance, and then quietly leaving the choir;

and he occupied the pulpit long after he might well have excused himself from preaching. If he failed to make that mark in the Church which his great abilities seemed to warrant, the probable reason is that valuable preferment came to him too easily. If he had started his pastoral career with a hard and ill-paid curacy and had been compelled to fight his way up step by step, then enthusiasms might well have been added to undoubted ability. As it is, he leaves behind him the memory of a devout and kindly personality.

CANON JOHN CHRISTOPHER ATKINSON B.A.

By his death on March 31, at his Vicarage of Danby in Cleveland, within a few weeks of completing his 86th year, a man of quite exceptional gifts, a zealous and successful worker in many fields of activity, and one of the most notable figures in the Diocese of York, is removed.

Canon Atkinson was not only a hard working parish priest, labouring in the early days of his incumbency under almost incredible difficulties, but during his long life produced a quantity of literary work of the very highest order. Whether we regard him as a naturalist, as a highly trained antiquarian, or philologist, we find something to admire. His life was crowded with interest, and his labours have left results enough to excite envy.

Canon Atkinson was born in 1816 at Goldhanger in Essex, of which Parish his father, the Rev John Atkinson (of Jesus College, Cambridge, B.A. 1809), was the curate, as afterwards of Great and Little Wigborough and other Essex parishes. When he entered the College the Register of Admissions was kept with the utmost carelessness, and the only fact recorded is that he was born in Essex. From a private memorandum book of his Tutor, Dr Hymers, we learn that the Rev John Atkinson then resided at Tolleshunt D'Arcy near Maldon. The Canon's grandfather, the Rev Christopher Atkinson, took his degree from Trinity College in 1778 and was afterwards a Fellow of Trinity Hall. He was appointed incumbent of St Edward's Parish, Cambridge, in 1784, in which year he was also appointed Whitehall Preacher. He married 13 July 1785 a daughter of Sir Peter Leycester of Tabley in Cheshire. In that year he was

also presented by Trinity Hall to the Vicarage of Wethersfield, Essex, which he held until his death there 18 March 1795.

John Christopher Atkinson received his early education at Kelvedon School. Reminiscences of his schooldays and early life are no doubt largely drawn on in his early works "*Walks, Talks, Travels and Exploits of Two Schoolboys*," first published in 1839, and again in 1892, and also in his "*Play-hours and Half-holidays; or further Experiences of Two Schoolboys*." Presumably he came from Kelvedon to St John's, where he was admitted a Sizar 2 May 1834; he took his degree in the Mathematical Tripos of 1838 as last of the Wranglers. After taking his degree he was for some time engaged in private tuition, and even contemplated the profession of a Schoolmaster. He was ordained Deacon in 1841 and Priest in 1842, and was Curate of Beckhampton co. Hereford 1841-2; he was afterwards appointed to a Curacy in Scarborough. In 1847 he received an offer from the late Lord Downe of the Vicarage of Danby in Cleveland, which he in due course accepted, and there the rest of his life was spent. What Danby was when he first saw it may be learned in the chapter '*My introduction to Danby*,' in his classic work "*Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*." The living was a poor one, the incumbent's total income was but £95. It was far from the haunts of men. The parishioners were primitive and far from being in touch with modern ideas. Some of their ways suggested mediæval times. There was even said to be a lingering belief in witchcraft among some of them, and not a few were in the habit of resorting to "the wise man of Stokesley" when anything mysterious occurred, or when there was any suspicion of witchcraft. The young vicar thus found himself among a people many of whom were ignorant of the rudiments of learning, and lived in hovels which would disgrace Whitechapel. The thoroughness which characterised Canon Atkinson's whole life is illustrated by the manner in which he set to work on his arrival in his new sphere of labour. To begin with, he visited every house in the straggling parish, by no means a light task, seeing that it is seven miles long, and has an average breadth of about six miles. A single visit to a parishioner would sometimes mean a walk of five miles, for his church stood isolated among the fields, and not more than forty people lived within a mile of it. Every Sunday he took two services and had to walk at least seven miles, while sometimes

he did ten. In the well-known volume published in 1891, under the expressive title "*Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*," Canon Atkinson recorded some of his most striking experiences and observations during his long pastorate; and those who wish to know what a clergyman can do in a remote country district if he sets himself to make the fullest use of his opportunities may be referred to that book, which on its appearance was at once recognized as a work of permanent value, worthy of a place beside the immortal "*Natural History of Selborne*." Indeed, Canon Atkinson had many points in common with Gilbert White. Many generations of school boys have derived their first interest in country matters from his still popular book on "*British Birds and their Nests*" and the contemporary volumes "*Walks and Talks*" and "*Play-hours and Half-holidays*," all of which are still in circulation. Of his work as an antiquary it is sufficient to mention his "*History of Cleveland*," his learned editions of the *Chartularies of Whitby* and of *Rievaulx*, and of the *Coucher Books of Furness Abbey* (published by the *Surtees Society*), and more recently the important chapters on antiquities in his "*Forty Years*" and his "*History of Whitby*." His "*Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect*," the compilation of which occupied him nearly 20 years, is still regarded as a model of careful scholarship. It was in recognition of such labours as these that just two years ago the First Lord of the Treasury made Canon Atkinson a grant of £100 a year from the Civil List. The University of Durham had previously granted him the degree of D.C.L., and the present Archbishop of York made him canon and prebendary of York.

It must not, however, be supposed that this marvellous output of literary work of a high order at all interfered with his duties as a parish priest. Readers of "*Forty Years*" may remember the author's estimate, in the preface, that he had during his incumbency walked at least 70,000 miles in the course of his clerical work only. Literally he was, until strength failed him, in and out among his people, and threw himself into all their interests like a true pastor. His religious teaching was marked by the same thoroughness as his literary work, and the oral discourses to which he mainly confined himself in later years evidently came from a full mind as the fruit of long study and reflection. Such a career was only possible to a man of exceptional vigour of mind and body, inspired throughout by high ideals.

A writer in *The Athenæum* for April 7th, after enumerating Canon Atkinson's chief works, concludes as follows:—

In all these labours, which to many might seem dull and unprofitable, he was stimulated by a passion for truth, and so eager and insatiable an interest in his fellow creatures that nothing seemed trivial to him which could help to make the dry bones of the past live again for men of to-day. It was in this spirit that he opened so many of the howes or barrows on the moors around him, or investigated the traces of ancient fortifications, or proved that the so-called "British villages" were in most cases the remains of ancient smelting.

The same powers of observation and reflection were devoted also to natural objects. From a boy he had handled the gun and the fishing-rod, and he could use them both to good purpose until he was well over seventy. For his skill as a sportsman was largely due to his powers as a naturalist. Of the ways and haunts of birds in particular his knowledge was extraordinary, as is shown in the admirable book on "British Birds and their Nests," which has been in the hands of school-boys for upwards of forty years, and was thoroughly revised by its venerable author only three years ago. But he was hardly less familiar with all the other living creatures about him, or with flowers. He loved to watch them, and short-sighted as he was, nothing seemed to escape his attention. As he walked over moor or dale his eyes and his mind were ever on the alert, and to accompany him on such walks was to see nature, as it were, with new eyes.

At the time of his death Canon Atkinson had almost completed his eighty-sixth year, and it was only within the last few years that his extraordinary vigour of mind and body had shown any signs of failure. Although in these columns it has seemed natural to dwell rather upon his contributions to literature and his reputation as a scholar, all readers of his "Forty Years" know that he never allowed his other interests to interfere with the prior claims of his clerical office, and that few country clergymen have ever devoted themselves so earnestly and effectually alike to the spiritual and temporal welfare of their people. Of his personal characteristics this is hardly the place to speak, but his friends will always cherish the memory of his intensely sympathetic nature, his downright honesty and tenacity of purpose, his fearless adherence to "truth and justice, religion

and piety," his tenderness to the young, and to all who were in any way "afflicted or distressed."

While the following notice, which appeared in *The Guardian* for April 11th, gives a brief estimate of his clerical work:—

As a parish priest in the same place for more than half a century, he never failed or grew faint, though he had to face an almost incredible state of things, which would have stopped many a man from undertaking what he accomplished. The living is some £ 150, with now a house, a population of about 1,300, mostly far from the parish church (not the only one to be served), and without any rich man living among them. It was so secluded that, as one said at the time, if the Government had only known of Danby they would have sent Napoleon there instead of St Helena.

When Mr Atkinson went to see the place his predecessor showed him about a filthily neglected church, wearing his hat the while. But when the new vicar had been in his moorland parish forty years, he tells us that he had walked some 70,000 miles in the discharge of its clerical duties alone. They were manifold and trying. Dead worship and overcrowded dwellings were naturally accompanied by shameful immorality, and the Canon generously said afterwards, when a great change had come through his righteous ministrations, that if it had not been for the Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists there would have been no religious life in the district.

But though he tramped many thousand moorland miles alone in Danby, he was never lonely. All living things were his companions and friends. Bird and butterfly, shifting cloud and crumbling rock taught him as he walked. He has been called a sportsman, but unfairly, for though he was a skilled fisherman and excellent shot (he taught the present writer to throw a fly and hold a gun straight), he did not hunt, or trouble himself about "game." And it was specially through his going in and out among his people, who loved him and whom he loved, that he gathered that rich store of old Northern English, now spoilt by the school inspector and certificated master, which gives lasting value to his "Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect." His other works are well known and valued, especially by genuine antiquarian scholars, and, though he seldom came to London, he greatly relished its literary air and the preaching of Vaughan at the Temple, whose last sermon there he wrote and told me he

had heard. But many went to see him and scrape his brains at Danby, sometimes with more appetite than an old man cared to satisfy, as when (I quote from a letter written a very few years ago) he said:—"I have been in the hands of an interviewer a great part of the morning, and am now only getting the privilege of being allowed to attend to my own business." That he discharged to nearly the end of his life with an amazing residue of strength. In his eightieth year he wrote to me:—"Last Sunday week I did my two duties and walked my ten miles and came in fresh. After my second duty I walked straight away over the moor, out of Fryup, down into Danby, across the dale to see my churchwarden, stricken with paralysis, and home, after the visit, across country, taking walls, hedges, and the beck as they came, which is pretty fair for seventy-nine and a half." No wonder the good old man lived to have his Jubilee kept as it was by his loving flock, on which occasion (though the Bishop of Beverley preached) he was much touched by his insisting on the Benediction being pronounced by the Canon himself.

HARRY JONES.

Canon Atkinson was married three times:—(1) On 11 December 1849, at Scarborough, to Jane Hill, eldest daughter of John Hill Coulson Esq. of Scarborough (she died at Danby Parsonage 2 April 1860, aged 31); (2) on 1 February 1862, at Frome Selwood, to Georgina Mary, eldest daughter of Barlow Slade Esq. of North House, Frome; (3) on 28 April 1884, at Arncliffe Church, to Helen Georgina, eldest daughter of Douglas Brown Q.C., of Arncliffe Hall, Northallerton.

REV CANON SAMUEL ANDREW.

With the death of Canon Samuel Andrew, the last of the 'Ten Year Men' disappears from the College Boards. Canon Andrew was admitted to the College 15 October 1856, when it is stated that he was the son of Mr John Andrew, Cotton Spinner, and that he was born at Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, where he was baptised 27 August 1820. He never proceeded to the B.D. degree, so that his direct connexion with the College is but slight, but his name has appeared on the College Boards for nearly forty-five years. He was ordained

Deacon in 1853 and Priest in 1854 by the Bishop of Lichfield. He died at Tideswell Vicarage on the 14 of April last, aged 79. We take the following account of him from *The Guardian* of April 25 :

A widely known and much-loved parish priest has disappeared from the Church life of Derbyshire by the death, on Easter Eve, of Canon Andrew, for thirty-six years vicar of Tideswell, in the Peak of the county. Mr Andrew came of an old yeoman stock, and was born at the Manor House, Lees, Lancashire, in 1820. He had his early preparation for the ministry at the now extinct college of St Bees', in Cumberland, though he afterwards joined St John's College, Cambridge. His first and only curacy was at St Michael's, Lichfield, to which he was ordained by Bishop Lonsdale in 1853. One of the Vicars-Choral of the cathedral was incumbent of St Michael's, and he gave Mr Andrew a large responsibility which proved an excellent training. At the outset of his ministry Mr Andrew had that love of architecture which cheered him to the end, and the parochial schools of St Michael's, Lichfield, remain a memorial of his six years' tenure of the curacy. In 1859 he was appointed vicar of Wall, a small parish near Lichfield, and there he built a vicarage, and in 1864 he married Mrs Chawner, widow of Captain Chawner, R.N. (she died in November 1881, aged 65). When he had been about ten years in holy orders he was called by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to the vicarage of Tideswell. It was almost a forlorn hope. The grand old church was in woful decay, and the parishioners were estranged by the deplorable conduct of his predecessor. By his quiet, steadfast devotion to duty Mr Andrew gradually gained the confidence of the people, and retained it to the end of his long ministry, as was fully testified by the remarkable scene at his funeral, when the tears on the faces of rugged, grey-headed men were even more noticeable than on those of the women. Devoted as he was to architecture, and with almost professional skill in all that appertained to building construction, he set himself to the gradual reparation of the grand minster-like church. He began by putting on new oak roofs, and, as he could raise the funds, he did what was most urgently needed to the fabric. He had only small private means, and the benefice was poorly endowed, yet during his vicariate he spent no less than £16,000 on the parish church.

But the special feature of his pastoral work was his system of school churches for the hamlets of his wide and scattered parish. At Miller's Dale, Cressbrook, Litton, and Wardlow he designed himself suitable buildings, and he had them carried out by local workmen under his own supervision. He paid for these largely from his own slender resources and from the funds which he was able to collect by his personal efforts. It is reckoned that about £6,000 was expended on these hamlet churches and schools. In a long course of years the vicar maintained services at these distant outposts. Even in wintry weather he would tramp along his bleak hillsides to meet the faithful few who gathered from afar. And in working these school chapels he found an excellent training for the curates and laymen who were associated with him, and not a few of whom now use that experience thus gained in important parishes. His persistent zeal in visiting the remote cottages of the poor, his reliable counsel, his genial humour, made him the friend and adviser of young and old.

He was sincerely valued by the successive Bishops under whom he served. He was made Prebendary of Bishopshull in Lichfield Cathedral by Dr Maclagan when Bishop of Lichfield. On the formation of the see of Southwell he became an Honorary Canon of that cathedral in 1885, and he has always had the most cordial recognition and help from Bishop Ridding.

Never really robust, he suffered much at times from the dreary winters and springs of his cold, bleak district, but he could not be persuaded to leave the folk he loved so well. In 1888 Dr Maclagan pressed on him one of the best endowed benefices in Staffordshire, but Canon Andrew felt that its acceptance would involve a necessary change from his simple manner of life, and he resolved to abide at Tideswell. He rarely left his parish for more than a few days at a time, and though there were occasions when he yearned for a milder climate, for more congenial society, for more access to the books which he loved, yet he held steadily to his post. As a preacher Canon Andrew's quaint and homely eloquence was much valued, but perhaps it was at the congregational tea-parties, which are a feature of midland parochial life, that he was specially in his element. As his church was locally known as "the cathedral of the Peak," so Canon Andrew was often familiarly called "the Bishop of the Peak," and no Church

function in that district was held to be complete without his genial presence.

He was a thorough English Churchman, he would, perhaps, be called "old-fashioned" nowadays, while he treated all with kindness, and tried to appreciate what was good in all; yet he had a strong dislike for Romish doctrine and practice. He was wonderfully shrewd and wise, and an excellent man of business. He has lived so as to be missed, and has left a place which it will be hard to fill.

J. E. C.

REV GEORGE WINLAW B.D.

The Rev George Winlaw, who died at Morden, in Surrey, on 10 March, was son of Mr George Winlaw, and was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed 12 December 1815. He was for some time at the University of Edinburgh, where he was Hamilton Prizeman in Logic and Metaphysics. He continued his studies at King's College, London, of which institution he became Theological Associate in 1854. He was admitted to the College as a Ten Year Man 13 October 1854, and took the B.D. degree in 1882. He was ordained Deacon in 1855, and Priest in 1856 by the Bishop of Manchester. He was Curate of St Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne, from 1855 to 1857, and Curate of St Paul's, Preston, 1857-59. In the latter year he was appointed Perpetual Curate of the newly formed parish of St Luke's, Preston. He started with just a Mission Room, but during his 21 years' incumbency, by dint of hard work he got a large and beautiful church built, capable of holding 800 people. In addition large Day and Sunday Schools were started and maintained, and suitable buildings erected. In 1878 he became Rector of Morden, Surrey, which he resigned in August last. He was a well-known figure in College, and much liked by all who knew him.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Easter Term 1900.

Dr Sandys, Senior Tutor of the College, retires from office at the end of the current Academic Year after thirty years tenure of the office, having been first appointed Tutor 30 May 1870.

A number of friends and former pupils of Mr Mason, our President, recently united in asking him to sit for his portrait to Mr Brock, of Cambridge. The picture, which is an exceedingly good likeness, was presented to Mr Mason last Term, and he has generously given it to the College.

An excellent photogravure of the portrait has been presented to the subscribers. Messrs Deighton Bell and Co, of Trinity Street, have a few copies for sale at the price of 10s. 6d. each.

Sir John Hibbert (B.A. 1847) has been appointed a Member of the Court of Governors of Owens College, Manchester.

Mr J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880), Fellow of the College, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in May last. We take the following account of his work from *Nature* for May 17:

Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Distinguished as a Zoologist. Was Naturalist on board H.M.S. *Egeria* in two cruises, one to Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), the fauna of which he was the first to investigate, and another in the Pacific among the Tonga, Union and Phoenix Islands, during which he made himself well acquainted with the fauna of those islands, and of the Seychelles. His researches on the Foraminifera have thrown important light on the life-history and reproduction of that group. Author of the following papers:—"On the Natural History of Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1888, p. 512); "On some Points in the Natural History of Fungia" (*Quart. Journ. Micros. Soc.*, vol. xxix., p. 359); "A Visit to the Newly-Emerged Falcon Island, Tonga Group, S. Pacific" (*Proc. Roy. Geograph. Soc.*, March 1890); "Notes on the Birds of the Phoenix Islands, Pacific Ocean" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1891, p. 289); "Notes on the Natives of Fakaofu (Bowditch Island), Union Group" (*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, 1891, p. 43); "Notes on the Geology of the Tonga Island" (*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xlvii.,

p. 590); "Contributions to the Life-History of the Foraminifera" (Abstract, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, vol. lvi., p. 155. Full Paper, *Phil. Trans.*, vol. clxxxvi., 1895B, p. 401); "A Possible Explanation of the Quinqueloculine Arrangement of the Chambers in the Young of the Microspheric Forms of Triloculina and Biloculina" (*Proc. Camb. Phil. Soc.*, vol. ix., pt. v.); with J. J. Fletcher, "On the Condition of the Median Portion of the Vaginal Apparatus in the *Macropodidae*" (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, vol. lxiii., 1881, p. 976).

Supplementary Certificate.

Author of "*Astrosclera Willeyana*, the representative of a New Family of recent Sponges," in the Zoological Results of Dr Willey's Expedition, 1899.

During the past four months the majority of the Portraits in the College Hall and Combination Room have been cleaned and restored by Messrs Buttery, who attend to the pictures in the National Gallery. The result is most satisfactory. The portrait of the Foundress more especially acquiring fresh dignity and grace.

Not much has come to light which was not known before, but on the picture of Archbishop Williams (on the folds of the table cloth by his side) are the words "Gilbert Jackson fecit." Mr Buttery is strongly of opinion that the portrait of Sir Noah Thomas is by Romney. Hitherto it has been ascribed to Sir Joshua Reynolds, who is known to have painted a portrait for a Mr Thomas in 1757—8 (*Eagle*, xi., 365). In the list of Romney's pictures, appended to his life by his son the Rev John Romney B.D., Fellow of the College from 1785 to 1806, there is no mention of a portrait of Sir Noah Thomas. This is perhaps not decisive, but it seems odd, that if the portrait is by Romney, his son, who was probably familiar with this picture, did not mention it.

It may be that lurking somewhere in the College Accounts there is some chance reference to it.

The following entries in the College Accounts for the year 1632 probably fix the date when Sir Ralph Hare's picture came to the College:

<i>Paid for the frame of Sir Ralph Hare his picture</i>	vjs.
<i>Paid to Mr Hood and his man for Strayninge the Picture.</i>	iijs. viijd.

From the Annual Statement of the General Committee of the Bar for 1899—1900, we learn that the following members of the College have served upon the Council: E. L. Levett Q.C. (B.A. 1870), J. A. Foote Q.C. (B.A. 1872), O. Leigh Clare M.P. (B.A. 1864), E. W. Garrett (B.A. 1873), and H. D. Bonsey (B.A. 1874). Mr Levett and Mr Foote were members of the

Committee on Court Buildings; Mr Leigh Clare and Mr Bonsey were members of the Committee on Matters relating to Professional Conduct; Mr Garrett (who resigned his place on the Council on being appointed a Metropolitan Police Magistrate) was a member of the Committee on the Business and Procedure of the Courts,

A Brass in memory of Mr P. T. Main (B.A. 1862), formerly Senior Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been placed in the Ante-Chapel, against the West wall near the Tablet to the memory of Kirke White, and above that to the memory of the late Mr Acton. The inscription is as follows:

M S PHILIPPI THOMAE MAIN HVIVS COLLEGII SOCII REI
CHEMICAE STUDIOIS PER XXXIII ANNOS PRAEFOIT PRAECEPTOR
VNVS BENIGNISSIMVS VALETUDINE ADVERSA SIC VSVS EST VT
NEC LEGENS SVI VIVERET VALIDIORIBVS PRODESSET. PLVRIMIS
MERITO CARISSIMVS MVLTIS SVPERSTITIBVS LVCTVM RELIQVIT.
NATVS EST XXXI DIE APRILIS MDCCCXL ANIMAM INNOCENTISSI-
MAM REDDIDIT V DIE MAII MDCCCLXXXIX.

The Physician and Surgeon for May 3 contains an account of the 68th Session of the General Medical Council. This has a portrait of Dr Donald MacAlister (Fellow and Tutor of the College) and the following account of him: "Of Dr MacAlister it was difficult to say anything which might not be thought to savour too much of eulogy. He is a strong man yet mild mannered, he is frank and straightforward, yet a tactician of the foremost rank, and he is as well-informed on the wide variety of subjects coming before the Council as all students know him to be in his purely professional field. He must have been throughout the sitting a great comfort to the distinguished chairman, and indeed, there was a kind of tacit appeal, every now and then translated into actuality, to his good sense and generalship when business became ravelled and debate obscure. The Council doubtless will remember his past services in deciding on its future presidents."

The Rev Dr Caldecott (B.A. 1880), Rector of Frating with Thorington, has been appointed the University member of the new Governing Body of the Royal Grammar School, Colchester, on the nomination of King's College, London; and has since been elected Chairman of the School Management Committee.

The Hopkins Prize, for the period 1894-97, in connexion with the Cambridge Philosophical Society, has been awarded by the adjudicators to Mr J Larmor F.R.S. (B.A. 1880), Fellow and Lecturer of the College, "for his investigations on the Physics of the Ether and other valuable Contributions to Mathematical Physics."

Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888) has been appointed First Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon. Mr Bagley was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple 19 November 1888, and has on two occasions officiated as First Judge. Mr Bagley has held the office of Registrar to the Bishop of Rangoon since 1895.

On March 3 Dr William Garnett (B.A. 1873), Secretary to the Technical Education Board of the London County Council, and formerly Fellow of the College, gave a lecture at the Durham College of Science on "English Education, as illustrated by the Education Exhibition." The Warden presented and unveiled the bust of Dr Garnett, modelled by Mr G. J. Frampton A.R.A. Dr Garnett was formerly Principal of the College of Science at Durham.

At the Meeting of the British Association to be held at Bradford in September next the following members of the College will be Presidents of Sections: Mr J. Larmor F.R.S. (B.A. 1880), Mathematics and Physics; Prof W. J. Sollas F.R.S. (B.A. 1874), Geology.

The annual election to the College Council was held on Saturday, June 2. Mr R. F. Scott and Mr C. E. Graves were re-elected, and Mr W. McDougall was elected in the room of Professor Macalister, who did not seek re-election.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Zoological Society of London, held on April 30, Mr W. Bateson F.R.S. (B.A. 1883) was elected a member of the Council of the Society.

A Passmore Edwards Institute, J. C. Adams' Memorial and Public Library, was opened at Launceston on the 20 April last. Mr J. F. Moulton Q.C. (B.A. 1868) opened the building. Prof W. G. Adams (B.A. 1859) was also present and presented Certificates to the successful members of the Science and Art Classes.

Mr J. Colman (B.A. 1882) has been Master of the Worshipful Company of Skinners. His year of office ends on 21 January next.

Mr J. Bass Mullinger (B.A. 1866) has been reappointed University Lecturer in History for a period of five years from Michaelmas 1899.

The *Barbados Agricultural Gazette and Planter's Journal* for February 1900 contains an article by Ds A. Howard (B.A. 1899), Scholar of the College, Silver Medallist and Diplomatist of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on "A suggested improvement in Cultivation (of the sugar cane) in Barbados."

Mr Howard has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Director of the Government Laboratory at Barbados.

Ds W. Greatorex (B.A. 1898) has been appointed an Assistant Master at Uppingham School.

We take the following account of Ds P. L. Babington (B.A. 1899) from an article, "Tonbridge in Cairo," in *The Tonbrigian* for April last: "He watches over 4,000 odd books, and has the privilege of introducing seventeen medical students, of Egyptian nationality, to the manifold riches of his native tongue. He referees in socker matches, and has been seen trying to play the game in his wilder moments. He is fond of walking, and prefers the banks of the Medway to those of the Nile. He reads books, and sometimes drinks German beer."

In addition to those members of the College mentioned in our last number the following have been appointed Civil Surgeons for Service with the Forces in South Africa: E. C. Taylor (B.A. 1896), until recently House Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond Street, London; N. Bishop Harman (B.A. 1897). Major J. E. Nicholson R.A.M.C. who was in residence last year, has rejoined the Army Medical Corps, and after serving for some months as Medical Officer in charge of the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot, proceeded to South Africa in March last as Medical Officer to the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment.

J. Sterndale Bennett and Grey Hazlerigg were among the members of the University recommended by the Vice-Chancellor for Commissions in the Infantry of the Line: Mr Sterndale Bennett has been gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Worcestershire Regiment, and Mr Hazlerigg Second Lieutenant in the Leicestershire Regiment.

The Rev E. H. Molesworth (B.A. 1882), Rector of St George's, Edinburgh, has been sent out at the expense of the Scottish Episcopal Church, to serve as Chaplain with the Forces in South Africa.

From a copy of the *Beaufort Courier* (Cape Colony) we learn that the First Suffolks held Sports at Beaufort West on Easter Monday, April 22. Private H. E. H. Oakeley (B.A. 1898) won the first prize of 3s. for a three-legged race. His comrade was Private Ropes.

Mr E. A. Kendall, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Sitapur, N.W. Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge at Cawnpore.

Mr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892) M.B., B.C., has been appointed Casualty Physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, and also Assistant Physician and Pathologist to the Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, London, N.E.

Mr J. F. Northcote (B.A. 1896) M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., has been appointed Assistant House Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

Ds R. H. Yapp (B.A. 1898), now Frank Smart Student of Gonville and Caius College, has been appointed Assistant Curator of the University Herbarium.

Ds T. H. Hennessy (B.A. 1898), now Lady Kay Scholar of Jesus College, has been awarded the second Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship.

The Humble Exhibition in the gift of the Leathersellers' Company has been awarded to E. A. Benians, Minor Scholar of the College.

At a Poll held on Tuesday, May 29, for the election of a Secretary and six members of the Committee of the Union Society for the Michaelmas Term 1900 the following members of the College were elected:—H. S. Van Zijl (Secretary), and F. W. Armstrong, P. B. Haigh, and G. H. Shepley members of the Committee.

Ds E. G. B. Wace (B.A. 1899), formerly a member of the C.U.R.V., has been gazetted to a Commission in the 1st Bucks. Rifle Volunteers.

The following members of the College have been appointed Examiners in the new University of London:—Greek, Dr J. E. Sandys (B.A. 1867); Botany, Professor R. W. Phillips of Bangor (B.A. 1884); Geology, Professor W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874), of Oxford.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1900 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertations not later than May 24; Dissertations to be sent in to the Master not later than August 25. The Examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday, October 20. The election will take place on Monday, November 5.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr F. Dyson, Headmaster of Liverpool College (April 28); Mr Harry Jones, Prebendary of St Paul's, Commemoration Sermon (May 6); The Junior Dean (May 20); Dr F. Watson (June 3).

The University Sermon on Commencement Sunday (June 18) will be preached by the Rev Professor J. E. B. Mayor.

The Rev Dr Bailey (B.A. 1839), Honorary Canon of Canterbury, who was Warden of the Missionary College of St Augustine, Canterbury, from 1850 to 1878, preached the Sermon in the Chapel of that College on Easter Day 1900. A special interest attaches to the sermon. Dr Bailey preached the same sermon in the same Chapel on Easter Day 1850. A little leaflet recording the circumstances has been circulated among Dr Bailey's friends.

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes:

For Students now in their

Subject:

First Year,

The Influence of Climate upon National Character.

Second Year.

Si pacem petis, para bellum.

Third Year.

Clough's Poems.

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before Saturday, October 13.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced:

<i>Name</i>	<i>B. A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Hilton, H. M.	(1874)	V. Luddington in the Brook with Hemington Oundle	R. Oringbury, Wellingborough
Neale, J.	(1886)	R. Brockhall, Weedon	R. Harpole, Northampton
Trundle, G.	(1872)	V. St John, Ouse-bridge, York	V. St Martin's, Coney Street, York
Swann, H. A.	(1877)	C. St. James, Bury St Edmunds	V. Hauxton with Newton, Cambs.
George, J. H.	(1880)	C. Stoke-on-Trent	V. Chesterton with Alsagers Bank, Newcastle-under-Lyme
Cheeseman, H. J.	(1874)	C. Clifton, Bristol	R. Upton, Lovel, Bath
Page-Roberts, F.	(1871)	R. Scole, Norfolk	R. Halstead, Kent
West, J. O.	(1859)	R. St Pinnock, Cornwall	R. St Philip, Bristol
Ward, G. W. C.	(1883)	C. Old Manton, York	V. Carsington, Wirksworth

Prebendary W. H. Barlow D.D. (B.A. 1857) has been elected Vice-Chairman of the General Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

The Rev Brian Christopherson (B.A. 1862), Rector of Falmouth, has been appointed by the Bishop of Truro Honorary Canon of St Constantine in Truro Cathedral.

The Rev W. Covington (B.A. 1866), Rector of St Giles', Prebendary of St Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London, has been appointed Honorary Chaplain to Endell Street Hospital, St Giles', London.

At a meeting of the Court of Governors of Sion College, held on May 8, the Rev P. Clementi Smith (B.A. 1871), Rector of St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe in the City of London, was elected to serve on the Court as an Assistant for the ensuing year.

The Rev T. C. Street Macklem (B.A. 1885), Rector of St Simon's, Toronto, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Trinity University and Provost of Trinity College, Toronto.

The Rev H. W. Knight (B.A. 1887), Rector of Laceby, co. Lincoln, has been appointed also Rector of Riby, to be held in plurality.

The Rev C. Cameron Waller (B.A. 1890) has been appointed by the Committee of the Colonial and Continental Church Society to the Chaplaincy of Hamburg.

The Rev G. H. Marwood (B.A. 1877), who has been Chaplain on H.M.S. *Impregnable*, has been appointed Chaplain of the Royal Marine Depot, Walmer.

The Rev W. H. Norris (B.A. 1894), Curate of St Cuthbert's, Lytham, has been appointed Vicar of Loddington, Leicestershire, and Chaplain of Launde Abbey.

Ds A. J. Campbell (B.A. 1897) was on May 3 admitted as a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland by the Presbytery of Edinburgh. He has been appointed Assistant Minister in the East Church, Aberdeen, which has one of the largest congregations in Scotland.

The Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Gresham Lecturer on Divinity and Rector of Upper Chelsea, delivered a course of Lectures at Gresham College in May last on "Moral difficulties of the Bible." The titles of the several lectures were as follows: (i) Recapitulation—Ethics of the Old Testament, (ii) Christian Morality and the Sermon on the Mount, (iii) Moral achievements of Christianity, (iv) The ethics of war.

At the Ordination held on the Second Sunday in Lent (March 14) only one member of the College was ordained, namely, Ds Guy Stanham Whitaker (B.A. 1897), who was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of St Alban's and licensed to a Curacy at Harwich.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Mr G. H. Whitaker to be an Examiner for the Theological Tripos in 1901; Mr W. Bateson to be Deputy during the ensuing academic year for Professor Newton, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; Mr E. E. Sikes to be Pro-Proctor for the ensuing year on the nomination of the College.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Eutropius, Books I and II*, edited by W. C. Laming, Classical Master in Edinburgh Academy, illustrated (Blackie); *Government, or Human Evolution—Justice*, by Edmond Kelly M.A., sometime Lecturer on Municipal Government at Columbia University, in the City of New York (Longmans); *Aether and Matter, a development of the dynamical relations of the aether to material system, on the basis of the Atomic Constitution of Matter including*

a discussion of the influence of the earth's motion on optical phenomena, being the Adams Prize Essay in the University of Cambridge, by J. Larmor F.R.S. (University Press); *An Appendix to sayings of the Jewish Fathers containing a catalogue of manuscripts and notes on the Text of Aboth*, edited by Dr C. Taylor, Master (University Press); *Text Book of Agricultural Zoology*, by F. V. Theobald (Blackwoods); *A Cricketer on Cricket*, by W. J. Ford (Sands); *Herodotus, Boook ii, A translation with test papers*, by J. F. Stout (Clive); *Woolwich Mathematical Papers 1890-1899*, by E. J. Brooksmith (Macmillans); *A guide to the law relating to highways, bridges and footpaths, waterways and rivers, with the Acts and regulations relating to the use of locomotives and light locomotives*, by Louis Gaches, Counsel to the District Councils Association (Eyre and Spottiswood); *Middlesex County Cricket Club 1864-1899*, written and compiled by W. J. Ford (Longmans).

The London Diocesan Church Reading Union have arranged for a course of Lectures to be delivered under the Dome of St Paul's Cathedral. The lecture on Friday, June 15, on John Huss, will be delivered by the Rev H. B. Colchester (B.A. 1884).

We take the following account of the new torpedo-boat destroyer, H.M.S. *Viper*, from the *Times* of May 7th. The Hon. C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1877) has fitted her up with his latest form of steam turbines.

On Friday last an event which has been looked forward to with considerable interest in the engineering world for some time past was successfully accomplished. This was the trial of Her Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyer *Viper*. This vessel, as is well known, has been fitted with the Parsons steam-turbine, and it was felt that the value of the system would be crucially tested by this Government trial.

The boat itself is of the ordinary destroyer type, excepting that the scantling has been increased in some respects in order to provide against the additional stresses due to the large extra power developed by the machinery. Thus the rudder stock is of solid steel and is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, which is probably 1 in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. more than the dimensions of the majority of these crafts. The hull has been built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., at their shipyard on the Tyne, and the boilers, which are of the Yarrow type, have also been constructed by the same firm. The *Viper* is 210 ft. long, 21 ft. wide, and 12 ft. 9 in. deep. She will have the usual torpedo and gun armament for vessels of her class. The boilers are four in number. These details, however, are not of special importance, the interest in the vessel centreing in the engine-room. Here one meets with something quite different to the familiar double row of twin-screw engines, with their four cylinders, between which is the passage from end to end. In place of this one descends on to a platform stretching right athwartships, where are the large stop valves which control the flow of steam to the turbines, and by which alone the engines

are manœuvred; for there is naturally no valve motion—or for that matter no engine valves—nor any reversing gear. Beneath this platform is placed a good half of the engines—that is to say, the part which corresponds to the high-pressure cylinders of an ordinary compound engine. These turbines are, in fact, quite invisible, being stowed away under the floor and need no attention whether running or standing. A little further aft are to be seen in the bottom of the vessel the larger low-pressure turbines, but the most conspicuous features are the two large cylindrical condensers, which, with their pipes and attachments, occupy the larger part of the room—a fact that will give an idea of the saving in useful space gained by the steam turbine.

After innumerable postponements on account of the weather it was once more arranged to have the trial, which was to take place on Thursday last; but on that day it was blowing so heavily and the sea was running so high off the Northumberland coast that the *Viper* remained in the Tyne. Next day—Friday, the 4th inst.—it was still blowing hard, but, being off shore, the sea had gone down a good deal, and though the waves were much bigger than was desirable for speed it was determined to make the trial. The vessel was taken out, and steamed up the coast to the measured mile and commenced her trial runs rather before the full power had been worked up. Rejecting the first runs and taking the following six, it was found that the speed was just on $34\frac{1}{2}$ knots. The best pair of runs gave $34\cdot67$ knots. It should be stated that the boat had been in the water some time waiting for her trials and with a "scribbled" bottom would have done better. The wind and rough water were also against high speed.

The mean revolutions on the mile were about 1,050, and the steam pressure ranged from 165lb. to 175lb. Unfortunately the relief valves were set rather light and a great quantity of steam escaped when the pressure was allowed to run up. The contract load was 40 tons, but 60 tons were actually carried. The displacement at trial draught was 370 tons. As the steam turbine cannot be reversed there is a separate one for going astern, the speed in that direction being about $15\frac{1}{2}$ knots. The air pressure for draught averaged about 3in. on the water gauge. After the runs on the mile the *Viper* steamed down the Durham coast and completed successfully her three hours' official trial at full speed. The indicated horse power is said to have been 11,000, but of course no indicator diagrams can be taken with an engine of this nature. Mr Parsons has had, however, exceptional means of gaining information on this point in connexion with his work in generating electricity, electrical machinery affording perhaps the best steam-engine indicator that can be obtained for this purpose.

There are four lines of shafting in all, and on each propeller shaft there are two propellers; so that there are eight screws in all, or one less than in the *Turbinia*, that vessel having, it will

be remembered, three shafts and three screws on each shaft. The need for this multiple screw arrangement arises from the fact that the steam turbine to be efficient must work at a high rotating speed. For instance, the turbines of the *Viper* on Friday averaged during the runs on a mile about 1,050 turns a minute, a speed of revolution that may be compared to the 400 turns a minute of the ordinary destroyer, and, this it must be remembered, was considered a remarkable performance when first reached a year or two ago. Unfortunately, when the speed of a propeller blade through the water is very high, the water has not time to close in at the back of it, so that a vacuum is formed, and this naturally does much to retard the turning of the engine and absorbs uselessly a great deal of power. This phenomenon is that known to marine engineers as "cavitation," a new form of propellor disease the diagnosing of which is due to Mr Sydney W. Barnaby in his experiments on a Thornycroft destroyer. It is cavitation which is one of the chief difficulties that Mr Parsons has to overcome, and it may be said that some of the most delightful experimental work carried out in recent times has been undertaken by Mr Parsons in this field.

In most published lives of Charles, Sixth Baron, second Earl and first Marquis Cornwallis, it is stated that he proceeded from Eton to St John's College, Cambridge, that he resided but a short time obtaining a stand of colours when seventeen or eighteen years of age. The statement that he belonged to St John's appears for example in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*. Nothing is stated as to his residence at Cambridge in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. As the Marquis Cornwallis was a notable figure in his day—he capitulated to the American rebels at York Town in 1781; was sometime Governor General of Bengal, defeating Tippoo Sahib at Seringapatam; He was afterwards Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and returning to India as Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, died at Ghazipur, Benares 5 October 1805—it seemed worth while to test his membership of the College. The most diligent search in the College Registers failed to disclose his name for the simple reason that he did not belong to St John's, but to Clare. By the courtesy of the Master of Clare, we are able to give his admission to Clare which is as follows: "1755 December 31—The Right Honble. Charles Lord Viscount Brome, born at London, admitted Nobleman and pupil to Mr Courtail."

There is a note on the opposite page in the handwriting of Dr Goddard, Master of Clare (1762-1781) which runs thus: "Charles Ld. Viscount Brome, afterwards (by death of his father) Earl Cornwallis."

The father himself, the Hon Mr Charles Cornwallis, was also a Clare man, having been admitted to Clare 9 November 1717. Clare College has Plate (in each case a pair of handsome

love for the native race, and he did much for its welfare. He held strong views on the native land question, and on the mutual relations of the two races, and communicated those views from time to time to successive Governors. Much of what he wrote on native subjects was based on sound principles; but in many cases he did not make enough allowance for practical necessities. He dwelt more on what ought to be done than on what could be done. It is certain, however, that his views as a whole had a wholesome influence, both in the Colony and in England, and aided to restrain public men, who glibly spoke of settling the native question once for all, from rushing into foolish policies and dangerous experiments. Sir William Martin retired from the New Zealand bench in 1857, and after a life of much great and good work died in England in 1880, at the age of seventy-two.

[William Martin, educated at Birmingham Grammar School under Mr Kennedy, entered St John's as a Sizar 9 November 1824. He took his degree as a Wrangler in 1829, and was afterwards fourth Classic and Second Chancellor's Medallist. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 22 March 1831. The College *Admission Register* which was kept with the greatest carelessness in those days does not give his parentage. This, however, we learn from the Registers of Lincoln's Inn, to which he was admitted a student 9 June 1832, aged 25, when he is described as youngest son of Henry Martin, late of Birmingham co. Warwick, deceased. He was called to the Bar 24 November 1836. Was appointed Chief Justice of New Zealand in 1841. He died 18 November 1880].

A notice of Bishop Selwyn as a bishop does not perhaps properly, in strictness, come within the scope of this work, but a few words on the part he took in political questions largely affecting the natives, and generally on the great ability and noble qualities of his character, will not be out of place. His action in respect of native political questions has often been much blamed as an improper and unjustifiable interference on his part as a bishop. It cannot, however, be rightly held that the head of a spiritual mission to an uncivilized race should fold his hands and stand passively aside while the civil power is inflicting, according to his conscientious belief, gross injustice, involving the welfare and even the existence of that race. It is idle to say that a missionary should altogether confine himself to the spiritual interests of his uncivilized flock when civil wrong seriously injures these interests. For instance, there is no doubt that in New Zealand a widely spread and deeply-rooted feeling in the minds of many native tribes that subjection to civil rule would despoil them of their lands and make them slaves, caused a great falling off from Christianity and gave rise to partial insurrection. Under these circumstances it was not only the right, but the duty of missionaries to protest against the policy which, in their opinion, tended to bring about or intensify such consequences. Of course it is presumed that the protest was made under a due sense of responsibility and within the due limits of discretion. Bishop Selwyn was not one who would shirk his duties; he was no common man, and his mind was cast in no common mould. His great characteristics were force of will, zeal, eloquence, courage, and moral heroism. His main defect was an impetuous temper, which occasionally made him dictatorial and indiscreet. He felt it his duty to protest against Earl Grey's instructions in 1846, which he, in common with nine-tenths of those who read them, interpreted to mean confiscation of native territory. He also remonstrated, in 1860 and afterwards, with those in power, on the causes of, as he believed a mistaken and fatal native policy which originated and prolonged the Waitara war. The expression of his views may now and then have been in some respects intemperate and unreasonable, but every allowance ought to be made for the nature of the man, the difficulty of his position, and for the strength of his convictions. He was no selfish critic; he spared no efforts and personal risk to save life, and to restore peace and good-will between the two races. Generally with regard to his character, it must be owned that his great abilities, his devotion to the missionary cause, his self-denial, his

energy, his unwearying toil, his wide-spread influence over the native mind, and his other eminent services, have left ineffaceable footprints on the sands of time in the early colonization of New Zealand. He had qualities and gifts which few possess, and he never spared himself in their use for good. Like other men he had faults and mistakes. His strong will was occasionally too unbending, and his impetuous temperament made him occasionally rash. Vigorous himself in mind and in body, he allowed too little for the weakness of others. But his character was never tainted by paltry and selfish considerations. He was a noble specimen of physical and moral man. Although later than other missionaries in the field, he laboured more abundantly than them all, traversing on foot the whole breadth and length of New Zealand, unceasing in his spiritual ministrations to the native race, and almost delighting in danger and privation. His indomitable enterprise in spiritual work led him also in after years to extend the borders of the mission over Polynesia. His footsteps in that respect have been followed by the late Bishop Patten, whom Bishop Selwyn specially chose for that purpose, and who suffered martyrdom in that missionary work for which he was eminently fitted. A son of Bishop Selwyn is now missionary bishop over these multitudinous islands.

In 1854 Bishop Selwyn was the chief factor in initiating and establishing a representative church constitution for the Church of England in New Zealand, whereby the Church was endowed with, and has since enjoyed, the great privilege of representative self-government. This was obtained by the labour and influence of Bishop Selwyn from the local Parliament, and was, to my mind, the greatest of the many great achievements of Bishop Selwyn. * * *

His name will never be forgotten in New Zealand; he was a man of whom New Zealand, where he worked as no other man could work for a quarter a century, will always be proud.

A COLLEGE MURDER IN CAMBRIDGE.

(A paper read before the Cambridge Law Club, by Dr C. S. Kenny 8 March 1900).

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1746 devotes two long articles to an account of the trial, in that year, of a Mr Brinkley, an undergraduate of St John's College, Cambridge, for the murder of another undergraduate of the same College, named Ashton.

Ashton occupied rooms in the First Court; on the Third Storey of the middle staircase of I suppose the South side.

He was of good character; and a Scholar of the College; and indeed is described as having been remarkable for genius, affability and good nature.

Brinkley and he had been schoolfellows at Bury.

An undergraduate who occupied the adjoining rooms on the same storey and same staircase was knocked up shortly after 12 o'clock on the night of March 10, 1746, by Brinkley, who did not belong to that staircase, Brinkley urged him to get up, giving the appalling reason that Ashton was dying.

When the undergraduate thus summoned opened his door, he saw Brinkley whose appearance was sufficiently startling. He was without coat or waistcoat; and his shirt and both of his hands were stained with blood. The two men then entered Ashton's rooms, they found him lying dead on his bed, without coat or waistcoat and with no shoes on his feet. On his neck, just above the collar-bone, there was visible a wound an inch long and an inch deep. This wound was clean and not jagged; and the experts called at the trial contradicted one another as to whether earthenware could have an edge sharp enough to cut so clean. Yet it was earthenware that had made the cut, according to Brinkley's story.

"Ashton had invited me to come and sleep with him," said Brinkley.

As no one seems to have seen anything strange in this, we may fairly

suppose that such an invitation was not out of harmony with the customs of the Time. Brinkley went on to say that after they had been in bed some time and the lights were out, he heard Ashton reach down to the floor for the chamberpot. In doing this he apparently overbalanced himself and fell from the bed. Hearing nothing more, Brinkley spoke to him but got no answer, and then, on striking a light, found him stretched motionless on the floor. Brinkley then placed Ashton on the bed (in doing which his hands may well have become stained with blood); and he went to the next neighbour's room for help. When the undergraduate whom Brinkley had thus summoned to his aid from the adjoining set of rooms, came into the dead man's room, he did find near the bed the pieces of a broken chamberpot with blood upon some of them. There was also a stream of blood running along the floor from the place where these pieces lay. One piece, a part of the bottom of the pot which was standing upwards ended in a dangerous sharp pointed projection about three inches high; but some slight evidence, though only very slight, was given at the trial to the effect that on this piece there was NO blood.

Ashton was buried in All Saints' Churchyard on March 14th. Brinkley was arrested on suspicion of having murdered Ashton, and was lodged in Cambridge Castle. He was examined before two magistrates, one of whom was Cole, the Antiquary, by whose legacy the tower and spire of St Clement's Church was built. They committed him for trial; and as the Assize Court had been actually sitting in Cambridge on the day of the murder, he must have had some months to wait in prison before the time for another Assize came round. On his trial the prosecution relied upon four points.

1. The defendant's story was improbable.
2. Though Ashton was not wearing his coat and waistcoat there were bloodstains found on each of them in several places; so it would appear from these that the wound had been inflicted on him whilst he sat still fully dressed. To meet this, evidence was given that these stains had been caused by one of the Coroner's jury dropping them into the stream of blood on the floor; but on the other hand the Coroner's jury contradicted this statement.
3. The fact that Ashton's corpse was found dressed in all the under portion of his daily wearing apparel was relied on as disproving the allegation that he had been in bed at all. This was met on behalf of the prisoner by giving evidence that he often slept in the half-dressed condition in which he was found, viz. wearing his breeches and his stockings, but the Crown replied to this by producing rebutting evidence that he did NOT do so, and moreover that he never slept without a nightcap.
4. The outer door bore marks of having been forced in; and the matting near it of having been "torn down" (an expression which suggests that the matting was something of the nature of a tapestry hanging). This, however, was met, as regarded the matting, by evidence that a dog had torn it the day before. And as regards the door, Brinkley said "he had asked me to come and sleep with him; and as, when I came, I found the door fast, I forced my way in."

Firstly.—The case for the defence was:—That Brinkley had throughout told a consistent story; for he had given the same account to his friends on the night of the death; subsequently to the Coroner's jury; then to the committing magistrate, and finally at the trial. To this it was answered that, on the contrary, his statements on these four occasions had in reality varied somewhat from one another. Variations there certainly had been; but not such as would seem to me to be of any material importance. It is true that his four stories do not all cover just the same ground, but supplement one another. Yet this surely is rather corroborative of their spontaneity and truthfulness; for there are no serious inconsistencies between them.

Secondly.—Evidence was given that Brinkley was a man of good disposition and had no proneness to feelings of revenge or resentment.

Thirdly.—No motive for the murder could be suggested; no evidence, for instance, of any quarrel between the two was forthcoming; and, on the contrary, it was clear that they had spent that very evening together, and quite amicably.

Fourthly.—If Brinkley had not (as he alleged) come into the room by Ashton's invitation, no motive could be suggested why he should have violently forced his way in, at night, through a sported oak.

Fifthly.—It was not likely that Brinkley would have stripped some of the clothes from the body without making (as he could equally easily have done) that more complete stripping which would have given so much more plausibility to his defence.

Sixthly.—The fact that Brinkley made no attempt to disappear from the staircase, but was the first person to give an alarm, seemed inconsistent with guilt.

With so many exculpatory circumstances and with an accusation so appallingly grave, a conviction was almost impossible.

The jury acquitted Brinkley, but there seems ground for believing that current opinion in the town and University still regarded him as being in reality guilty of murdering Ashton.

A Cambridge correspondent, who wrote at the time to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, evidently thought that the verdict was a miscarriage of justice; and Cole the Antiquary, writes in his MSS. (Vol. 3 B.M. Add. MSS. 5804) that Brinkley "was much suspected by most people to be the murderer."

The full grounds of these current suspicions cannot now be traced. But one of them seems to have been a rumour that Ashton had spoken to his friends of Brinkley as being a bad fellow whose acquaintance he was anxious to break off. Cole tells us that Brinkley was not suffered to stay in College afterwards.

It is, I think, clear that the jury's verdict was the only proper one; for at any rate the charge was not proved beyond reasonable doubt. It is very different from another famous American Academical murder that by which Professor Webster killed his colleague, Dr Parkman, in his chemical laboratory at Boston in March 1850. In that case there were grounds of hostility between the two men; and the suspected one fled from justice. In Brinkley's case neither of these incriminating circumstances was present. Had there been evidence to bring home to Brinkley the act of killing, the same legal doctrine might have been pressed against him as against Webster that an intentional homicide must *prima facie* be presumed to have been a murderous one. But there is no clear evidence that Ashton's death was not accidental; and there is so strong a legal presumption against the hypothesis of crime as would require very clear evidence to support any forensic verdict to the contrary.

And even if we test the matter not by the technical standards of law, but by every day rules of probability I do not myself see any reason for coming to any different conclusion. Even if we were to suppose that Brinkley's story was in part false, and that Ashton fell off the bed, not by overbalancing himself, but in consequence of a push from Brinkley in the course of some rough horse play, his death would none the less be a matter of mere misadventure. But I am laying this curious story before the Law Club in hopes of learning what estimates its members may take of the probabilities of the case.

[In the *Notes from the College Records* appearing in this number of the *Engle*, it will be observed that the spare, or surplus, cash of Shrewsbury School was kept in specie and described as rusting in the School Chest. The following extracts from College Account Books illustrate the same early method of banking.]

Memoandum that Januarij 18, 1627 there was a search made what summes of Money were in the Audit Chest.

There was then fownde in the said cheste one bag of the Senior Bursar's Stocke containing in it	} 69 <i>li.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Item one other bag of the Lo. Bishop of Lincolne's money towards his fowndacion.	} 100 <i>li.</i>
Item Another for Mr Higgin's legacie.	130 <i>li.</i>
Item another bag of Mr Boothe's legacie.	300 <i>li.</i>

November the 20th 1696.

Memorandum that this present day by order of the Master and Seniors there was then delivered into the hands of Doctor Richard Berry, Senior Bursar of St John's College in Cambridge, Three Baggs of Bishop Gunning's money containing in the whole summe by number 161*li.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; and the same money being then weighed in presence of the Master and Seniors conteyned in the whole 523 ounces and one-eighth; which at 5*s.* 8*d.* the ounce amountes to 148*li.* 4*s.* 8*d.* Which the said Doctor Berry was desired to exchange to the best advantage for the Colledge.

Richard Berry
Senior Bursar.

Witness our Handes

Arthur Orchard.
Jeoffery Shaw.
Phil. Reynolds, Auditor.

March the 14th 1697/8.

Memorandum. Brought in by Dr Berry and putt into the Chest the summe of one hundred and forty poundes, six shillings and fourepence, being all that the said Docter made of the above mentioned five hundred twenty three ounces and one eighth of ould money, being Bishop Gunnings.

In presence of Humf. Gower. Arth. Orchard.

Audit March 15, 1698.

Memorandum. That whereas (by order) there was delivered to Dr Berry, Senior Bursar, one thousand four hundred, sixty four ounces of old decayed plate, sold by him at 5*s.* 4*d.* per ounce, bateing 39 ounces (in Mr Fleetwood's tankard and Mr Hall's spoon) returned upon his handes as not sterling. He the said Dr Berry at this Audit gave in the account of the said exchange and brought in three hundred seventy eight pounds (put in the chest) which was the full summe by him receiued for all the plate sold after the deductions already mentioned and two pounds for charges, so that the said Doctor does hereby stand discharged of that whole account, by us.

Humf. Gower.
Tho. Thurlin.
Tho. Broughton.

Tho. Locke.
Arth. Orchard.
Jo. Naylor.

The following verses appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle* of 3 January 1857:

ELEGY WRITTEN IN ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Curfew tolls the hour of nine o'clock,
I sit and ponder slowly o'er my tea:
My friends have gone to grind on wheel and block,
And left my rooms to Burton and to me.

Now fades the page of hist'ry on my sight,
And o'er the mind a dreamy stillness flows,
Save when the book, with warning unpolite,
In fitful startings hits me on the nose.

Within yon room, where Combinations frown,
 'Midst mirth, by wine and Christmas pie increased,
 Each with his bowl of punch to wash it down,
 The sated Fellows of the College feast.

For them not now shall early morn dispel
 The lightsome sleep by which their thoughts were fed ;
 Not now the twang of early-chapel bell
 Shall rouse them from their apoplectic bed ;

The boast of health, of strong digestive power,
 With all that flows from grape or drops from still,
 Await alike th' inevitable hour :
 The path of feasting leads but to—blue pill.

Can labelled urn restore the stomach's tone
 To the unflagging temp'rament of youth ?
 Can H-ump-y's draught dissolve a turkey bone,
 Or B-mps-d blunt dyspepsy's griping tooth ?

Haply some hoary-headed gyp may say—
 " Him oft at early morn we used to see
 Kicking with hasty feet the stones away
 Upon the road that leads to Madingley :

" It was not hopeless love, or crazing care,
 That stopped this early constitutional :
 And yet one morn we missed him from his chair
 In lecture-room—from chapel—e'en from hall ;

" The next, came phials two in sad array,
 And eke a little box from Mr Deck's :
 Approach and read (for thou can'st read) the lay
 Graved on the labels hanging round their neck's."

EPITAPH.

Two to be taken the last thing at night :
 This draught first thing i'th' morning, to release
 The *pulvis Rhei* : of this mixture light
Duo cochlear : max : per hour, till symptoms cease.

THEOGNIS.

We take the following from the *Cambridge University Reporter* of February 27th last :

THE COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the Senate as follows :

They have received a communication from Mr Richard Horton-Smith M.A., one of Her Majesty's Counsel and late Fellow of St John's College, in which he offers to the University a fund of £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Preferred Converted Ordinary Stock together with the dividend accrued thereon in August 1899, in memory of his third son, Raymond John Horton-Smith M.A., M.B., late Scholar of St John's College ; who, after a distinguished career in the University and at St Thomas's Hospital in London, died on the 8th of October 1899 in the twenty-seventh year of his age.

The desire of the donor is that a University Prize should be founded for the encouragement of Medicine and Pathology ; and his offer is accordingly made subject to the approval by the Senate of the following conditions, which are set forth in the form of Regulations for the proposed Prize.

REGULATIONS.

1. A University Prize, to be called "The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize," and to consist of the net yearly interest of the Fund given to the University by Richard Horton-Smith M.A., Q.C., formerly Fellow of St John's College, shall be awarded in the year 1900, and thenceforward annually.

2. The prize shall be awarded to that Candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine who shall in the judgment of the Regius Professor of Physic and his Assessor have presented the best Thesis for the Degree during the academical year; provided always that no person shall be eligible for the Prize who has not previously taken Honours in one of the Tripos Examinations of the University.

3. If on any occasion the Adjudicators shall be of opinion that no Thesis submitted is deserving of the Prize, the amount of the Prize for that occasion shall be carried to a Reserve Fund, from which grants may be made from time to time to Prizemen, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor of Physic and his Assessor, towards the expense of printing their Theses, as provided in the following Regulation.

4. The Prize Thesis, or such portion of it as shall be approved by the Regius Professor of Physic and his Assessor, shall be printed, at the expense of the author if necessary, with or without the aid of a grant from the Reserve Fund; and copies thereof shall be sent by him respectively to the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of St John's College, the Regius Professor of Physic, his Assessor, the Downing Professor of Medicine, the Professor of Pathology, and the President of the Royal College of Physicians of London; to the Libraries of the University, of St John's College, and of the Royal College of Physicians of London; and to the Cambridge Philosophical Library.

5. Of the sum given to the Prizeman one-half at least shall be laid out in the purchase of books, the selection of which shall be with the Prizeman and the approval with the Vice-Chancellor. The books shall be stamped with the arms of the University on the backs and with the Horton-Smith armorial bearings on the sides.

6. The University shall have power to alter and amend from time to time this scheme by Grace of the Senate, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of St John's College, the Regius Professor of Physic, and the Downing Professor of Medicine, for the time being.

7. In case of any such alteration or amendment being made as is mentioned in the last preceding Regulation, regard shall always be had to the desire of the donor to found a Prize for the encouragement of Medicine and Pathology, and the names "Raymond Horton-Smith" shall always be used in connexion with the Prize.

The Council have ascertained that the Special Board for Medicine would welcome the establishment of such a Prize, and that the proposed Regulations have their approval.

The Council accordingly recommend

That the offer to the University by Mr Richard Horton-Smith M.A., Q.C., of St John's College, of a Fund for the establishment of The Raymond Horton-Smith Prize be gratefully accepted; that the Regulations for the Prize set forth in this Report be approved by the Senate; and that the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to convey to the Donor the thanks of the University for his benefaction.

This recommendation was subsequently approved by Grace of the Senate.

The following Grace was passed by the Senate on May 10th :

That in the List of Benefactors contained in the Commemoration Service sanctioned by Grace 4 June 1891 the clause relating to the Botanical Museum (Ordinances, page 269) run as follows :

The Botanical Museum and Library were commenced by the liberality of JOHN MARTYN, of Emmanuel College, Professor of Botany from 1732 to 1761; and were largely augmented by CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, sometime Fellow of St John's College, Professor of Botany from 1861 to 1895.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox. *Senior Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.
1st Captain—J. H. Beith. *2nd Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Hon. Sec.*—
 J. M. Gaskell. *Junior Treasurer*—W. M. Royds. *1st Lent Captain*—
 K. E. Browning. *2nd Lent Captain*—P. B. Haigh. *3rd Lent Captain*—
 J. H. Towle. *4th Lent Captain*—M. C. Cooper.

Lowe Double Sculls.

There were only two entries this year. The race was rowed on May 15th, and resulted in an easy win for Sanderson and Adie, who did pretty much as they liked with the other pair. The following was the result:—

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | C. J. M. Adie (1st Trin.) | } First Station. |
| | R. H. Sanderson „ | |
| 2 | R. W. Farquharson (Trin. Hall) | } Second Station. |
| | Sir Hugh Crofton (1st Trin.) | |
| Won by 80 yards. Time, 7 mins. 44 secs. | | |

The May Races.

The following were the crews:—

First Boat.			Second Boat.		
		st. lbs.			st. lbs.
	G. A. Ticehurst (<i>bow</i>) ..	11 1		R. Casson (<i>bow</i>)	10 1
2	S. Barradell Smith	11 2	2	A. E. Kirk	11 4
3	W. N. Roseveare	11 6	3	J. Lister	11 0
4	W. M. Royds	11 4	4	E. Johnston	11 12
5	M. C. Cooper	11 5	5	G. A. Browning	11 0
6	J. H. Towle	11 3	6	C. R. Crowther	11 12
7	H. Sanger	10 5	7	W. Kerry	11 2
	P. B. Haigh (<i>stroke</i>)	10 0		G. C. Simpson (<i>stroke</i>) ..	11 4
	A. G. W. Hinde (<i>cox</i>) ..	7 12		H. C. Sandall (<i>cox</i>)	8 6

It was not expected that the boats would be very good this year, owing to the general exodus of old colours and the misfortunes of the Lent term; but we hardly anticipated all the difficulties which met us. A particularly untimely crop of 'hearts,' the departure of Oakeley for South Africa, and the want of good new material made it a difficult matter to man two boats at all. The first crew suffered from constant changes. One by one the heavy-weights 'croaked,' and finally the heaviest member of the crew weighed 11st. 7lb. However, Mr Bushe-Fox as usual took endless pains to produce a crew, and the men themselves, though strangely inefficient and feeble at first, made up latterly in willingness of spirit what they lacked through weakness (or rather absence) of flesh, and got through the ordeal of the races with the loss of one place, descending from fifth to sixth.

The races themselves offered unusual varieties of excitement. On the first night a crab at Grassy let Emmanuel up, while on the second night another crab—possibly the same one—sent Emmanuel down again and restored us to our original position. Unfortunately the Emmanuel Seven was badly wounded by a splinter from the bows of our boat, which was utterly crushed in the collision which took place. On the third night it was hoped that we would keep away altogether; but the strange ship in which they rowed seemed to handicap the crew, while Emmanuel, with a new Seven, seemed to go better than ever. Consequently we were caught at Ditton. On the fourth night the boat rowed over.

We would take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy with Mr Flowers, the Emmanuel Seven, on his unfortunate accident, and with Emmanuel generally on the loss—only temporary, we hope—of his services. The accident was most regrettable, but in our opinion almost unavoidable, as we were only three quarters of a length behind when their stroke caught the crab which ran the boat into the bank and sent it nearly broadside across the Gut. The cox could not make his men hear owing to the noise on the bank, and they did not stop rowing until they felt the shock. We are glad to hear that Mr Flowers is progressing favourably.

The second boat went down two places, a result due not so much to any inefficiency on their part as to the excellence of the company in which they found themselves. The boat above them, which eventually got into the first division, only escaped them on the first two nights by a few feet; and had they only started a place higher we think they would have gone up nearly every night. In practice they had done some of the best second-boat times for five years back. On the first night they raced over with Jesus II. in close attendance, just failing to bump Pembroke II. On the second night another desperate struggle took place, until at Morley's Holt beyond the Railway Bridge, when within a few feet of Pembroke, they were caught by Jesus. On the third night they rowed over, and on the fourth were caught after another great race by the fast Selwyn boat, but not till near the Railway Bridge.

This has not been a too successful year for Lady Margaret. Next year, with plenty of old Colours in residence, and a general feeling of keenness in existence throughout the Club, and lastly a new and habitable Boat-House, we hope that the places which have been lost will be regained, and that Lady Margaret will even more take her right place on the river.

Characters of the Crews :

First Boat.

G. A. Ticehurst—Lets his slide go much too soon, and so never gets his body properly on to the stroke; but he did creditably considering that he had done no rowing for some time, and came into the boat after training had begun.

- S. Barradell Smith*—Through not swinging as he slides forward and not keeping his feet against the stretcher his beginning is weak and uncertain. Has yet to learn to use his legs throughout the stroke, but is improving.
- W. H. Roseveare*—In practice was very variable. He is swinging straighter and sits up better than he did, but he still has great difficulty in getting a clean finish. He needs to take his shoulders back, use his legs more, not bend his arms so soon, and bring the oar in to his chest without turning the wrists.
- W. M. Royds*—Improved a great deal in the early stages of practice, but afterwards relapsed into his old faults of rushing forward, missing the beginning and sliding back in two pieces, and never got quite rid of them again. He has many natural qualifications for a good oar, and it is a pity he has not done himself greater credit.
- M. C. Cooper*—Has improved greatly, and always worked hard in a heavy place. Must learn to cover up his blade, use his legs throughout, and sit up at the finish.
- J. H. Towle*—Has taken great pains, and improved out of all recognition. Swings well, and rows hard and in good style. Must get a smarter and firmer grip of the water, and not let his slide run away with him.
- H. Sanger*—Another painstaking and much improved oar, who ought to prove very useful to the Club when he fills out and gains experience. He rows hard, long, and clean, but is inclined to over-reach with his outside shoulder and labour the finish.
- P. B. Haigh*—Clips the finish and rushes forward, but on the whole is to be congratulated on the way he filled his place. During practice he was far from well, and the crew behind him never got together until the week of the races, which made his task all the heavier, but he stuck to it pluckily and rowed with vigour and determination.
- A. G. W. Hinde*—Steers very well both in the straight and round corners (his Ditton on the third night of the races was a masterpiece). He is usually as careful as he is skillful, so that it is all the more to be regretted that he should be responsible for the lamentable occurrence on Thursday. Though he realised his error immediately, and called upon the crew to "hold her up," it was then too late, the boats being so close together. So sudden was the stoppage of the Emmanuel boat that it is doubtful whether he could in any case have prevented running them down.

Second Boat.

- R. Casson*—Has a dreadfully crooked swing, which frequently pulls his blade right out of the water, and prevents him from following the men in front of him. Whenever he contrives to get his oar in he works hard.
- A. E. Kirk*—Very little good after a short distance. Should keep his head up and try to steady himself forward. He would then get a grip of the water, which he entirely fails to do at present.
- J. Lister*—A good tryer. At present he prefers to finish his swing forward before he commences to slide, which does not improve his beginning. With practice should improve, as he sometimes gets his body on to it and shoves with his legs.
- E. Johnston*—Has a fair amount of body form, but is very short, slow with his hands, and does not use his legs. Improved latterly.
- G. A. Browning*—A thorough worker, but gives up swinging after a few strokes and relapses into a mere arm-puller. Would be twice as useful if he would cover his blade right up and hold his slide.

- C. R. Crowther*—On his day he is a powerful oar, but when he is bad he—is horrid. Must learn to keep his knees down till he has swung his shoulders up; at present he has no control over his slide.
- W. Kerry*—The hardest worker in the boat. Always did his best, and in spite of occasional shortness was invaluable.
- G. C. Simpson*—The most improved oar in the crew. His chief faults are occasional shortness and unsteadiness forward and slowness with his hands. Stroked the boat capitally in the races.
- H. C. Sandall*—Considering his short experience, did well. He still uses too much rudder at the corners, and is addicted to meaningless exhortations. Greatly improved, and did especially well the last night.

CRICKET CLUB.

Matches played 20. Won 2. Lost 4. Drawn 14.

The team has on the whole had a fairly successful season, with the usual large proportion of drawn matches. The weakest points have been the bowling and the fielding, though the latter improved as the season went on. Of our defeats that by Trinity was only just accomplished in time, while that by the Hall might with a little more luck have been a victory.

Characters of the team :

- F. D. Cautley*—Has unfortunately not been able to play as often as he would have liked, but has scored pretty consistently when he has played.
- W. Stradling*—Has been unfortunate in his batting this season, but has set an excellent example to the team in his fielding. A keen Secretary, and has skippered the team with some success in the absence of the Captain.
- J. H. Franklin*—Has not come up to last year's form in batting. A moderately clean field, and a safe catch.
- D. C. A. Morrison*—Another disappointment as a batsman. His "lobs" have not been utilised to any great extent, but proved very useful in the last match of the season. A keen field, and usually safe.
- S. M. Douglas*—A very punishing bat on a hard wicket, and has been of immense service to the side during this season. A useful change bowler at times.
- J. D. Cradock*—A very hard hitter, and has scored heavily on occasions, but a rather injudicious batsman. A fair change bowler, with considerable pace but very little length. Quick in the field.
- N. S. Hoare*—Has come on greatly as a bat, and bowled well at the commencement of the season. Rather inclined to go to sleep in the field.
- C. H. T. Hayman*—An excellent all-round cricketer, who ought to prove of great service in succeeding seasons. A good bat, a fair slow bowler, and a sound field, but should learn to avoid display.
- R. T. Race*—A fast left-hand bowler, with an occasional dangerous ball; does not, however, use his head enough, and has not sufficient control over the ball. Has improved in fielding.
- H. Addison*—An excellent wicket-keeper, but should exercise more care in receiving the ball when thrown in. A clean hitter, but weak in defence.
- J. M. Gaskell*—Was eventually chosen for the eleventh place in the team, which it was found very difficult to fill. Possesses a marvellous eye, but a somewhat limited number of strokes. Has played very rarely.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest score.	Times not out.	Aver.
S. M. Douglas	18 ..	682 ..	125*	4 ..	48·71
F. D. Cautley	8 ..	331 ..	107 ..	0 ..	41·37
J. D. Cradock	12 ..	324 ..	109*	3 ..	36
J. M. Gaskell	2 ..	34 ..	30*	1 ..	34
C. H. T. Hayman	16 ..	403 ..	110*	4 ..	33·58
N. S. Hoare	14 ..	365 ..	77 ..	1 ..	28·07
J. H. Franklin	17 ..	307 ..	65*	4 ..	23·61
W. Stradling	15 ..	242 ..	53 ..	0 ..	16·13
D. C. A. Morrison	14 ..	175 ..	46 ..	2 ..	14·58
H. Addison	12 ..	70 ..	22*	2 ..	7
R. T. Race ..	6 ..	31 ..	18 ..	1 ..	6·2

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
D. C. A. Morrison	57 ..	5 ..	11·4
J. D. Cradock	522 ..	24 ..	21·75
S. M. Douglas	221 ..	10 ..	22·1
C. H. T. Hayman	1060 ..	43 ..	24·65
N. S. Hoare	590 ..	19 ..	31·05
R. T. Race	927 ..	28 ..	33·10
F. D. Cautley	310 ..	4 ..	77·5
W. Stradling	79 ..	1 ..	79

Matches.

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 162 for 6 wickets (S. M. Douglas 75 not out). Caius 294 for 5 wickets.

v. Pembroke. Drawn. St John's 289 (C. H. T. Hayman 110 not out, N. S. Hoare 77). Pembroke 320 and 135 for 4 wickets.

v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 87 for 3 wickets (W. Stradling 33). Jesus 240.

v. Trinity Hall. Lost. St John's 183 (S. M. Douglas 47). Trinity Hall 186 for 8 wickets.

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 277 for 7 wickets (D. C. A. Morrison 46, S. M. Douglas 46). Queens' 208 for 4 wickets.

v. Sidney. Drawn. St John's 305 for 3 wickets (S. M. Douglas 125 not out, F. D. Cautley 107). Sidney 147 for 3 wickets.

v. Magdalene. Drawn. St John's 229 for 3 wickets (S. M. Douglas 100 not out). Magdalene 63 for 4 wickets.

v. Emmanuel. Drawn. St John's 70 for 3 wickets (N. S. Hoare 35). Emmanuel 295.

v. Selwyn. Won. St John's 94 (J. H. Franklin 28). Selwyn 82 (C. H. T. Hayman 7 wickets for 28).

v. Exeter, Oxford. Drawn. St John's 206 for 9 wickets (J. D. Cradock 66, F. D. Cautley 58). Exeter 123 for 2 wickets.

v. Christ's. Drawn. St John's 181 for 1 wicket (J. H. Franklin 68 not out, C. H. T. Hayman 92 not out). Christ's 220 for 8 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 5 wickets for 76).

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 109 for 4 wickets (S. M. Douglas 50 not out). Caius 256 for 6 wickets.

v. Selwyn. Won. St John's 209 for 7 wickets (F. D. Cautley 75). Selwyn 128 (C. H. T. Hayman 6 wickets for 68).

v. Trinity. Drawn. St John's 306 (J. D. Cradock 109 not out, W. Stradling 53). Trinity 368 and 183 for 5 wickets.
 v. Trinity. Lost. St John's 261 (S. M. Douglas 63, F. D. Cautley 57). Trinity 264 for 4 wickets.
 v. Jesus. Drawn. St John's 112 (N. S. Hoare 46) and 13 for 1 wicket. Jesus 294 for 4 wickets.
 v. King's. Drawn. King's 183 for 1 wicket.
 v. Pembroke. Drawn. St John's 123 for 7 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 43). Pembroke 179.
 v. Clare. Lost. St John's 87. Clare 148 (C. H. T. Hayman 5 wickets for 68).
 v. Christ's. Lost. St John's 88. Christ's 150.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr. R. F. Scott. *Hon. Treasurer*—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Captain*—C. Kingdon. *Hon. Sec.*—H. F. E. Edwardes. *Committee*—A. Chapple, J. D. Cradock, J. W. H. Atkins, J. R. C. Greenlees.

We have had a successful season, winning 14 out of 21 matches. M. B. Briggs and P. M. Lasbery have received their Colours, making up the Six as follows: A Chapple, C. Kingdon, J. W. H. Atkins, M. B. Briggs, and P. M. Lasbery.

Also played for the team: T. J. I'A. Bromwich, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, J. D. Cradock, R. P. Gregory, N. S. Hoare, D. C. A. Morrison, A. M. Paton, P. H. Wingfield.

Matches Played.

April	26.....	Caius	Won	5-3
"	28.....	Trinity	Lost	2-7
May	1.....	Jesus	Won	5-4
"	3.....	Sidney.....	Won	8-1
"	4.....	*Selwyn	Won	9-0
"	5.....	Christ's	Lost	1-8
"	7.....	Mayflies	Won	5-3
"	8.....	Emmanuel	Lost	3-6
"	10.....	*Caius	Won	6-3
"	12.....	*Pembroke	Won	5-4
"	16.....	Trinity Hall	Lost	3-5
"	17.....	*Christ's	Won	8-1
"	19.....	Trinity.....	Lost	2-6
"	21.....	*Jesus	Won	8-1
"	26.....	King's	Won	6-3
"	29.....	Selwyn	Won	5-4
"	30.....	Emmanuel	Lost	4-5
"	31.....	Queens'	Won	9-0
June	1.....	Mayflies	Won	6-3
"	4.....	Trinity Hall	Lost	4-5
"	5.....	Corpus	Won	5-4

* Denotes Singles.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of the Club held on March 15, the following Members were elected: M. C. Cooper, S. M. Douglas, J. H. Franklin, R. P. Gregory, N. S. Hoare, and C. Kingdon.

At a meeting held on May 30 the following new Members were elected: J. W. H. Atkins, S. Barradell-Smith, D. C. A. Morrison, W. M. Royds, H. Sanger, and J. H. Towle.

C.U.R.V.

(ST JOHN'S HALF COMPANY).

N.C.O.'s:—*Colour-Sergeant*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Sergeant*—A. R. Kidner. *Corporals*—A. K. MacDonald and P. B. Allot. *Lance-Corporal*—K. C. Blowning. *Lieutenant*—George H. Shepley (attached C.U.R.V.)

A year ago the St John's contingent did not reach double figures: and one unlucky private was the sole representative of the College at a Field Day.

To-day, over 70 are on the strength; and 40 odd turned up for the last Field Day.

These figures alone speak for themselves, rendering comment superfluous, making it obvious that in the immediate future we shall again have a separate College Company, as the result of the perseverance and energy of those who attempted to restore the position we held years ago.

Recently, in consequence of the falling off in number, we lost our individual distinction; and in order to make up the number necessary for a Company, have been attached to Downing, Peterhouse, St Catharine's, Corpus, and Queens'.

Now, however, this is changed; and we can claim that in the recent appeal for men to form a Camp at Colchester in the Long, St John's stood at the head of the list, both in the percentage and in the actual number of men offered.

Last term teams entered for the Cronin Cup and "Company Medals"; and, though they were not very successful as they were maiden attempts, we may hope for better things in the future.

In the Easter Vacation between 30 and 40 men went down to Camp at Aldershot, where they were drilled as the left half of "A" Company, under Col.-Sergt. Ticehurst.

At the Annual Inspection on the 4th May, by Major-Gen. Abadie, the College half company turned out in full.

Successful shooting has been done as follows:—

Grantham Cup (Recruits)—Pte. S. R. Brown was second.

St. John's Cup—*October Term*—Won by Corpl. MacDonald.

Lent Term—Won by Col.-Sergt. Ticehurst.

May Term—Not yet awarded.

Sergt. Kidner won the medal for T.V.'s given by the National Rifle Association, for competition between Oxford and Cambridge.

He has been shooting this term in the 'Varsity team, and we hope he will be in the VIII. at Bisley this year.

Among other items of interest we must mention that K. C. Browning is taking a 2nd Lieutenant's Commission, and will be in command next term.

H. E. H. Oakeley and P. A. Lloyd-Jones went with the C.U.R.V. draft to reinforce the 1st Suffolks in South Africa.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

The following is the list of officers elected for the Michaelmas Term :

President—E. P. Hart. *Vice-President*—P. B. Haigh. *Treasurer*—A. C. Abdul Latif. *Secretary*—H. S. Van Zijl. *Committee*—T. N. Palmer, H. L. Garrett. *Auditor*—T. A. Moxon.

In spite of the many counter-attractions of the Easter Term, ranging from the claims of a Tripos to the charms of a whist party, the Debating Society has had a successful session. While the attendance at the meetings has not been large, the interest taken in the debates has been keen, and the speaking has been, on the whole, of a high order. It is satisfactory to note that members are bestowing greater care on the preparation of their speeches, though there is still room for improvement in this direction. In view of the fact that political debates form no inconsiderable portion of the programme for each Term, the study of contemporary politics through the medium of the daily press will be found of value by those who wish to take part in such discussions.

The Society still maintains its connection with the Union. Three of its members, Mr Van Zijl, Mr Haigh, and Mr Armstrong have served on the Committee during the present Term.

The first debate was held on April 28, when the inevitable topic, the War, was brought forward. Mr H. L. Garrett moved "That this House disapproves of the attitude of the Stop-the-War Party in this country." The Hon Opener spoke with all the fervour of the ardent Imperialist, and showed himself a master of invective. His style is vigorous, but at times too rhetorical, a fault which experience will correct. The motion was opposed by Mr J. H. Milnes, who dwelt pathetically on the horrors of war. He will do well to cultivate more animation: his delivery at present lacks variety.

On May 5 the House discussed the hard question of Imperial Federation. Mr E. P. Hart moved "That Imperial Federation would materially promote the British Empire." Mr Hart, in his treatment of the subject was philosophical, eloquent, and dogmatic. He found a worthy opponent in Mr T. N. Palmer, who combines a wide knowledge of colonial politics with the power of lucid exposition. Mr Palmer's speech was a very clever attempt to make the worse appear the better reason.

The next debate, May 12, was on a literary topic. Mr P. B. Haigh moved "That this House deplores the dissemination of the poetry of Omar Khayyam in England." The Hon Opener, though undergoing the ordeal of a Tripos, had lost none of his sprightliness, and denounced the philosophy of Omar with great vivacity. Mr G. W. Williams, who opposed the motion, made

an eloquent apology for Omar on grounds scientific as well as aesthetic. Perhaps the most striking speech of the evening was that of Mr Abdul Latif, who discussed the influence of Eastern thought on the ideals of the West. The Hon. Secretary has developed a talent for epigram, and his delivery is gaining a smoothness which it formerly lacked.

May 19 was fixed for an impromptu debate, but it was postponed on account of the celebration of the relief of Mafeking. It was held on the May 26 and proved a great success, bringing out several promising speakers who had hitherto been restrained by diffidence from making trial of their powers. The subjects discussed were mainly humorous. The following were among the most interesting.

"That Proctors should be abolished." Proposed by Mr A. A. Robb; opposed by Mr J. J. S. Cheese.

"That this House is confident that the world is square." Proposed by Mr A. K. Macdonald; opposed by Mr G. H. Gill.

"That this House would approve of the abolition of the Jackdaw." Proposed by Mr T. N. Palmer; opposed by Mr E. P. Hart.

"That Women are Angels." Proposed by Mr G. H. Shepley; opposed by Mr C. Elsee. Several of the speeches were most ingenious, among them we may mention that of Mr Macdonald, who carried his motion in the face of modern scientific notions.

The time-honoured "rag" debate is fixed for June 2. Mr Armstrong will move "That the Twin-Soul Theory is unscientific in its origin and disastrous in its consequences." Mr H. L. Pass will oppose.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

The Treasurer of the College Mission has received Mrs Macan's legacy of £250. He is sorry to add that about half of it has been already spent. There was no help for it. The Mission Building, and the Church in particular, were in need of substantial repairs. It seemed well also to pay off the debt remaining on the Organ Fund (£9). We must not forget to record that the Rev J. F. Bateman, formerly Fellow of the College, by long-continued efforts raised nearly £180 for this Fund. The Mission owes him a great debt of gratitude for providing it with an excellent instrument. The Junior Secretary will be glad to receive the names of men hoping to visit the Mission during the Long Vacation. The summer is undoubtedly a good time for this, especially for men good at games. The Missioners are thereby enabled to get away for their much-needed holidays.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Secretary*—O. May. *Committee*—C. J. F. Jarchow, W. B. Marshall, H. E. H. Oakeley, J. Sterndale Bennett, G. A. Ticehurst (*Librarian*), H. J. W. Wrenford.

The Annual May Term Concert was held in the College Hall on Monday, June 11.

The singing of Miss Florence Schmidt excited great enthusiasm, and she was recalled many times.

The full Programme is appended :

PART I.

- 1 TRIO in D Minor (first two movements) *Arensky*
1 Allegro Moderato. 2 Scherzo.
R. G. K. LEMPFERT (Emmanuel), A. W. BARNICOTT (Christ's),
Dr SWEETING.
- 2 SONG....."Feldeinsamkeit" *Brahms*
C. B. ROTHAM.
- 3 ARIA....."Qui la voce" (*I Puritani*)..... *Bellini*
Miss FLORENCE SCHMIDT.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO.."Romance et Gavotte de Mignon" *Arr. by Sarasate*
Miss KATE MACREDIE.
- 5 CHORALE BALLAD.."The Burial March of Dundee" *E. T. Sweeting*
THE CHOIR.

PART II.

- 1 QUARTETT....."If doughty deeds" *Gerard F. Cobb*
W. B. MARSHALL, E. A. MARTELL, G. A. TICEHURST,
and W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 2 CHANSON DE MANON *Massenet*
Miss FLORENCE SCHMIDT.
- 3 VIOLIN SOLOS .. { (a) "Berceuse de Jocelyn" *B. Godard*
(b) "Mazurka" *Wienawski*
Miss KATE MACREDIE.
- 4 CHORUS....."Climbing over rocky mountain" *Sullivan*
THE CHOIR BOYS.
- 5 SONG....."Hymn before Action" *H. Walford Davies*
C. B. ROTHAM.
- 6 COLLEGE BOATING SONG *G. M. Garrett*
THE CHOIR.

God Save the Queen.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICE.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects :—(i) Intercession for the College Mission; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., H. T. E. Barlow M.A., C. Elsee B.A., J. D. Cradock B.A., J. E. Cheese, H. F. E. Edwardes, H. N. Faulkner, C. J. F. Jarchow, A. Raby, W. H. Roseveare, W. M. Royds, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current Term ;

April 28th	Mr A. H. McNeile, Fellow of Sidney Sussex College.
May 5th	Mr H. C. Carlyon, of the Cambridge Mission to Delhi.
" 12th	Mr H. F. Stewart, Chaplain of Trinity College.
" 19th	Dr A. J. Mason, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity.
" 26th	Mr T. W. Drury, Principal of Ridley Hall.
June 2nd	Mr J. Hargrove, Vicar of St Matthew's, Cambridge.



THE NEW BOAT HOUSE.



AFTER some delay the building of the new Boat House has been started and it is hoped that the Club may be in occupation of their new home by Christmas at the latest. Up to the date of writing the total amount of Subscriptions received comes to £1777 4s. 8d. The number of Subscribers being 440. The Master has very generously increased his original Subscription of £300 to £500, thus paying for the site.

At the present moment the amount subscribed is accounted for as follows:—

1. <i>Spent.</i>	£	s.	d.
Purchase of Site	500	0	0
Vendors Law Costs	14	14	0
Printing and Postages.....	21	10	0
	<hr/>		
	536	4	0
2. <i>In Hand</i>			
Newcastle Corporation 3% Bond..	1200	0	0
Cash in the Bank	41	0	8
	<hr/>		
	1777	4	8

Plans for the Boat House have been prepared by Mr T. D. Atkinson, Architect, of Cambridge. This will provide ample accommodation for the boats, first boat room and general room with separate bath room, accommodation for each room, and a bicycle shed and oar shed. An estimate for the work has been obtained from Messrs Kett, Builders. The total amount of this

estimate is £1859. To this has to be added £92 for fencing off the plot and preparing the land, and say £100 for Architect's commission and sundries, a total cost of £2051.

It will be observed that we have £1241 in hand, so that £810 further is required. It is proposed in the first instance to realise that stock which produces the money for the F. J. Lowe Double Sculls. This will produce about £250. The Club agreeing to provide the sum of £7 10s. for the prize. The balance so far as it is not met by further subscriptions will have to be borrowed and gradually paid off as subscriptions from present or future members of the College come in.

These arrangements were approved at a General Meeting of the Lady Margaret Boat Club held in the Reading Room on the evening of Monday June 4th. At this Meeting also votes of thanks were passed: to Messrs Carter Jonas and Sons, Land Agents, who had conducted all the negotiations for the purchase of the site, and also to Messrs Francis and Collin, Solicitors, who had conducted all the legal business connected with the purchase and conveyance of the site; the services being in each case given gratuitously.

The Officers and Committee of the L. M. B. C. hope that old members of the club and college who have not yet subscribed to the Boat House Fund may yet do so and that perhaps some of those who have already subscribed may see their way to increase their subscriptions.

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Lady Day 1900.

Donations.

DONORS.

Richardson (Sir B. W.). Biological Experimentation: its Function and Limits. 8vo. Lond. 1896. 3.27.54.....	The Leigh-Browne Trustees.
*Brown (W. J.). The New Democracy: a political Study. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 1.32.21	The Author.
*Marr (J. E.). The Scientific Study of Scenery. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 3.27.55 ..	The Author.
Report of the Commissioner of Education for the year 1897-1898. Vol. I. 8vo. Washington, 1899. 11.41	U.S. Bureau of Education.
Faà de Bruno (F.). Théorie des Formes Binaires. 8vo. Turin, 1876. 4.41.*22	
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THE EAGLE.

October Term, 1900.

THE LAST COHORT.

I.

IT was a time of grave anxiety at Procolitia. Three weeks ago a sudden incursion of the Picts had burst through the barrier of the Great Wall on either side of the fortress, and since that hour Procolitia had been cut off from the world. At Cilurnum, away in the river-valley to the east, bridge and wall had fallen one stormy September night before a wild torrent of barbarians, which came seething down the channel to the spot where the wall crossed the stream—strong as a winter spate and twice as furious. The last news of Cilurnum itself had been stammered out by the panting Asturian trooper, who, ten minutes after the bridge had fallen, galloped away westward, bearing his Prefect's urgent entreaties for the aid of the neighbouring forts. Since then, three weeks of ominous silence, and day by day fear was growing into certainty; hundreds of gallant hearts must be cold and still by now; or surely, surely they would have found means to send news of their plight to their nearest neighbours.

Westward, too, there had been a breach in the long line of defence—at what point no man in Procolitia

could tell; for in this case the Picts themselves had been the messengers of the disaster. It was but ten minutes after the news came of the peril of Cilurnum that a great red glare sprang up behind the western hills, and told the last end of Borcovicum. At first the full terror of the tidings failed to find credit; but presently the pickets and sentries from the western mile-castles and turrets came hurrying home in panic, some by the military road, and some by the stone path which ran behind the parapet of the wall itself. All declared breathlessly that a hundred thousand Picts were close upon their heels, and their account of the matter did not lack speedy justification; there was barely time for the Cohort to stand to its arms and rush to quarters, when the attack came swift, sudden, and virulent, like a shoot of the flood tide which seethes and eddies round some mussel-encrusted boulder, as the wave charges up the long sand-slopes of the beach.

Three times the wave licked round the ramparts of the fortress, and at many a point flecks of its foam were spurted to the crest of the wall; for here and there a stronger or more agile barbarian gained a momentary foothold on the parapet, and then fell back, dead or dying, into the surging masses which strove to follow him up. Three times the wave came with a hoarse, terrible roar from thousands of frenzied voices; and three times it ebbed back, and left Procolitia a Roman fortress still. Then, with the ebbing of the third attack, the dawn began to show, and the Picts drew their forces off, leaving a ghastly record of their failure reddening the ditch.

Well it was for the First Cohort of Batavians that Terentius Firmus was their commander; else never a man of them had seen that dawn break. The grey-headed old Tribune was a soldier of the old school, as he never failed to observe in season or out of season, to anyone who was disposed to listen; but, unlike many praisers of the past, Firmus had something solid

to support his old-fashioned methods and prejudices. Firmus had kept his regiment in a state of efficiency not unworthy of the days of Agricola or Hadrian, and no other cohort in all that eighty-mile line of wall could approach it for valour or discipline. Only Firmus, of all the commanders of the wall country, had foreseen this awful emergency; only he had sent the women and children of the fortress southward, when the first cloud began to peep over the northern horizon; only he had victualled his hold, strengthened his defences, and made ready for the worst; and only he and his Batavians survived the first furious gust, when at length the whole heaven was darkened, and the last storm burst upon the Roman Wall.

And now it was Firmus, whose vigour and resolution nerved the little garrison for their desperate task of resistance. Many a time the great wave of Pictish fury beat itself to spray against the walls of Procolitia; for the Batavians were well armed, and Firmus handled them skilfully. Many a time the thick, surging, roaring mass would come charging up, bearing a huge log of timber with which to burst a passage through the one half of the southern gateway, which Firmus had not walled up: but every time there was a twang and a crack, and then a dull noise of whirring, as the forty-pound stone leapt out from the balista on the gateway tower; and then a crash and a shriek of stricken men, as the pitiless shot swept half the bearers from beneath the trunk, while their comrades fell and were crushed by the ponderous log's weight.

Then a furious rush of avenging Picts would be hurled against the walls. Some would plant notched poles against the face, and clamber laboriously upwards, only to fall back into the ditch with a cloven skull, or a great red spear wound in throat or breast. Here and there one would climb upon his fellows' backs, holding sword or javelin in his teeth, and so stretch his hands to grip the coping of the parapet, till a great stone came

crashing on him from above, and he and his living ladder fell bruised and baffled to the ground.

But after a week of such warfare the Picts changed their tactics, and the siege became a blockade. An almost unbroken circle of barbarians ringed Procolitia round, and watched the doomed fortress from a distance, living at ease upon the plunder of a dozen towns and the lately gathered harvests which a few weeks before had yellowed the broad haughs of the neighbouring valleys. But while wasteful, plenty feasted the many thousands without, the few hundreds within the walls of Procolitia drew slowly nearer starvation. Day by day the sentries' eyes ranged the wide semicircle of the southward moor from east to west and so back to east again; but the clear sunshine of the glorious autumn weather, which in happier times might have made their gaze linger admiringly on the tawny colours of the moorland grass, or the hazy peacefulness of the distant hills, showed them no sign of the one sight which they deemed worth seeing—the glint of sunlight upon the arms and eagles of the Sixth Legion, the Victorious, the Dutiful, the Faithful, marching to their relief. The very remembrance of those proud titles made the weary Batavians curse the men who bore and belied them.

II.

Slowly the hopes of the Cohort sank, as the stock of provisions dwindled away. Half and quarter rations only served to postpone the end, which grew every day more and more grimly inevitable; and at last even Firmus despaired. Up to this moment he had never been without a calm smile on his face, and a cheery word on his tongue, which nerved his worn Batavians still to endure and still to hope for relief. Latterly it had been a hard struggle to maintain the part; but the old man played the comforter gallantly, till the time came when the Commissariat officer reported that only two days' stock of food was left; then the mockery of

his confidence smote him, and the words of feigned cheerfulness refused to be spoken. Yet despondency swayed the old tribune for no more than a moment; he turned and gave orders for a parade of the whole Cohort, except the few sentries who were posted on the gateways and round the walls.

Presently, the troop was drawn up round three sides of the little forum, where in quieter times the country folk had sold homely luxuries, with which the Batavians had varied the monotony of their rations; and there Firmus inspected his men, commending the smart and rebuking the slovenly with as much calmness as though the Picts were still a hundred miles away in the wilds of Caledonia. When this duty was over, he took up his station at the empty side of the square, and addressed the Cohort.

"The time is come," he said, "when we can no longer afford to sit idle: even an idle man must eat; and by to-morrow night there will be no more food left, so that, idle or not, we must starve. Death looks us in the face; but if death must come, I would rather he came by the sword than by hunger, and I know that you think as I do. To-morrow night, therefore, the Cohort will leave Procolitia, escape to the South, if it can, or die on the moor yonder, if it must. To-night I must have the enemy's lines examined; and for that duty I call for one volunteer."

The selection of a scout was no easy matter; for the Cohort volunteered to a man, and almost quarrelled for the dangerous duty. But the task needed more than courage; activity, and, above all things, intelligence were essential, if a successful espial 'were to be made: brave hearts were plentiful enough, but sharp wits were a rarer treasure. Presently, the Tribune's eye fell upon Lanuccus, the youngest of his centurions, and it was Lanuccus whom he chose for the post of peril and honour.

"Come to me at sunset for orders," said Firmus; and

thereupon the Cohort was dismissed. It was October, and the northern night came early; but to Lanuccus the day seemed as long as midsummer, so impatient was he for the beginning of his hazardous enterprise. However, the dusk came at last: one by one the twinkling camp-fires of the Picts shone out like a ring of stars round the fortress—the nearest of them more than half a mile away. Then Firmus gave the young centurion his final instructions.

"See yonder," he said, as they stood together on the tower by the southern gate, "down to the south-east there is a gap in the ring of fires. You will find out what room there is between the pickets there, and whether the men keep a strict watch, or sleep at their posts. If that opening appear impracticable, try to the right or left, as the ground directs you, and see if there is any chance for us to slip past them in the dark. If all go well, you will return here before sunrise; if not, I shall know that you have done your duty, and died like a soldier and a true man."

Then the old Tribune gripped his hand and wished him good luck, and Lanuccus returned to his quarters to make his last preparations for the attempt. He had been used to take some small amount of pride in his personal appearance, and he could not help sighing with disgust, as his deft-fingered slave gradually changed him to the semblance of the character that he was to assume. But now he must dress to avoid rather than to attract attention: gay scarlet cloak and plumed helmet must be laid aside; the trim tunic of tawny leather with its accoutrements of burnished bronze must go too; and before long the sentry at the southern gate was startled by the apparition of a dirty, bare-footed Otadene hunter, who was scantily clad in a ragged wolf-skin, and carried an unsheathed dagger in his hand. However, the seeming savage gave him the pass-word in tones that belied his appearance, and the man recognised the voice as

belonging to the spruce commander of his own company: he saluted, and quietly opened the gate; and without more words Lanuccus passed out into the night.

III.

The night was cloudy and the moon hidden, so that for a while he could walk upright, stealthily indeed, but without fear of discovery. But soon the star-like points of light, which shone before him, began to broaden and resolve themselves into fires: then he dropped flat on the ground, and made slower progress, crawling painfully over the uneven moor, and only raising his head now and again for a moment to peer through the topmost grasses of a thick tussock, and take stock of his position.

At last he found himself in the gap, which Firmus had pointed out, and wondered why he had not already guessed the reason of its emptiness: the place was a swamp, half rushes and half spongy moss; and as he lay there and debated whether to spy upon the fire to the right or explore the picket on his left, he grew very miserable. Already his body was numbed by the sharpness of the night air; his limbs were stiff and sore with the labour of creeping; and now the marshy water was pressed from the mosses by his weight, and he lay shivering in a pool, with all the excitement and all the enthusiasm chilled out of him.

Nor did the next night's prospects give him much comfort: no troop, he was convinced, could hope to pass over the swamp in silence; the splash of a thousand feet on the soft, watery substance of the marsh would wake the soundest sleeper. There would be nothing for it but to cut their way southward, with small prospect of reaching even the Tyne, much less of winning the distant shelter of Eburacum.

Eburacum! The mere remembrance of that name was like a knife driven through his heart. Home and parents were in that far-away city, but it was not these

that thrust the keenest pain into his soul: there was a slender dark-eyed girl, who had fled with such reluctance from Procolitia before the siege began, to take refuge with Lanuccus' own mother until happier times returned. Perhaps at that very moment she was lying, sleepless and in tears, wondering when news was to come of Procolitia, and fighting down the doubt and terror which the long weeks of silence were nourishing into deadly strength.

"Poor little Justina," he sighed, as the pitifulness of her prospect came home to his heart, "I wish I could see you once more, though it were only for a moment, only to say farewell."

Suddenly a strange notion came into his mind, and fixed there a fierce temptation.

"Why should I be content with a barren wish?" he whispered to himself. "Why should I not see her with my bodily eyes? Why should I not give her a kiss of greeting and not of farewell? The Cohort cannot pass here undiscovered, but *I* can: before daylight I can be safe in the thick woods beyond the river; and though I hide myself in the daytime, and travel only in the dark, a few days will bring me to Eburacum. If I go back,—that means one short day to live, and then certain death,—certain enough to me, but how uncertain to her. Poor little Justina! Perhaps she will live for years in doubt and agony, hoping, ever hoping, that I may be alive; and all the while my bones will be lying unburied here on this desolate moor."

The excitement of the thought had driven the chill and numbness from his limbs. He crept forward again; but his conscience was not drugged by the sweet possibility: before he had travelled many yards further, he stopped, and began to reargue the question.

"Live and love," said his heart, "and be dishonoured. You are deserting the ensigns to which you have pledged your faith: would Justina love you if she knew that? Lie to her, if you like; but the lie will poison your love."

He turned, and crept back to resume his scouting; but the next moment brought another wave of temptation and a new line of self-deception.

"After all," he pondered, "there is no real harm in it. What good can come of it, if I do go back? If I had found any safe passage, of course it would be different; but if I go back, it is only for the sake of a sentiment. If I go on, I shall at least comfort Justina; and Firmus will think that I have been captured and killed."

He crept southward again, trying to persuade himself that, so far from being guilty of wrong, he was acting nobly in thus deserting his duty at the call of love. But the persuasion failed—the firmness of his truer self refused to accept the specious suggestions which called duty foolishness, recklessness, sentiment, and so forth. He tried to fix his mind upon Justina, but the only images that fancy would call up were of the comrades whom he was leaving behind: even his hand seemed still to tingle with the warm pressure of Firmus' parting clasp, and the kindly tones of the old Tribune's farewell seemed still to be ringing in his ears.

"I shall know," he muttered, repeating the commander's words, "that you have done your duty, and died like a soldier and a true man. So he said, and shall I betray his confidence? How shall I meet him, if there be another world, where men meet with no veil between their hearts? And if there be such a place, one day Justina and I shall stand there, and she will know."

Once more, and now for the last time, he changed his course, and crept back through the gap in the ring of fires, not daring even to let his mind dwell further on the matter, or give himself the briefest moment for another surrender. He had wasted time enough already, and now he must do his errand.

Another hour brought him to the end of his business. He crept to the eastern margin of the swamp, and found

the first picket at the edge of the firm ground fast asleep: the next in order to the left kept no sharper watch: and a stealthy reconnaissance proved the three posts beyond that to be no more vigilant than their neighbours. That was enough, Lanuccus thought: here was at least a chance, and he thanked the gods that he had stood fast by his duty. What if he had deserted, only to find Firmus at Eburacum before him?

He made a final examination of possible routes, and fixed on the space between the two fires which were nearest the marsh. Here was a gap of some forty yards through which swiftness and silence might carry the whole Cohort unobserved; and perhaps the sack of the deserted city would delay pursuit, when the escape was discovered. Cheered by this new glimmer of hope, he made his way back to Procolitia, where the pass-word gained him admittance; and before the first greying of the dawn came, he had made his report to Firmus, and received the old Tribune's heartiest praise. Then he ran to his own quarters, washed away the dirt of his disguise, and threw himself down to sleep off the fatigue of his night adventure.

IV.

The next day was spent in making preparations for the great attempt. Every man was ordered to dull and blacken the bright part of his armour and weapons with a mixture of grease and soot: the last remnants of food were distributed, and Firmus himself took no larger or choicer share than the youngest soldier. Meanwhile, the Tribune had devised a final ceremony, which was well calculated to rouse the devotion and harden the courage of his men, and even to inspire them with hopes of present escape and a future triumphant return.

At the foot of the slope, near the western gateway of Procolitia, stood the remains of a little temple,—a modest building some thirty feet in length, with a tiny portico of roughly carved pillars at the northern end, facing the road which issued from the fortress' gate.

The stonework was still uninjured; but of the wooden roof only a few charred rafter-stumps remained, the Picts having set fire to the place during one of their night attacks. In the centre of the inner half of the temple the broad flag-stones of the pavement inclosed a four-sided well, filled to the brim with cold clear water, which rose copiously from a hidden spring below, poured away down a channel of neatly-joined stones, through a low arched opening in the temple wall, and so ran southward past the little patch of once cultivated land on the sunnier slopes below the fort.

Even at this late period the well was still held sacred. Christianity had as yet scarcely penetrated to these outposts of the Roman world; and there had seldom been man, woman, or child at Procolitia who did not worship the goddess-nymph Coventina, patroness and inhabitant of this crystal spring. When and how her worship arose, no one could tell: the worshippers only knew that, as they did, so had their fathers done before them; and hither accordingly all Procolitia had been wont to come, to offer humble ornaments for the goddess' shrine, or throw humble tributes into Coventina's well.

Here the children of the place had gathered to lay their bunches of moorland flowers by the water's edge, or set them in the rough earthenware vases, which stood at either side of the well,—themselves the votive offerings of grateful worshippers. Here the betrothed lovers of Procolitia had knelt, pledged each other in a draught of the magic water, and thrown a coin into the depths, praying the goddess to knit their hearts together more closely still. Sometimes a sick man or a cripple had been carried into the little temple and dipped in the holy well, in the hope that its reputed virtues would cure him of his infirmities: he too would add a few coins to the nymph's hoarded treasure; and a few days, weeks, or months later, if the chill of the water had not given him his death, he would come back rejoicing,

ascribe his recovery to Coventina's benignant aid, reward her with a larger offering, and set in place the little rudely carved altar, which was to stand by the temple wall, and give token of his gratitude.

Such was the place which Firmus had chosen as the scene of his last farewell. Elsewhere the cult of the ancient gods was dead or dying; but here the old Tribune's enthusiasm for the past had kept Coventina's worship in full vigour to the end. Many a time had Firmus thrown his coin into the well, and made his brief homely prayer for the goddess' favour: now he resolved to crown his devotion by one last offering which should be the greatest of all.

Just as the dusk came down, the Cohort was ordered to parade in the forum. At first the men were astonished that Firmus should muster them at so early an hour; but the reason was soon made clear by the words of the Tribune himself.

"It is necessary," he said, "that we march light: our lives may depend upon it; and therefore not a man must burden himself with one ounce beyond the weight of his arms. If anyone have money, let him bury it, if he will: but if he is wise, he will do as I propose to do, and entrust it to the goddess Coventina's keeping. It may be that good fortune awaits us, and that some day we shall win our way back: in that case the goddess will not grudge repayment of what we lend her, if she recover her worship and honour. It may be that her temple shall see no more of us; but, at the worst, it is better that she should have our wealth than that the Picts should make prize of it. She has been the friend and patroness of this Cohort these three hundred years: let us do this last act of devotion at her shrine; and it may be that her pity and protection will guide us safe through our peril."

A murmur of approval ran round the ranks; for even those who were no very ardent devotees of the goddess, at least loved Firmus well enough to fall in with his

wishes. The Tribune gave a few brief orders; and while a faint remnant of twilight remained, the western gate was quietly opened, and the little band of worshippers stole noiselessly out, their comrades watching them from the walls and gateway towers.

The intending offerers were few in number: the pay of the men was scanty, and the temptations to spend it had been great in an outlying fort, where the hardness of the life and the rigour of the climate made even the simplest luxuries doubly sweet. Only some thirty or forty of the elder men followed Firmus, and with them came a few others, who carried sacks containing the now useless treasure of the Cohort's chest.

Soon the little temple was filled with a crowd of men, sad-eyed and silent, as though the gravity of their position and the bitterness of this last farewell had not been fully realised till now. Each in turn made his way to the well, and threw his little hoard of hard-earned money into the water, some letting the coins slip one by one from their fingers, as though they paid a lingering farewell to each and to the hopes which it once had represented, some letting the whole contents of the worn leather bag fall at one plunge into the well, as though they would get the pain of parting over and done with at once, some flinging their savings down carelessly, and turning away with an affectation of indifference, which sorely belied the true feelings of their hearts.

Thirty or forty humble offerings to Coventina, and with each of them the pathos which lies in the quenching of a long cherished hope. Money was the least valuable thing that the sad Batavians abandoned: scarcely a man of them threw his coins into the well, but some bright, fanciful vision faded into nothingness,—some vision of a humble farm in his native land, and a sunshiny evening of life to be spent there, as soon as the last years of service were over and the last dole of purchase money safely treasured

up; dreams of tears and laughter, when at last the hoarded coins were many enough to file the fetters of a brother or sister, who years ago was kidnapped into slavery; memories of the sweetheart whose wedding-finery was now lying at the bottom of Coventina's well, or the child whose promised toy must now remain for ever unbought.

Meanwhile, Firmus' plans were being swiftly and silently carried out. The treasure of the Cohort was lying mingled with the humbler offerings of the men; the little altars, which had stood by the temple wall, and the votive tablets and vases, with which the shrine had been adorned, had sunk with the rest from sight, and the well was filled up with stones and earth from the walls and floor of the temple, till a low pile of rubbish, arranged in studied disorder, concealed the mouth, and covered the channel by which the overflow had escaped. There was no overflow now: the rubbish had choked the spring, and the heavy-hearted Batavians drew ominous conclusions from the fact. Coventina was gone, they murmured; how long were her worshippers likely to survive?

"Ay, she has gone," said Firmus cheerily, "she has gone to show us the way. The last gush of water bore her away into the brook, the brook bears her southward to the river, the river shall carry her to the sea,—the same sea that laps against the sandy shores of your own land. Take heart, lads; for Coventina tells us that we shall win home."

Then he drew his cloak over his head, and made the last dedicatory prayer.

"Nymph and goddess," he said slowly and quietly, "often hast thou received tribute in the days of our prosperity: now in the hour of our adversity thou hast our all. As our humbler offerings have earned thy favour, so let this last greatest gift win us thy pity and protection. Hear us, O goddess, if thou canst hear us still, and so nerve our hearts that we prove ourselves

not unworthy of thy service. It may be that death awaits us : if so, may we look death in the face with Roman firmness, and fall with the full red honours of the hopeless field, fighting to the last. And now we bid thy shrine farewell. If so the gods appoint, we shall live ; and if so the fates ordain, we shall die to-night. Comrades and friends," he cried, uncovering his head and turning to his men, "there is but one path that lies before us : but whether it lead to life or death, it is hedged with honour. Come then ; whatever be the end of our march, we will pluck the fruit that hangs by the roadside."

For a few moments longer the old Tribune stood gazing in silence at the rubbish that concealed the well : then he led his fellow-worshippers back to the fortress ; the last scanty meal was eaten, and an hour later the Cohort mustered for the last parade in Procolitia.

V.

The night and the weather were not unfavourable for the enterprise : the south-west wind was chasing huge cumbersome masses of cloud across the sky, and it was only at brief and infrequent intervals that a glint from the six-days' moon found an opening through the pack. The watch-fires of the Picts were burning with less than their usual brightness ; and from the windward side of the circle a thick wreath of smoke drifted across the space which the Batavians were to traverse.

One opening of the double-arched southern gateway had been walled up before the siege began ; but since the dusk of this fateful evening fell, the stones had been quietly removed. The Cohort filed through the gate in two double lines, moving with a silence which contrasted weirdly with the pomp and clatter of the old days. Firmus himself was not free from a feeling of superstitious terror, whenever a fitful glimmer of moonlight gave him a momentary glimpse of what seemed rather to be a company of spectres than a Roman

Cohort. Spears and shields, helmets and gorgets, and even faces and hands were black and unearthly; every scabbard, and even the bronze plates, which were sewed round the skirts of the men's tunics to protect their thighs, were wrapped and muffled with strips of blackened cloth, to stifle the clang which once had made such merry music when the Cohort was on the march. Even the standards were shrouded—an ominous fact in itself.

As soon as the two lines were clear of the gate, they halted and stood parallel, leaving a space about two yards broad between them. Into this came the few non-combatants who were to share the dangers of the march—slaves for the most part, pale with fear of the many forms of death that menaced them from friend and foe alike. Not a few of his centurions had urged Firmus to leave them behind, and to secure their keeping the secret of the escape by the one infallible method; but even the stern old Tribune had refused to sanction so cruel an expedient.

Then the head and rear of the column closed up, Firmus took his station at the front with Lanuccus, who was to guide the march, and the Cohort moved forward. The circle of fires was more than half a mile distant at the point for which they were aiming, and for several minutes the march went on in silence—minutes that seemed interminable, and a silence horrible and oppressive. The smoke from the windward fires drifted into many a man's mouth, and a single cough might mean ruin: many a man found himself ready to pant with the effort that was needed to prevent the weird ghostliness of the occasion wringing a shriek from his lips,—and trembled as he subdued the impulse; for he knew that upon the first sign of a cry his nearest comrade would stab him without mercy or hesitation. Many of the slaves in the centre of the column were rapidly losing control of their nerves; but the men of the inner ranks were on the watch.

Some were silently gagged as the march went on, but with two or three, grimmer precautions were necessary: gags might keep them quiet, but gags could not make them walk, when terror had unstrung their sinews. One by one they were quietly stabbed, and so left, dead but dangerous no longer, for the rearguard to tread under foot.

Presently the critical point was reached, and the head of the column entered the space between the first and second fires to the east of the marsh, which Lanuccus had chosen the night before. Once more the pickets were fast asleep, and it seemed as though the escape were to be accomplished without a blow being struck: already more than half the column had passed the fires steadily and quietly, when a sudden shriek from the centre of the mass broke the long silence at last. One of the slaves,—a boy, who had hitherto marched as stealthily and resolutely as Firmus himself—threw up his arms and yelled out a shrill cry of unreasoning terror, as the dull glare of the watch-fires gave him a clearer view of the ghastly faces of his companions. The cord had been strained beyond the breaking point, and the boy had gone mad.

Three swords were through his body in an instant, but they struck just an instant too late: the harm was done. On both flanks of the column the sleeping sentries woke with a start, seized their arms, and shouted the alarm: Firmus could hear the cry echoed and re-echoed as it spread from picket to picket round the huge ring of the host, and mingling with the shouts ran a long rippling noise of clashing metal, as though some monstrous dragon were rousing himself for war, and shaking his iron scales. Silence was no longer necessary: the Tribune gave orders for the remaining slaves to be turned loose and left to shift for themselves; a moment later he shouted brief directions for the Cohort to form a column of double thickness, and advance at a run.

The sturdy Batavians obeyed the order with well-disciplined precision; but before long Firmus was forced to slacken the pace again. The Picts had been taken by surprise, and some minutes elapsed before any considerable body could gather for the attack; but already small parties of reckless warriors were making swift and destructive onslaughts upon the rear of the column; already a dozen men had been cut off and killed, as they turned to repel their nimble assailants: every moment the harassing of the rear was becoming hotter, and the wave of attack was lapping a little further along either flank.

Slower the rate of progress became, and slower still. Firmus ordered the Cohort to form square, and in such formation it crawled in almost crab-like fashion down the long slope of the moor, facing the foe on all sides; for mass after mass of angry barbarians came surging in pursuit, and the encompassing circle of attack was now complete. The Cohort was shut in by a raging sea of ten thousand merciless foes, and every moment the odds became heavier: they had left Procolitia close upon five hundred strong; but now scarcely a moment passed without some spear or arrow finding its mark, and some Batavian adding his body to the red line of corpses which marked the track of the advance. Twenty to one! The Batavians fought like giants, and each of their dead comrades had sold his life for a price; but they could not slay in that proportion: the odds were almost thirty to one now.

At the first alarm Firmus had passed to the post of honour in the rear, and he was now making heroic efforts to keep unbroken the fringe of spears, which ringed the dwindling Cohort with a fence of steel. Lanuccus remained in the front, but his office of guide was a sinecure now: the Cohort could only drive vaguely and laboriously towards the south, like a ship drifting rudderless and waterlogged before the waves. But there was no wavering or indecision in

Lanuccus' mind to-night: he had been thinking of Justina during the heavy silence which preceded the alarm, but now the grim fury of battle had gripped him, and he was fighting fiercely and effectively, even breaking out into spasms of weird laughter every time that his sword bit deep into the flesh of a too adventurous Pict. He had joined the Cohort to see fighting, and here was a fight fit for the gods to behold—a fight worth taking part in, even though one had to die for it.

Thus for a time the struggle continued amid fearful clamour and confusion. Most of the Batavians fought with desperate and almost silent earnestness; but all round them thousands of hoarse, strident voices were yelling with wrath and excitement or shrieking for pain. Now and again a chance rift in the pall of clouds let through a short-lived flicker of moonlight, and for a moment revealed more distinctly the dark surges of barbarian foes, which blocked all passage to the south,—wild-eyed savages, with long matted hair and faces made hideous by paint and woad: many of them were almost naked, and bore no protective arms but a flimsy wicker shield; but not a few were clumsily accoutred in the soiled and blood-stained armour, which a few weeks before had been torn from a dead Asturian trooper at Cilurnum or a bleeding Tungrian of the lost Borcovicum garrison. That was the sight which made the Batavians mad with fury, and if ever one of these masqueraders came within reach of their swords, he paid dearly for his vanity.

But at last one of these momentary visions quenched even the last spark of hope that flickered in Firmus' heart. As man after man had fallen, the little square had slowly contracted; and now it covered less than a quarter of the ground which its original formation had filled. Scarcely enough men were left to make up a single one of the five centuries which had marched out from Procolitia; and even these few weary survivors were as ghastly a spectacle as the shaggy, paint-

streaked barbarians themselves. The sweat of terrible labour had scored their blackened faces with lines and rivers of greyish white, and the greater number were gradually reddening with the blood which trickled down from wounded faces: the once sabled shields and armour still showed dark in the dim moonlight; but now the darkness was the darkness of half-hardened gore.

Firmus passed through the square,—it was only a matter of two or three steps now,—and spoke to Lanuccus.

“Should there not be a mound hereabouts?” he asked. “If we can reach a little rising ground, we may sell our lives at a dearer price: that is the best we can hope for now.”

“There is a mound just ahead of us,” Lanuccus replied without turning his head; for the battle was still virulent, and, as he spoke, his sword flashed out, and cut short the war-cry of a Pictish chief. “See there,” he continued, as a break in the clouds suddenly let down a ray of clearer light, “yonder it is—straight in front of us.”

“Then drive hard for it,” Firmus answered, “and let us make as good an end of the business as we can.”

A few brief instructions were hurriedly passed round the ranks; the square closed up somewhat tighter, like a man who draws in his belt for some more than ordinary effort. Then the pace was suddenly quickened, and the Cohort charged forward. Steadily the charge drove on up the short, steep side of the mound, the men panting heavily as they thrust the red blades home with swift, short, stabbing strokes that slew before the victims knew their danger. In a few moments the summit of the mound was cleared of Picts; the Cohort formed itself into a bristling circle round the brow of the steeper slope, and stopped. Only sixty men were alive now.

The suddenness of the charge had astonished the

barbarians, and for a few seconds the attack faltered. Then came a hoarse roar of fury, a swift disorderly trampling of naked feet, a clamorous rattle of blows that rang upon shield or helmet, and the duller but more sickening sound of swords biting deep into living flesh, as the converging waves of attack came seething up the slopes of the mound and strove to meet upon the top. But the effort maintained its full violence for no more than a minute. The fitful fury of undisciplined courage was already giving way under the strain of prolonged battle: for a few moments the waves beat with sinking vehemence against the shaken but still unbroken barrier of men; then they rolled back, and left forty Batavians gasping and bleeding on the still unsubmerged summit of the mound.

VI.

Only forty, and Lanuccus was the only centurion left; but Firmus was there still, and the old Tribune had recovered his cheerfulness amid the fierce delights of his last and most heroic battle: grim and terrible as the prospect was, its salient feature was death in the form which he had often longed for.

"Ah," he cried, with something of a familiar chuckle, which in the old uneventful days had told the Cohort that their commander was pleased with them, "they have got more than they can stomach at present; and see, yonder shows the dawn, and the clouds are clearing. The gods be praised," he continued, unconsciously copying a great original, "we shall see the sun once more. I hate the dark, as though I were a child still; but the gods will let us die by daylight. Now we shall see death face to face, and tell him that he cannot daunt us."

Swiftly the clouds rolled away to the north-east, and slowly the light increased into morning, till at last up came the sun, a huge ball of dull red, sullen-looking fire; for away over the eastern horizon there still hung

a muddy haze, as though the wind had been sweeping the floors of heaven, and had brushed the dirt into one corner. The forty Batavians looked round them, and almost shuddered at the ghastly scene which the light revealed.

A hundred yards away on every side was the dense, mottled host of Picts, ranged in ill-ordered ranks, like a wood of self-sown trees. Some lay stretched on the ground, writhing with the pain of wounds or the agonies of approaching death; some sat eating and drinking, or merely shivering in the chill of the dawn; and some stood leaning on their spears, hungrily watching the forlorn holders of the mound, as a cat watches its prey. Not a few women and children had hurried to the spot with the first of the light to tend the wounded and refresh the weary, to mourn for the dead, or to witness the triumph of their husbands and fathers over the hated enemies of their race. Here and there a wan, dishevelled woman was kneeling beside her fallen lord, and shrieking with the deadly anguish of imminent widowhood, as the life, which she treasured beyond her own, ebbed slowly and painfully away. Close by her side,—for the scene was a ghastly mixture of opposite passions,—a more fortunate wife was already carousing with her unwounded husband, and the premature merriment of drunken joy mingled with the groans of the dying and the lamentations of a broken heart. Witless couple! There are forty stern, desperate men on the mound still; and in another hour you may be in the same plight as your stricken neighbours.

An ill place for children, but children were there,—dirty, shock-headed, half naked boys, who roamed hither and thither in hopes of petty plunder, or listened with an awed delight to self-celebrated heroes, who were recounting their marvellous exploits, and telling the number of their victims on the fingers of their two hands. Some were even receiving their

initiation of blood and cruelty: many a proud-hearted father put a reeking sword into the hands of his half grown boy, and watched with delight, as the nervous young savage plunged the blade into the naked corpse, which an hour before had been a Roman soldier, was smeared with blood amid the applause of a circle of laughing Picts, and so strutted off to show his envious fellows that, while they were children still, he was a man at last.

Away over the northern breast of the moor the tower-tops of Procolitia were still visible, and the smoke that hovered above them showed that the work of pillage and destruction had already been begun. Backward thence to the mound the eye could easily trace the short, bloody road by which the Cohort had travelled: on either side the grass and rushes of the moor were tawny with the fading colours of autumn; but here was a broad, wavering streak, red with blood and mottled with the bodies of slaughtered men. In the centre of the track, lay a line of dead Batavians, already stripped of their armour and clothing; and at either side was heaped a grim memorial of their courage and despair; for here the dead Picts lay in swathes, outnumbering their fallen foes by five to one.

The forty living Batavians were no fairer spectacle. Every man of them was a gruesome picture, painted in dirt and sweat and blood. Scarcely one was unhurt, except Lanuccus; and he owed the soundness of his skin to what seemed a long succession of miracles. Firmus had four wounds, of which two were so deep that not three hours of life were left in him; but three hours of life were more than the old Tribune required: he staunched the wounds as best he could, and prayed the gods to save him from bleeding to death before the last onset came.

"Good lads, brave hearts," he exclaimed with pride, as he threw an eagle-glance round the grim remnant of his beloved regiment. "Men of the Second Batavians,

here must we die, and here dies the Cohort with us ; but we die with honour. Years hence, hundreds of years hence it may be, shall men come hither to see this mound and say, ' Here the heroes died, fighting round their old Tribune, and guarding the Standards, which they had sworn to follow, to the last.' Is that not a fame worth dying for ? Is not this a battle worth dying in ? Fifty fights have I, Terentius Firmus, seen, but never a fight like this, nor a foe so worthy. Aye, I was in Titus' theatre once, when they pitted a score of these same Picts against a hundred others. Did they tremble or cry out for fear ? Did they let themselves be chased shrieking across the sand ? No, not a man : they stood in a circle, as we stand now, and fought back to back, till only two were left ; and these two had promise of their lives, but would not take them : each smote his fellow at the same moment, and so they died upon the bodies of their kin. Shall we do less,—we who are brothers in arms and inheritors of fame ? Surely not, lads, surely not less than they. We have hunted the boar here in the old days, and now, like the boar, we stay at bay ; die then as the boar dies : stand firm and ply your tusks to the last,—to the last."

Then he paused, and for a few moments the silence was broken only by the sobs of a few,—they were the older men ; for only five of the younger were left, and these durst not give way, but bit their lips mercilessly, knowing that if once they broke down, their strength was gone and their manhood shamed. But the elder men cried quietly without concealment, rather for Firmus' sake than their own. The old Tribune limped round the circle, and clasped every man's hand in turn.

"Forgive me," he said ; "I fear I weaken you with my foolish words : yet I cannot but give you my latest thanks and my last farewell. True hearts, true hearts,—O, ye gods, what shall I say ?—hearts that have loved me and followed me, follow me and love me still ; follow me and die with me : let me be your captain to the end."

Firmus' own stubborn eyes were moist now, and a word more would have broken every spirit but his own. But suddenly there came a clash and a rattle of arms from the encircling host, and the sound nerved the forty hearts with the calm heroic courage of doomed men.

"Ah, words enough," cried Firmus in his old cheery voice, "deeds, now deeds and death ;—aye, but noble deeds and glorious death. Back to back, lads,—closer, closer still ; and so fight to the end, to the end."

Those were the last words that the old Tribune spoke. On every side there rose a roar of hungry thousands, and once more the waves closed in round the doomed remnant that waited calmly on the mound. Twice the roaring surges dashed up the slopes of the mound, and twice the virulence of that deadly tide ebbed back. Then came the third wave, and the third wave flowed over.

The Second Cohort of Batavians was a Cohort no longer.

R. H. F.

Λῆρον Ληρεῖς.

HE thought he saw a banker's clerk

Descending from a bus :

He looked again, and saw it was

A hippopotamus :

"If this should stay to dine," he said,

"There won't be much for us."

γραμματέα τιν' ἔδοξε τραπεζίτου κτίλον ἀθρεῖν
ὥς ἀπὸ δημοσίας εἰκῇ κατέβαινεν ἀπήνης·
δεύτερον αὖ προσέβλεψε, καὶ ὥς ἴδεν ὥς ἐφοβήθη
ἵππον ἀπειρέσιον ποταμοῖο γόνον βαθυδίνου·
ὦ πόποι, ὦ μωξεν, φεῦ τοῦ δείπνου τε καὶ ἡμῶν,
ξείνῳ ἐπεὶ τοιῷδε δοκῶ βούλιμος ὀπαδεῖ.



THE MOULT OF "THE EAGLE."

'Twas in '79 that some verses of mine
Were allotted a page in *The Eagle*,
And I fancied my name would be wafted in fame
On the wings of the *Aquila* regal ;
For an Editor then asked me up to his den,
And pronounced me "a promising Fresher,"
And he smoked, and he laughed, and he joked, and he
chaffed,
And he talked (how he talked !) at high pressure.
And he told me in fine, he was bound to resign,
And his post on the staff wanted filling,
And he thought I should do for an Editor (phew !)
To combine with Hon. Sec. was I willing ?
Now the duties of two meant a good deal to do,
And I feared I might chance to ignore some,
Still, at last I said "Yes," which was weak, I confess,
But *vestigia nulla retrorsum* !
I explained this to him, but he answered with *vim*,
And he laughed himself red as a poppy,
"All the Editors shirk secretarial work,
"And they don't bother much about copy !
"Of contributors' stuff they get more than enough,
"And they've only to weed out the lumber ;
"It's a nominal post, and a week at the most
"Is sufficient to knock up a number.
"And you needn't do more than the men who before
"Have accepted this dual position ;
"But I needn't remind you that if you're inclined,
"There's unlimited scope for ambition !"
So I took up the reins, and I puzzled my brains

How on earth I should make a beginning,
For the Editors' joke was the sporting their oak
When I called, and triumphantly grinning:
But these very guffaws were the primary cause
Of my wits being put on their mettle,
For to give *them* abuse when *I* wasn't of use
Were a case of the pot and the kettle!
So I worked on alone, did it all "on my own,"—
Which perhaps was a trifle illegal,—
But the task was begun and it had to be done,
Or what *would* have become of *The Eagle*?
I can safely affirm that not once in a term
Did the Editors interchange greetings,
Or arrange to discuss, with the usual fuss,
Any business or orthodox meetings!
What a harassing state! what a trusting to fate!
What a system of happy-go-lucky!
As for help that I got why the whole blessed lot
Might have lived in the wilds of Kentucky!
If a man were to send to his Editor friend
Any scripts, well, of course, he'd inspect them;
Nay, indeed, he'd do more: he'd his colleagues ignore,
And himself judge to pass or reject them.
They'd be sent off to print without ever a hint
Being made to his Editor-brothers,
But for scripts he declined it was easy to find
The excuse "Not my fault, but the others'!"
There was so much for press that things got in a mess,
It was pretty well left to the printer,
And some writings in tune with the season of June
Were unsuitably issued in winter!
There were resident men who were smart with the pen,
There was brilliant "Arculus" also,
Who, from head to his toes, is an artist who knows
How to ridicule subjects that pall so.
There were humorous bits from the wags and the wits,
Who had got *cacoethes scribendi*,
And I own that, at times, they sent passable rhymes,
That would neither hurt ear nor offend eye.

And one essay at least was as good as a feast,
 Forty pages, with notes interlarded!
 It explained the *régime* of the Sultan's hareem,
 But I think it was promptly discarded.
 But I yet had to learn of the terrible turn
 That events had been steadily taking,
 And what mischief the boast of "a nominal post"
 Had so slowly but surely been making.
 I recall to this day my distress and dismay,
 When the Metcalfes informed me politely,
 That the total amount of their *Eagle* account
 Was a hundred!—and over it, slightly!
 And they ventured to say that all work and no pay
 Would in time make a Croesus a beggar,
 And if plans were not made for arrears to be paid,
 Then that issue must be their Omega.
 And the odds they averred on the death of the Bird
 Were a pound to a penn'orth of shoddy,
 And the verdict, *per se*, at the inquest would be
 That its *bill* grew too big for its body!
 With the confident air that is born of despair,
 I declared it should live and should flourish!
 But alas and alack! with that load on its back,
 Such a hope it seemed folly to nourish.
 But it *should* be done! yes! though the strain and the
 stress
 Meant the miseries meted to martyrs!
 For success, if it came, would bring honour and fame,
 To be sung of in College cantatas!
 Who would help with a sub? alas, there was the rub!
 Undergrads said "We're sick o' subs, very!"
 So I stated my case, with a very long face,
 To the Buttery's Chief, Mr Merry.
 But he didn't turn pale, at the close of my tale;
 He reclined in his chair, and reflected;
 And the outcome of thought was laconic and short:—
 "Well, it's only just what I expected!"
 But we didn't waste words, for this Monarch of Birds

Called for action and not conversation,
So we drew up a plan, and we promptly began
To endeavour to win its salvation.
We extracted the books from their dust-laden nooks ;—
And subscriptions unpaid were colossal !
The epistles he wrote, with a circular note,
Would have staggered an ancient Apostle !
For the many arrears were a matter of years,
And all over the world men had scattered ;
But we hunted them out, and we hadn't a doubt
That they'd pay up, and feel themselves flattered.
Well, we'd many replies, some were foolish, some
wise,
Some, in short, were distinctly offensive !
For they laughed at the luck of the "stupid old
duck,"
And they added remarks reprehensive !
But these writers were few ; and the rest, as we knew,
Were "delighted the claim to acknowledge,
"And they paid their account, with an added amount,
"With affectionate love for their College."
In a trustworthy tome it is written that Rome
Wasn't built in a day—we believe it !
For a year passed, and still we were toiling up hill
For success ; and we mean't to achieve it !
I ignored my exam, for I'd no time to cram,
And the Lecturers failed to inveigle,
But I promised amends, to my Tutor and friends,
On the day it was well with *The Eagle*.
And that day came at last ; and its danger was past !
And we knew it would keep up its pecker !
Its amount at the Bank made us heartily thank
The good luck that had filled its exchequer !
And we look at it NOW ! and see happily how
It has prospered, and done itself credit,
And we take a just pride in its pinion wide,
For we gave it the strength to outspread it !
May that strength never die, may it ever soar high,

May its Members outnumber its pages,
 May its sun ne'er decline, but continue to shine
 As the Johnian beacon for ages!

* * * * *

But no mention of those (perhaps nobody knows,
 Or cares either a jot or a tittle!)
 Who worked hard for two years, in its pages appears,
 And they feel the omission, a little.
 But Dame Fortune resorts not to Justice's Courts,
 That's a place one has rarely seen *her* at!
 Or a line had been scored as a simple reward,
 Even "*Palmarum qui Meritis ferat!*"

ANTHONY ED. BRETT.

WAR AND PROGRESS.

"ONLY through strife," say some, "can man attain
 Perfection (if perfection be his goal,
 And no mere fantasy to cheat the soul
 Of present good by bribes of future gain):
 Should Peace proclaim her universal reign,
 This were the sunset of our human day,
 And twilight of stagnation and decay
 Would bring the night of chaos once again."

Vain emulation! If by war alone
 Mankind be hewn into the higher type:
 If human nature but to rot grow ripe:
 Why, for war's sake, this doom'd decay postpone?
 O trust we rather, when all wars shall cease,
 Still nobler victories will be won for peace.

CHARLES E. BYLES.



NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from Vol. xxi. p. 289.)

WE give a further instalment of letters relating to Shrewsbury School. It will be remembered that under the Deed which regulated the government of the School the College had the right of nominating the Masters, who, after approval by the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, were installed by the Bailiffs of the town of Shrewsbury.

During the period covered by the letters the long term of office of John Meighen the Head-master came to an end. He was appointed by the College 20 September 1583, and perhaps on account of his great age the school had become less successful, and there seems to have been some discontent in the town.

In addition to the power of choosing the Masters, the College had some control over the school revenues. Hence their consent was required for the proposal to augment the income of the Vicar of Cherbury out of the great tithes of that parish, which formed part of the revenues of the School. The movement was clearly regarded with no great favour by Meighen, and he seems to hint that it was in reality a cover for some other scheme. The Archbishop of Canterbury at this time was Dr George Abbott. The E. Herbert who writes the last of the group of letters was Edward Herbert, first Lord Herbert of Cherbury, a distinguished man of letters in his day.

Right Worshipfull,

Wee havinge receaved lately a letter from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for some allowance to bee given out of our Schoole revenues for the maynetaunce of a preacher in the parishe Church of Cherbury, the Tithes of which church are parte of the possession of our schoole, Wee have intreated Mr Meighen, beinge beste acquaynted with the state and ordinance of our schoole to attende the Lord Archbishopp in the hearinge of that cause. Wee and Mr Meighen are tyed by our oathes, and our Corporation by Covenante vnto the Lord Bishopp of Coventrey and Lichfelde and to your Colledge for performinge of the ordinances and therefore wee haue desired Mr Meighen's travayle vnto you to giue you notice of the Lord Archbishopp's letter, and for that wee will do nothing for the convertinge of any of the Schoole revenues which may bee repugnante or not warranted by the ordinances and the Interpretations thereof. Wee praye you shewe yourselves in the cause accordinge to the trust reposed in you.

Mr Studley and Mr Jones whoo holde the second and thirde roomes for teachinge in our Schoole are resolved and haue agreed to resigne and leave their places in the Schoole as maye appeare by the Coppies of their seuerall agreementes which Mr Meighen will shewe you. Wee doe acknowledge that to the generall greefe of this Towne our Schoole is in very great decaye, and therefore wee praye your speciall care in making choyce of such persons for the supplyinge of these roomes as shall bee religious, industrious and of good abillitye to discharge the same at such tyme as the same places shall bee signified vnto you to bee voyde. And so relyinge vpon your good care for the reducinge of our Schoole to the aunciente worth and credit thereof We bidd you hartely farewell and reste

Salop this laste
daye of May 1627.

your very lovinge frendes
RICHARD PERSEHOWSE } Bayliffes of
RICHARD LLEWELLIN } Shrewsbury

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Universitye of Cambridge giue these.

After my very harty Commendations. It was longe before you sente vppe Mr Meighen vnto mee to treate concerninge your Schoole on the one side and the yeeldinge of allowance for the mayntenance of a preacher at Cherbury on the other side. But since his cominge vpp wee haue not bine idle as he himselfe can at lardge make reporte vnto you, in the beatinge of the question. I am still of the same judgmente whereof I ever was, that God and man will crye shame vppon vs if there bee not care taken that some honeste pention to witte forty powndes a yeare at the leaste be allowed to a preacher whoe may instructe the soules of the people of Cherbury and shewe them the right reddy waye vnto eternall salvation. But I am informed withall that out of experience you see the trouble which from tyme to tyme you are like to endure if there be not a reamiedie speedily given vnto that, whereof you see complaynte soe frequently to bee made. For my parte I growe very weary of soe ofte debating one Controversie with soe little fruite and I rest assured that his Majesty will bee much offended if agayne and againe he shall be molested with the effectinge of that which is both soe pious and soe reasonable. I muste therefore and doe require you in his Majesties name, that cuttinge off all delayes you speedily enter some course whereby the men of Cherbnry maye receave satisfaction which can bee noe waye better than by yeelding vpp your Letters Patentes whereby not onely contentemente may be given to them whoe vpon soe good grownde doe complayne but also all other inconvenyences maye bee removed which by process of tyme you doe finde worthie of a future consideration. And of this I will expecte without fayle to heare from you in the beginninge of next Michaelmas Terme, that what hath bine soe longe in agitation maye at length bee compleated to the honor of God and the satisfaction of the Cuntrey And soe wishinge you effectually to pursue this worke I leave you to the allmighty and remayne

Lambeth
June 25, 1627.

your very lovinge frende
G. CANT.

Addressed: To my very loving frendes the Bayliffes and Burgesses of the Towne of Shrewsbury giue these.

Right worshipfull

After our very hartly comendations. Wee having lately receaved a letter from the Lord Archbishopp of Canterbury his grace touchinge a convenyent stipend to bee allowed out of the Schoole revenewes towards the mayntenaunce of a preacher in Cherbury, The coppie of which letter wee have hereinclosed sente vnto you, doe praye your assistance and direction for answeringe of the same for that (as we conceive) we can doe nothinge of our selves without the consent of the Lord Bishopp of Coventry and Lichfielde and of your Colledge. And soe not doubtinge but you will bee inclined to gratifie our reasonable requeste Wee bidde you hartely farewell and reste

Salop this 3rd of
September 1627.

your very lovinge frendes

RICHARD PERSEHOWSE } Bayliffes of
RICHARD LLEWELLIN } Shrewsbury

Addressed: To the right worshipful the Master and Senyors of St John's Colledge in the vniversitie of Cambridge giue these.

Upon the same sheet is written the following reply from the Colledge.

After our very hearty Commendations. The busines in hand is of that nature as you may not thynke we shold rather deliberate vpon it, then thus suddenly make answer to it. Our common tye to preserve the Ordinances of the Schoole, established and confirmed, shold draw vs to favour that course. But on the other syde, the Imposition is so full of Equity and Piety, as a Society of Divines (as we are) may not (without great preiudice to themselves) gaynsay it. It is fresh in memory how the late Parliament tooke into consideration the bettering of meane vicaradges out of their Appropriations; which it is probable they will in tyme effecte and perfecte. Surely it were much for the honour of all parties to shew all forwardnes to doe that willingly which Authority happily may force them to hereafter. The Ordinances have their strength from the Kinges Authority. Which we conceyve allways to carry with it a tacit reservation to alter any particular graunt as conveniency shall direct. Which if it shall please his Majesty to approve, we are of opinion it wilbe not Impeachment of the

Ordinances to obey his Majesty's pleasure herein, commanding so reasonably and justly. Thus far we thought fitt to expresse ourselves vnto you which if it may any way direct you in your answer, we shalbe gladd to have satisfied your desyre. And so committing yow to the protection of the Allmighty we cease and rest

your very loving frendes
The President and Seniors.

Right worshipfull

Since at the last we perceiue that Mr Brooke is not like to returne to the place of second Schoolemaster as by a writing wee receiued from him he doth intimate vnto vs, therefore these are to commend the consideration therof to your wisdomes for supplie of that rowme in our schoole. Touching the removing of the third schoolemaster into the place (of which you in your last letter write vnto vs) we very well vnderstand the ordinances in that behalfe prouided, but vpon more mature and full consideration had of the present state of the schoole wee doe not hold that a safe course, because Mr Meighen hath now sequestered himselfe from teaching in his place, by reason of his great age and long service therein, whereby he findeth himselfe greatly weakened and soe vnable to continue the same. And therefore the state of the schoole being as now it is, in that respect, the greater care must be taken for making choyce of a very sufficient man, both for learning and good experience to supplie this second place, because by the ordinances hee is to teach in Mr Meighen's rowme alsoe. Mr Ralphe Gittens a Burges of this our towne and bred vp in the schooles, and of your Colledge is commended vnto vs by the Doctors and Clergiemen of our Towne, and generally by all the Burgesses of the same for that place, of which we conceiue him to be capable, with your fauoure and good likinge which wee perswade our selues will not be wanting vnto him. And thus commending our Loues vnto you wee commit you to God

Salop this
24th of March
1630

your worships very loving frendes
GEORGE HUNT }
SIMON WESTON } Bayliffes

Addressed: To the right worshipfull the Master and Senior fellowes of St John's Colledge in Cambridge deliver these.

Sir

With my best respects vnto you, and suche thanks continued, as my estate is able to afford, for all the kindenes that I have receaved from you. Whereas I do vnderstand that our magistrates, or some other as for them, are persuaded at the last to seeke vnto the Colledge, I know not what, yet suche thinge, I do imagine, as some of them have longe endeavoured, but wold not be persuaded so muche as to acquaint the Colledge with it, thoughe specially if not importunately vrged therevnto by mee because they seemed to hoope to effect it, ether without the Colledges privitie, or at the least without their concurrence, and that is a strange alteration of the state of the schoole. The opportunitie of this bearer hathe induced me to write thes fewe words vnto you. I am myself but as it were a deade man in lawe, beyng out of the exercise of schoolinge, and so it may be thought, I might rest contented and leave the care of schoole businesses to others, whom it may concerne as well as my self : howbeit I can not altogether contynue myself in that behalf as perhaps I shold, my spirit yet stirring a litle in me, and not yet deaded.

And nowe the sum of all I have to say, is to entreat you specially on the schooles behalf, that by yourselfe and the rest of your societie, you wil the rather vppon my solicitation (beyng all that I can do for it) take into youre more full and serious consideration the desperate case of it (as I nowe take it to be at this present) By your standinge for it accordinge to the speciall trust committed to you in that behalf, I doubt not but it may stand. Whereas yf at this time you shall lightly regard it, havinge occasion so opportunely offered to deale about it, I think it will not long continue, but must needes fall and willdo that speedily and fowly. The pretense of the present busines is to helpe Chirburie. And yf you wilbe pleased to see that it be done (yf it may be done) without breach of trust, or danger of oathes breaking (which be the only tyes provided for the preservation of the good estate of it) you shall perfourme a good office, and thereby shewe yourselues rightly respectife of that which your predecessors for a common good have taken vppon them not only for themselues but also for you and that are or shalbe their successors for ever.

What charge the colledge may be at in this behalf standinge for the schoole, may be required of the Schoole (beyng able to

performe it) better and more justly (as I conceive) than that which is required for others that have benee ymployed only by our magistrates in the present busines tendinge rather to the prejudice, than to any profit, of the schoole. If I shall seeme ether tedious in my writinge or any way troublesome otherwise, I hope it wilbe imputed to my zeale for the publick good, beyng nowe almost at the period of my life, and so not to expect any private benefite to redound to myself hereby, though outworne with former cares for the schoole, and muche labour spent about it. With my hartie welwishinges for the continuance of your good healthe and welfare, I do so take my leave. Salop
11^o December 1632

your worships to commaund
Jo: MEIGHEN.

Postscript: It may be some will advertise you that I consented to the desyred plot. But the truth is. 1. That at the very first meetinge concerning Chirburie I protested against joyninge in consent with the then bayliffs beyng vnsworne for the schoole. 2ndly. When the plot was hatched and I made acquaynted with it I dissuaded from it. 3rdly. When it was subscribed to by others at the settinge of it forward to London, I refused subscription. And ever since I have playnely declared my dislikinge of it.

Addressed: To the right worshipful my worthie good frend Mr. Owen Gwin, Doctor in Divinitie, and Master of St John's Colledge in the vniversitie of Cambridge.

Mr Dr and my much esteemed kinsman and frend

That Piety which yourself and the whole Colledge of St John's hath manifested for supply of Maintenance to the poore Vikker of Chirbury, as it will (without all doubt) procure an immediat Blessinge from God vpon you, so you will find it acknowledged, in their degree, by the inhabitants of Chirbury, as farre as can be required from ingenuous and thankfull Men. Onely they desire, that what already by Mr Sergeant Binge (of your Counsaile learned) you have declared before my Lord Keeper and my Lord's Grace of Yorke, you would in some publique Manner signify to their Lordships, and (yf need bee) to the Treasurer of Shrewsbury, to the intent, that yf any

difficulty arise your goodnes might prevent, and as it were invite them to the perfectinge thereof. For my part as I have neither a vulgar or single Interest in the work, so shall I on all Occasions bee ready to assure you that you have therein much obliged

29 Nov. 1632

your very lovinge
and respectfull frend
E. HERBERT

Addressed: To the right worshipfull my much esteemed kinsman and frend Mr Dr Gwinne, Master of St Jhons Colledge in Cambridge.

Sir

I delivered your letter to my Lord Herbert who seemed to me to be very well satisfyed with it and was pleased to enter-tayne some further discourse about it, whereby I found he had beene posest by the faction of the towne of Shrewsburye. I haue delivered likewise the College letters to my lords Grace of Yorke and my lord Keeper who accepted them kindly and I thinke they were well bestowed vpon them especially that to my lord of Yorke who is cordially for the interest of the College and the fundamentall statuts of the Schoole, but my lord Keeper tells me there is yet a knott in the business yet promises his furtherance to giue content to the College. There is little news stirring, only I hear my lord of Lincolne is sent for vp to London againe. My lord Goring is come from the Queen of Bohemia and brings word shee cannot yet with conveniency return into England. I remembred your respects to my lords of Yorke and London and I shall be bould to trouble you Sir with myne to Mr President, Mr Spell, Mr Price and Mr Bodurda and shall be glad of any occasion to expresse my self

Doctors Commons
25 Jan. 1632

your faithfull freinde and
humble servant
ROBT. MASON.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and his much respected freind Mr Dr Gwyn Master of St John's College in Cambridge.

We now come to the resignation of Mr John Meighen and the difficulties which arose over the appointment of his successor. The Bailiffs in the first instance recommended a Mr Richard Poole a Shrewsbury boy and an Oxford Graduate. To him the College took the objection that he was "doubly beneficed" (he had been instituted Vicar of Brace Meole 7 May 1618 and Rector of Hanwood 25 October 1627, both in Shropshire), and he "was ordered by the Master to consider how greate a burthen it was to serve those churches and the schoole, and whether he could well vndergoe the same, if he might have it, who therevppon desisted to make any further suit for the place."

On 10 September 1635 the College elected William Evans to be Headmaster, describing him as "acquainted with that function, being a second schoolemaster in a greate free schoole in Cambridge." For some reason the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield hesitated to confirm the election, the Bailiffs refused to accept Evans, alleging that he was "too young to govern scholars and ancient masters," and, calling a public meeting elected and installed Mr John Harding to the vacant place, a selection the Bishop seemed inclined to favour.

Right worshipfull

With all due respecte and thankfulness wee doo acknowledge the integritye of your good purposes manifested by your late letters receaved by us whereby is signified your vnanimous consentes to ioine with vs in some course that maye tende to the restoration of the auntiente bewtye and lustre of our schoole nowe much deformed and eclipsed. Which wee conceive cannot otherwise bee but by placeinge a newe head Master in the roome of him who through age and industry in his place is worne out and become vnserviceable and although the therefore excused from the paynes, yet by the ordinances allowed to enioye half his former comoditie. It is true the ordinances in this case have made some provision but not sufficiente to serve for supplyinge the vacancye of the chieftest rowme as it is beste knowen to vs whoe have at the last beene taughte soe muche by

experience. Because that by the same ordinances only the charge of teachinge is to be comitted to the second Schoole-master in the tyme of such vacancye and that without any consideration whether his endowments and temper doo fit such employmente, and alsoe without transferringe any chardge of the superintendencie of the whoole schoole which belongeth to the Master of the same higheste rowme and which we finde by good experience to be most necessarily requisite in him that shall supplye the same. In which respectes wee thaught in a fayre waye to provide for our schooles future welfare and to make waye for a grave iudicious, learned, pious man and one before exercised in that function if such a one maye bee founde. Whoe beinge to effecte a reformation must be able to governe not onlye children but men, for such a one therefore desired to bee thus eminent for worth wee holde the whole profite of that place scarce a sufficiente reward and prevailed (vpon those termes of agreemente alreadye presented to you) with Mr Meighen to bee willinge to resigne the place of cheife Schoole-master whereby another mighte be elected for that place in that behalfe, alsoe wee did and doe specially meane to relye vpon your good care for vs, beinge by the tenour of the schoole ordinances, as well as by our intendemente to haue the cheifeste stroke therein after the place shall happen to bee reallye voyde. And vpon the hopes of your directe assente therevnto wee suspende our further proceedinge. Toucheinge your demaundes of rente arrere we haue an acquittance vnder Mr Spell's hand your Burser for receipt thereof and touching the money disbursed in the schoole affayres wee are readye as well to make both presente satisfaction thereof as for future to comply with you in all thinges reasonable to bee required in our schoole occasions which wee knowe by your wisdomes and fidelitye in performing the truste reposed in you will be much advanced ; soe with the remembrance of our love we comende you to Godes blessinge and reste ever

Shrewsbury
Aprill 21st 1635

your very lovinge frendes
CHA. BENYON } Baylifes of
THO. HEYES } Shrewsburie
JOH. MEIGHEN

Addressed : To the Righte Worshipfull our very lovinge frendes the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniversitye of Cambridge these haste.

Righte Worshipfull

Since the receipt of your last letters expressing your greate desire to ioyn with vs in the repayre of our Schooles, Wee haue endeavoured with all convenyente speede to finishe our treatye with Mr Meighen our late head schoolmaster touchinge his resignation which beinge now concluded and all thinges requisite to the effectinge of that busines executed and Mr Meighen havinge actualye resigned, Wee are bould to send vnto you these twoe gentlemen whoe are the bearers hereof, Mr Mackworth and Mr Mitton both of our Towne to renewe our easneste intreatye to you for your especiall care in the nomination and comendation of such a fitte person to vs to succede Mr Meighen as hath by former tryall approved himselfe to bee fullye qualified with wisdom, learninge and industry sufficiente to vndergoe the laboure and chardge that is incidente to that place. So that our towne may regaine not onely the benefite but the honor it hath formerlye receaved from the flourishinge estate of that schoole. We haue authorized the gentlemen before named to treate and conclude with your worships of the matters mentioned in your former letter and of somme other thinges that maye, if by your good approbation they bee effected, redownd to the schooles future welfare, wee shall not neede to enumerate particulars havinge referred all to these gentlemens discretions whoe are both instructed to negotiate in these affayres and will be readye by there paynes to promote the present busines. We haue herewith alsoe sente the acquittances we formerly mentioned and the *vi li xiijs. iiij d.* you disbursed in solicitinge aboute our schoole affayres togeather with *viiij li. xvs.* for the rent due at Michaelmas nexte. And soe with the remembrance of our love wee committe you to Godes protection and reste ever

Shrewsbury
2^o September 1635

your very loving frendes
CHA. BENYON.
THO. HEYES.

Addressed: To the right worshipfull our very lovinge frendes the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in the Vniversitye of Cambridge these presente.

Right Worshipfull

Sithence the wryting of our last letter vnto you, Wee are

requested by some especiall persons, who haue an ardent affection and zeale for the good of the schoole to signifie vnto you that this bearer Mr Poole, was borne in this towne, the sonne of a Burges of the same, and one who hath bene euer since the tyme he cold read English brought vp in our schooles, vntil he entered into the vniuersitie of Oxford, and for his lief conversation, learning, religion and instruccion of youth hathe bene very well approved, and hath given abundant testimony of his industry, sufficiency and abillities of teaching schollers. Wee did not vnderstand before this present tyme, whether he was willing to vndergoe such a place; But vpon conference with him, hearing that some speeches haue fallen from him to that purpose, wee are desirous to lett you knowe there of, and humbly referre the same to your graue considerations, And with remembrance of all due respectes wee remayne

Salop
3 September 1635

your very loving frendes
CHA. BENYON
THO. HEYES

Addressed: To the right worshipfull and their very loving frends the Master and seigniors of St John's Colledge in the vniuersitie of Cambridge present theis.

Salulem in Christo.

Right Worshipful

I haue receiued your Elect, and am most ready to doe you and the Society right, hauinge good assurans that you haue in the feare of God, and zeale to the Advancement of Learning made this Election: yett forasmuch as the Ptoceedings on that Corporation of Salop parte haue not bin so iust and legal, as I conceiue, neither haue I had the Honour of any place in the resignation, I must craue your Patiens till I haue vindicated my place, and corrected some miscarriages of this busines, which standing, the Candidate cannot be fixed in the place so fast as I desire him: but all shall bee for your better advantage, and his whom you haue directed, though not plainly to mee, who lay claime theretoe, neither is it fitt any shold arriue in my Diocese without my particular knowledge to be a Commorant, in that, or any other condition. I sent the Gentleman to Salop to feele the Pulse of the Interest there, and they canne tell you how true a Prophet you were of their Peuishnes: but bee

assured Noble Sir, that Time which perfects all things, shall Present you from mee with your Right in the fairest manner I canne inuest you. My present labour is to acquainte myselfe with the Tripartite which is longe, and then to repress their vsurpation vppon mee, as I thinke it, and greater also then my selfe, in which my wheelles shall mooue as speedily as I canne make them, and then shall you perceiue that I am

Ecclesshall Castle
19 Sept. A^o.S. 1635

your assured Deuoted and
respective freende at command
ROB: CO: LICHE.

Addressed: To the right worshipful and his much Honoured Worthy Freinde Mr Dr Beale, Master of St John's Colledg and Vicechancellor of the Vniversity of Cambridge, Present these.

Salutem in Christo.

Reverend Sir

I haue not yett deserued the thanks you haue bin pleased to bestowe vpon me. But I shall laboure to bee as worthy as you are forward, and truly noe man canne bee more deuoted to your seruice. I am at present to giue you an account what hath past since Mr Hurtes departure.

I haue considered the Tripartite, an Instrument of as greate confusion as length, and contriued on purpose (I thinke) to begett contentions. The best vse I cold make of it was by the hinte of the Recitalls to call for the originall Letters Patents, and Indenture (when the Bayliffes repaired to me) which they produced and I by them sawe more day then was before heard of, concerninge the interest of my Sea, conferred vpon it by that Royal founder of blessed memory. I pressed my demands so fairly out of the letter of the Charter that the last yeeres Bayliffs promised they wold bring me a Resignation, and receive the complement of the Acte of voydans from my sentence, as their Ordinarie, and Visitor. What hath putt them out of their good minde I knowe not, but though I fully expected their despatch by the handes of these Gentlemen, they with the transmission of their office tell their successors that Counsell assures them, the schoole is effectually voyded to all purposes already. The present Bayliffes herevpon craued leaue to consult the learned in the question, and promise vpon

better resolution to expedite a Regular Resignation. This I shall hasten and if they bee as good as theire worde, provide that you bee speedily acquainted with the vacancy, that you may proceede to an election, wherein I shall onely pray you to remember the Oeconomicall partes, that place requires as well as other, whereof I doubt not. Then shall I put them to the negatiue voice they builde on, and as occasion shall require shall concur with you in any Act, that in such a mischiefe may bee a remedy, for vs, and an ease to Posterity. These Gentlemen can tell you how farr I charged them with the libell of demurres and the lubily you gaue me an item of. I pray God they doe as truly as they doe earnestly deny the accusation, howsoever they cleare themselues. I hope these gentlemen will giue in the evidence of my integrity and sincere carriage in the affaire, neither did I spare to tell them how much it misbecame them to play fast and loose with a Society of your quality, or the wantones with so much true happiness of their owne, could they perceiue it. If you please to haue so much patience as to expecte their next performances it will render them the more inexcusable, for my parte till they glue me a peremptory deniall I will suspende to vndertake them, but then I shall aequal yours with my best endeavoures to vindicate vs both and fully declare myselve

Eccleshall Castle
Octob. 9^o. 1635

your faithfull seruant
ROB. CO: LICHE:

Right worshipfull

I cannot but acquainte you and your Companie with occurrences of Shrewsbury concerninge the Schoole which I may reduce to these two heads. First I finde by them that there is a generall dislike taken by them against the younge man whome you formerly nominated, and are fully resolved, though you doe nominate him, and I approue him, yett they will refuse him as they are aduised vpon iust and sufficient ground and authoritie.

Secondly, The whole Corporation are soe addicted to one Mr John Hardinge, Master of Arte of twelue yeares standing of your owne vniverstie that in a generall and greate assembly of the whole Corporation they haue made a publike choice of him to bee Head School Master, and haue already invested him therein vpon the extraordinarie commendacions of many worthy

learned men, and others as they informe me. In regard whereof (to avoide contention) and to interest your College in the right of a nomination vpon a legall resignation you may doe well (in my poore opinion) rather to nominate him whom they so affecte then to loose the nomination.

The man (I assure you) hath beene highly commended vnto me by many of sound iudgment both for his learninge, iudgment, method, gouernment and honestie. Yett haue not I done him his due right therein, for I neuer afforded him the least Commendacions to the Towne, neither euer did I intend to clash with your College, onely I haue and doe stand to maintaine my right and the right of my Sea ; but for onght I yett see, vnlesse Mr Hardinge be nominated neither Towne nor Countrey will haue content nor you and I the right wee expect *rebus sic stantibus* nor the Schoole as they wish and I most earnestly desire. Thus leauinge these thinges to your best consideration and expecting your present answer by this bearer, whome I send purposely to intimate the premises for the preservation of all right and peace I rest

Eccleshall Castle
24 Nouemb. 1635

your respectiue and lovinge
friend

ROB: CO: LICHE:

Addressed: To the right worshipfull Doctor Beale Master of St John's College in Cambridge or in his absence to the President and ffellowes of the same College these bee delivered.

The following declaration or affidavit by John Meighen shews that though old and infirm he had still much mental vigour. It was probably his last public act, as he was buried in St Mary's Shrewsbury on the 3rd February following the date of the declaration.

The late practises of Thomas Jones and John Proud gents., Bayliffs of Shrewsbury and others there factious freinds for getting into theire hands the whole sway of the ffree Schole there

1. first they did wave the schoole oath and refused to take yt at the tyme appoynted by the schoole ordinances for the takeing of it, although one of them had taken it five tymes before. Therby making way to that which was intended to be done and which they haue done since.
2. Secondly they gott all the keyes of the schoole chest into their hands wherby they had opportunity to take out at their pleasure either money or other things belonging to the schoole and to doe with them what pleased themselues.
3. Thirdly they kept the schoole auditt vnsworne and thereby took liberty to keep the surplusage of the schoole bayliffs accounts, being about £ 200 vnputt vp in the schoole chest as sworne bayliffs wold haue done but kept all out partly in their owne hands and partly loose in the school bayliffs hands to be at their own disposing, when they should call for it and for such vses as they themselues intended.
4. ffourthly they haue made all the premises a path way for dooing that which they now haue done about their new schoolmaster, which they never wold haue done if they had beene sworne, and had not had such opportunity of money as ever since they haue had and still haue.

Now what else can seeme to be ment by the sayd practises then the verie subversion of the present state of the schoole.

ffor whereas by the schoole ordinances the placeing of schoolmasters is regularly to begin at the Colledg, who are to elect, then to proceed by the Bishopp who is to allow, and last of all to end with the towne, where the elected and allowed is to be accepted or rejected, and if rejected, then to begin agayne as before with the Colledge. yf the course now practised be suffred and wincked att then by example thereof the sayd Bayliffs and their successors may take vpon them the makeing of schoolmasters without either Bishopp or Colledge but also may wave the schoole oath ever heerafter and so take liberty to dispose of the schoole both within and without as pleaseth themselues.

Like practises and for the same end haue been vsed formerly and the alteracion of the present state of the schoole therby mainly attempted.

As first in the year 1632, Richard Hunt and Thomas Knight gents, being Bayliffs of the towne with their factious freinds

plotted the new founding of the schoole, and so the extinguishing of the princes names first founders thereof, and to haue the sway and glory of all committed to the wisdom and honestie of seaven Burgers of the towne to be ioyned with the Bayliffs for the tyme being in that behalf.

The said Richard Hunt and Thomas Knight also to shew their intent and meaning did long before victory atchieved take vpon them triumphantly and as though they had already prevayled to place a Curate of St Maryes in Shrewsbury of themselves, also the setting by lease the spirituall jurisdiction of that parish and the profittes thereof, quite contrary to the rule of the schoole ordinances and of the former regular practises thereof. But by Gods good prouidence that plott of theires, through the countenance and asistance of the Colledg interposing themselves therin, was at the starting thereof crossed and quite dashed.

Howbeit the faction did not desist from their intended designe, but being crossed as aforesaid the same was attempted another way by George Wright and Owen George the next succeeding bayliffs in the year 1633, forsooth they being well aduised by their learned counsell and grounding themselves vpon a decree made formerly by the Lord Chancellor Egerton against the schoole did cunningly sue to haue only one ordinance of the schoole altered by the Judges for the County and the Recorder of the towne, being in some sort authorised by the same decree to doe somewhat in that behalfe, that by example thereof yf they had prevayled, they might by degrees haue gotten the rest of the ordinances altered one after another till they had tempered all to their owne purposes.

But in this suite alsoe it was not God's will that they shold prevayle though they made full accounte of speedinge this way, howsoever their predecessors had been crossed in the former suite for it pleased God out of his good prouidence for the schoole to stirr vpp that worthie Judge Sir William Jones to take speciall notice of their reach in their suite and finding it as may seeme not fitt to be graunted did vtterlie refuse to gratifie them therein.

Now they said two mentioned plottes are forthcoming and ready to be showed of the writing and vnder the hands of the plotters.

But this last plott striking at the verie root of the present

state of the schoole and beinge the last shift that they can finde to serve their tourne for the purpose before mentioned I say they doe not carry this last plott secretly, but in open sight they haue executed it, and still seeke to strengthen themselves by great freindes and otherwise for the maintenaunce of it.

And what greater fraud can ther bee then for private lucre and gaine so grossly to deceiue or rather betray such a speciall trust so solemnly comitted and vndertaken also for a common good, and therby in the end to defeate the common wealth of so greate a benefitt bestowed vpon it by so famous princes founders of the schoole.

As small practises tending to the ouerthrow of priuate persons haue beene quaestioned and censured in the Starr chambre, much more such as the forsayd tending to the destruction of a state may be quaestioned and censured there. And without my consent, being head scholemaster, Richard Hunt and Thomas Knight late Bayliffs afforesaid with consent of the commonalty of the towne haue sett the profits of the spirituall jurisdiction of St Maryes in Salop all which is contrary to the rule of the schoole ordinances, therby a bond of £1000 is forfeited to St John's College

JOH. MEIGHEN.

Memorandum, that the 18th day of January Anno Domini stilo Angliae 1635, Mr John Meighen, Master of Arts in his dwelling house situate in the towne of Salop in the presence of mee ffrauncis Smith, notary publique and the witnesses vnder-written did desire me to reade publicly vnto him all the premises afore written in this leafe of paper on both the sides thereof, which being by me truely done he did protest and afirme that whatsover is therein conteyned concerning the cariadg of the present and late Bayliffs aboue mencioned is true, and thervnto subscribed his name. *hij's testibus* ROB. MORGAN, D. EVANS.

Ita testor

FFRA: SMYTH

Notarius Publicus.

On hearing of Meighen's death the College nominated John More to be Head-master, but as the Bailiffs adhered to their choice of Mr Harding the College took legal proceedings to asserť their right, and in this after

some delay they were successful. It seems clear that the College were not without their supporters, for while the main issue was being fought out in London there was a subsidiary local struggle at Shrewsbury. According to some papers preserved in College Meighen had given up possession of the Schoolhouse in September 1635, but after his death and before the nominee of the Bailiffs had got possession his widow "Johan" Meighen and his son in law Thomas Hayward took possession of the house. Richard Meighen the stationer in London was the Head-master's son, and Mr William Bodurda was at that time Senior Bursar of the College. The Bailiffs took proceedings before the "King's Counsell in the Marches of Wales" and succeeded in ejecting Mrs Meighen and her son in law.

Good Mr Meighen

I condole with you for the death of yowr good father and my especiall frend, butt neuerthelesse wee most imbrase Godes will, yowr mother is well and your frends in these partes.

The occasion of my writting to you is to intreat you to acquaint Mr Bodurda or Mr Morgan or the Solicitor of St John's Colledge who I make no doubt, or some of them, to be at London, that the bayliffs of this towne haue taken order for repairing of the chapell by St Mares vpon the scole charge, the which yowr father would not agree vnto, they having a fyne chapell made by the dyrections of the then baylffs who were Mr Daudid lloyd and Mr Thomas Lewis, ouer there names hereon the yere it was bylt, vpon the scoles revenues, and nowe they think they haue all thys to there owne will and that they rather spend the tressure of the scole that way then fynd scollerships or fellowships in Colledgis. So referringe all to God and there discretion I thought good to haue them knowe what they are doinge. So I end your trouble any further at this tyme with my kynd remembrance to yowr self and good bedfelowe not forgetting love and respect to them that be at London that folowithe busines of St Johns I rest

Sallope the
12 of february

1635

your loving frend
ROBERT PRICE.

Addressed: To my lovinge good frend Mr Richard Meighen, stationer at his shope neere the midle temple gate in fleete theese delivered.

Mr Meighen

Sence yowr beinge heere the baylifs haue bene very earnest vpon yowr mother for the possession of the house somtymes with good wordes somtymes with threttnings but they fynd they can do no good therein, they this day sved her and yowr brother Heyward to the consell of the marchis of Wales as it appears by the billett inclosyd. I haue advised her to send for a comission to take her answer at home her yeres will grant her a comission by the course of the court. Mr Heward is not at home, I haue sent for him and hee shall goo to Ludlowe and bring her a comission. Your mother is very timmerous and fearfull butt I haue putt a good hart vnto her: writt you 2 or 3 lynes to her to incoradge her, they shall not wrong her if it lye in my power.

I haue written to Mr Bodorda concerning partly this busines but I had inclosid my letter before she was sved, if you see Mr Bodurda tell him there is a letter for him with Mr Richard Williams in cheepsyde.

I pray you lett me heere eyther from you or from Mr Bodorda how this busines goeth Mr Grene and I shall long to heere for wee shall know nothing by them if any thing be ageynst them. This in haste with hartly commendations to your self and second self

Sallope the
3 of May 1636

I rest your loving frend
in all hee can
ROBT. PRICE.

Addressed: To my loving good friend Mr Richard Meighen at his house by St Donstans or at his shoppe by the Midle Temple gate in flitt streete these dd.

On the cover is also written: Good cosin send this letter by a known porter for I know Mr Meighen will pay the porter, for it doth concern him.

The College having successfully established its right before the Privy Council, Mr Harding seems quietly to

have removed himself and the Bailiffs now request the College to appoint a new master. Accordingly on 16 February 163⁸ the College nominated Thomas Chaloner of Jesus College, Cambridge. Fortunately the choice was an excellent one and the Bailiffs were at once satisfied. Chaloner's mastership extended into the troubled times of the Civil Wars and Commonwealth. Some notes on his period are reserved for another occasion.

Right Worshipfull

Where contention is betwixte such as are wise not soe much the prevailinge as the availinge of either partie will be considered. A late contention hath happened betweene your Colledge and our Corporation touchinge the placeinge of a Head Master in our free schoole. In which businesse the trouble and paines belongeth to you and vs, the benefitt to others. In which respecte if that be acted by eyther of vs which shall really conduce to effecte that which should bee both our mynds it is not much materiall which of vs bee thought the principall Actor. Wherefore the Gentleman placed by our Towne in that place when laste vacante havinge bine longe absente from vs and wee without certaintye of his returne, as wee are trusted by the foundation of that Schoole to electe newe Masters vppon any vacancye; soe out of our true respecte to you as indowed with abilitie to iudge of such a man wee addresse our selues in the ffirste place to you desiringe your assistance to finde out and comende a man in all respectes fitt for the head place of our Schoole. The qualitie of which place is well knowen vnto you. If your care and fidelitie be conspicuous herein (as wee hope it will) what is lent vs thereby in the paynes of him that shall bee so sente will yeilde ample increase to you and may returne to your Colledge such as shall be thought worthie to succeede you hereafter in your places to commemorate and commende you as the authors of that good. Thus havinge expreste the cause of our writinge wee leave the dispatch to our bearer to whose discretion we haue comitted the management thereof hopinge that you and wee forgettinge the former diuisions of our predecessors and nowe accordinge may revive the credit of that place that seemes by others to

bee almoste forgotten because it seemed by you and vs to be neglected. Soe with our due respects to you remembred wee take our leaves and rest

Salop
xviij January
1636

your very assured loving frendes
TH. NICCOLLS } Bailiffes of
SIMON WESTON } Shrewsbury

Addressed: To the Righte Worshipfull the Master and Seniors of the Colledge of Saynte John the Evangeliste in the vniversitie of Cambridge these present.

Right worshipfull

Wee are petitioned by Mr Gittyns our second Scholemaster (being aged and vnfitte to teache) to haue the benefitt of thordinance as by his petition hereinclosed you may perceave. The ordinance whereof hee desireth thadvantage is mentioned in the inwarde part of his petition. Wee doe conceave it were for the good of the schoole (if you shall thinke fitte) that hee absolutely resigne his place and that some money bee giuen out of the schooles revenues soe as it doe not excede the somme of Threescore powndes and that after one yeare he have duringe his life paide vnto him seaven powndes and Tenne shillinges halfe yearely out of the schoole revenues and vpon his resignation that you woulde bee pleased to send vnto vs an able man to supplie the thirde roome accordinge to that speciall truste which by the schoole ordinance you haue in recommendinge of a sufficiente person. If you shall approve of this course to bee taken concerninge Mr Gittyns wee praye you vnder your colledge Seale signifie your consent herevnto And so desiringe your speciall care for our Schoole which hath beene longe out of creditt wee reste

Shrewsbury
January 27, 1637

your lovinge frendes
RICHARD LLEWELLIN } Bayliffes of
JOHN WIGHTWICKE } Shrewsbury
your humble servant
THO. CHALONER

Addressed: To the Righte Worshipfull the Master and Seniors of St John's Colledge in Cambridge these present.

Right Worshipfull and reverend Sirs

I am bold to acquaint you that my lords grace of Canturbery, my Lord Keeper, Mr Secretary Windebauke (havige havinge received authoritie and directions from his majesty for the augmenting of the smale stipends of Vicars and curates in diuerse places of this Kingdome) haue sent their letters to the Lord Bishopp of Coventry and Lichfield, my self and others, touching the augmentation of the poore stipends of the curates and ministers in Shrewsbury. And we hauing mett and finding it to be the pleasure and determinacion of the said lords in their said letters specified, that a full fourth parte of the valew of the tythes which are held in right of the scholes in Shreusbury and within the Parish of St Mary should be settled vpon the curate of the said church and yourselues and others whom yt doth concerne should be dealt with to settle the same accordingly. Now therefore I doubt not but you will be ready to yeald your cheerfull and free consent to the good pleasure and determination of the said lords so authorised by his majesty. Espetially seeinge it doth appeare by the grant of Queene Elizabeth that the landes and tythes which shee granted were as well for the maintenance of the service of God in the church of St Mary and the Chappels therevnto belonginge as for the better maintenance of the said scholes and notwithstanding the great improuement of the valew of the tythes and the increase of others stipends, the Curate of St Maryes hath but the old Stipend of 20*li* per annum which was due and payd in King Edward the sixt his time. These thinges I hope you will take into your graue consideration and return your answer. Thus with remembrance of my due respects I rest

Shrewsbury this
29th of August
1639

your very loving frend
TYM: TOURNOUR.

Addressed: To the Right worshipfull Mr Doctor Beale and the fellows of St John's in Cambridge these present.

R. F. S.

[*To be continued*].



No. 2 GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WYNBERG.

THE good ship "Oratava" coaled most expeditiously at Las Palmas, so that our stay was numbered by as few hours as some transports marked days in their coaling ports. We made a short run ashore; there was not much to excite interest. The intermixture of native, negro, and European peoples was curious. In the Cathedral was a roomful of priceless fourteenth century missals and psalters, of perfect workmanship and illumination. I was astonished to find them freely handed to us for examination. We trembled for their integrity should a globe-trotting vandal discover them; true, the most acquisitive pocket would be insufficient to contain the least bulky of them.

The feature of the remainder of our voyage was the musketry practice. A thoughtful ordnance department had placed eleven thousand rounds of Dum-dum ammunition aboard which *had* to be used before reaching South Africa; but they had issued no targets. Still, it afforded a fine field for ingenuity in the preparation of such things, and they were severely tested, for a fifteen knot drag and volleys of nickelled lead would make the stoutest mark quaver. Two six-foot kites, the bo'sun helped me to make, held out longest, perhaps because they were so hard to hit.

We reached Table Bay early on the morning of May 17, but no sunny sky, or limpid blue water greeted us. Table Mountain was lost in dense cold mist, the

town did not exist for our eyes, and into the bay huge rollers swept, tossing the host of great ships as though they were as light as the nautilus we had seen sailing on the waters of the Atlantic.

No orders came for us that day, and we could find nothing more exciting to engage our attention than fishing for shark, but only baby ones would taste our fare. Another morning came and another visit from the transport tug, but still no orders, and the older officers aboard told us ghastly stories of boats lying unclaimed for days and days. However, four of us made our escape, and spent a day ashore in a lively and by no means warlike manner. Our C.O., Senior Major, our only belted Earl, and your Scribe contrived to get aboard that tug. Once ashore we chartered the swiftest of the hansoms. They were weird concerns, not unlike an ancient pot-bellied cab that crawls groaning into Cambridge station-yard on "up" and "down" days; yet their grinning Kaffir Jehus could make them fly at the tails of their scraggy steeds.

Sundry visits and business done, we drove to the Mount Nelson Hotel—the Hotel Cecil of all Africa. It seemed to contain everybody and his wife, and if not everybody, then certainly his wife. Our first meal ashore was a distinct success, so being fortified for any trial we went to head-quarters to get our orders. We got them. We all grumbled, everybody grumbled, our shipmates heard us with lowering brows, and counted us their troublers. Only Tommy did not mind; he contentedly obeyed, drew his rations, and ate them. Whereas we all expected to be welcomed with open arms and to be hurried to the very front to gain much honour, glory, and experience; we were all told off to base depôts,—Green Point, Maitland, or Simon's Town, and we Surgeons to Wynberg.

* * * * *

Wynberg is a most charming spot, a paradise for beauty, but for very many a place of suffering. On the

northern slopes of Table Mountain above the village of this name lie side by side two great hospital camps, each one complete in itself with a full complement of Staff, Surgeons, Nursing Sisters, and Orderlies, with operating theatres, X-ray rooms, and Dispensaries, which would do credit to any City Clinic. "No. 2" is just now in a state of transition. The graceful forms of its five-score marquees vanish almost hourly, and there spring up as though under the hands of fairies rows of iron huts. The fairies are sooty ones! Kaffir convicts! Truly, if they never did any good before they do much now, and work most smartly thus in bonds, whether under the inspiring influence of the ever present rifle or no, I cannot tell. These "huts" are not the mean structures their name suggests, but fine corrugated iron, wood-lined halls, each the size of a large Ward at Addenbrooke's, and each to hold twenty-six beds. Ugly, but most useful; light, cool and airy; a comfort to the patients, and a boon to the workers, for the huts and their bounds can be seen on the darkest night, while it is no joke to wander through lines of marquees on a pitch dark night with only the light of a candle lantern to clear the tricky maze of pegs and ropes, not to mention the four-foot doorway. The day I entered we had twelve hundred patients, of which three-fourths were sick of fever. Enteric or dysentery is the scourge of all the camps, and stop it none can. This is the ghastly side of war. The carnage may be horrible, the privations of a harmless population cruel, but a skilful strategist and a beneficent commander can diminish these; but fever plague rages in face of the best managed and most skilful work that any campaign has known, and claims its victims even from amongst the ranks of those who battle with it, despite their most elaborate precautions.

For the first three days of my stay here I had charge of three surgical huts, each full of fever cases. Most had been transferred from Bloemfontein and many had

relapsed; the journey down is trying under the most favourable circumstances.

The mornings were occupied by visiting each case, noting state, changes, etc, and giving instructions to nurses and orderlies and making out patients' diet sheets; this last has to be done for each patient every morning. The diet is on a liberal and comprehensive scale, grading through some ten degrees from "plain milk" to "roast varied," with a large variety of extras from a lemon to champagne. At first it seemed difficult to balance the claims of Tommy and the Taxpayer in the administration of the coveted "extras." Perhaps I remembered the latter's burden too well—I had just received my pay sheet, less the new income tax! But in a few days I knew the spirit of Tommy well enough, and shared the good things with no niggard hand. He had marched well, fought well, and often suffered badly; then he shall have all we can get for him. Just when the work seemed to get into good swing the Colonel and Civil Surgeons running the convalescent division were ordered up country, and their work was transferred to me. I lost my three huts and got five hundred 'convalescing' patients, with a big marquee for office, and a staff of seven soldier clerks, for the clerical work involved was great.

These five hundred odd men paraded daily, stepped each man, on call, for inspection; a quick glance and one tick on the diet sheets and another on his classification, was in most cases enough they were doing well. And here I found cause to bless the low entrance of the marquee, for the manner in which a man dived through that hole, stood to attention, and saluted, proved to me the readiest first indicator of his state. A suspect stood aside for further examination, and may be for a change of classification. Of classes we have four. First, duty at base; next, convalescent for convoy to Green Point with camp life, rations, and bi-weekly medical inspection; then for England all not likely to

be fit for service during the next two months ; and last those referred back for further treatment to medical or surgical huts, these would total one or two per cent. per diem. My patients were continually changing,—additions from our huts and from lines of communication, and subtractions for convoys.

The O M.O. (Orderly Medical Officer) is a functionary worthy of mention. Each of the staff, save the Chiefs, is on duty in rotation for twenty-four hours, and does not leave the hospital, save when relieved for meals by the man next on duty. During these hours, excepting in the forenoon when all are on duty, the general charge of the hospital devolves on his immediate care. He is first called in any emergency, he must inspect all food tendered for use, all meals served, visit each tent to receive complaints of patients regarding food, inspect latrines, go rounds at night, visiting all line orderlies—those in charge of a line of huts or tents—and special orderlies—detailed for patients dangerously ill—to see if all is well. That he may be easily found he lives in a special tent. Lastly, he is deeply grateful when at nine a.m. his twenty-four hours end, and at a shout of “Relief” from his successor he proceeds to an uninterrupted though late breakfast. As for our housing, that is pleasant enough. We live in bell-tents, in which with modern camp furniture a man may be sufficiently snug. Some of the furniture is marvellously contrived. Here’s a bundle of sticks and iron bands and a piece of canvas—a pull and a twist, and lo ! a first-rate bedstead ! Another smaller lot sets up as a table, and a third as a chair ! This crumpled bit of green canvas becomes a bath, that a basin, and another a bucket ; whilst this strap bristling with brazen spikes becomes when embracing a tent-pole a perfect wardrobe.

In ten minutes all is gone, stowed in a brown sack. The tent is bare and you are off ; Aladdin’s lamp is out of date ; this is practical magic !

Four days I vowed I would live in my cosy tent

always, and the fifth I added—when it doesn't rain. For on the eve of that day as I read in my tent I was startled by a distant hollow roar, then another and nearer, then crash,—the fir trees shivered in the sudden shock of the wind, and the fir cones pelted us like great spikey hail, and our frail canvas shelters staggered and rocked as though in deadly convulsions. Then it rained, poured, deluged. The ground steamed and streamed with the beating and rushing water. Oh what a scrimmage to divert the water from our tents! Tins, pots, sticks, anything for a tool, lucky the man who had a spade. I thought I had fought the tempest well and won, my floor was dry; when I turned in, my bed was a pool, its clothing a sponge, there was a leak in the roof. Next morning the coppice where stood the tents of the quarters looked like a second Paardeburg.

* * * * *

To-day, Wednesday, news came that Johannesburg is taken, rumour says our hospital is going up. At any rate stores are being packed. Suppressed excitement.

* * * * *

Friday, 12 noon: Orders to pack, destination unknown. 9 p.m., Cape Town: We are off for Johannesburg, the first through train for seven months.

N. B. H.



WITH APOLOGIES TO THE MEMORY OF
ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

Jones, to Jenkins his gyp—loq.

I THOUGHT to pass away before, yet still I linger on,
And look into the old dead past, whence all my friends
 have gone ;
How gladly I remember dawned my 'Varsity career,
And lo! three years have swiftly sped and now my
 fourth is here.

It was so hard at first, Jenkins, the problems stiff to do ;
My work it seemeth yet as hard—shall ever I get thro' ?
But still it can't be long, Jenkins—ere to success I win,
And that good man th' examiner will surely pass me
 in.

Oh, blessings on my coach's voice and on his down
 clad lips,
Oh, blessings on his whole life long for his 'dead
 certain' tips ;
Oh, blessings on his kindly heart and persevering mind,
Tho' a thousand times I cursed him he was ever bland
 and kind.

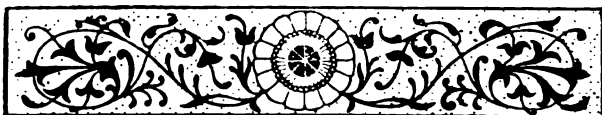
He shewed me all the Euclid, taught me problems stiff
 to do,
And tho' my lamp was lighted late I guess they'll let
 me thro' ;
Nor would I wish for more, Jenkins—a 'Trip' perchance
 to take,
My desire is but to pass, Jenkins—not work for working's
 sake.

Yet now I think my time is near, full soon I hope to
know

That I have passed my last exam—a 'Special' in 'Theo';
If I get pilled, without a doubt I'll be left in the lurch,
But if I pass I'll fall into the arms of Mother Church.

No more along St Andrew's Street shall I at dark be
seen,

No more I'll cut my 'chapels,' send excuses to the dean;
No more I'll tell the risqué yarn, no more at poker play,
For I'll be a curate in May, Jenkins; I'll be a curate in
May.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

[The following letters have been received from a member of the College serving with the Forces in South Africa.]

Vet River,
Orange Free State,
16 May 1900.

Dear —,

We are at last fairly in the enemy's country. We came here on Saturday from Bloemfontein, and are very glad to get away. It was the worst place for water we have been in, as the reservoirs were smashed up and they had not finished repairing them. We had to go about a mile for drinking water and about the same for washing. The washing water was some of the dirtiest I have seen. We are well off for water here as far as quantity is concerned. It wants filtering before drinking, however, as there are a good many dead things in it. Yesterday they had a fatigue and hauled some of them out. When we arrived here it was the rail-head, but they finished the temporary bridge the same evening, and now they can go about another 30 miles. We came up on the top of a goods truck, which was all right after the sun got up, but rather cold in the dark. We were told we were to start at 11 on Saturday, but about 3.30 on Friday we were told we were to start at 7 that evening, so we packed up as hard as we could and got down to the station. When we got there we found we could not go till next morning, so we lay down and slept in the road. As our orders are for garrison duty, we have our tents with us. When

you reach the fighting line all tents are left, and you manage with overcoat, two blankets, and a waterproof sheet. On the march you carry one blanket as long as there is no danger. As soon as fighting begins you drop it, but it is picked up and brought on by the transport with the other blanket and overcoat; you usually have the whole lot at night. There is a report that the Suffolks have been promised that they shall march through Pretoria with the Guards' Brigade to show people that the authorities do not think them in any disgrace, even if the civilians do. There was a fight here about a week ago, but there is no sign of it now, except the broken bridge and a few bits of shell. One curious thing about this place is that we get better food here than anywhere else, although further from the base. How is the May Concert getting on? Everybody here expects the war over in a month, and that we shall be home in July.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Meyerton,

2 July 1900.

Dear —,

It was rather a funny coincidence that your letter was handed to me while once again on bridge guard. This time just a trifle further up country, as we are within 50 miles of Pretoria. We went up to Pretoria as escort to the big siege guns, which was a dreary job with the old oxen plodding along mostly at night, as the beasts will only graze by day. The result was we were about half-an-hour behind the rest of the battalion. Two companies had a little firing, but had stopped when we got up. I believe they sent for us to shut up some men (Boers) who had been cut off. As we were behind with the guns they got some other Volunteer Company. I did not see much of the battle, as you do not get much chance when not in the firing

line. There were two naval guns giving the forts beans. They were fairly near us. As a matter of fact you probably know a great deal more about the whole show than I do. We marched in next day and stopped there about two days. Then we were suddenly hurried off at about an hour's notice, and starting about 2 went on till about 9. Next morning we were ordered on and finally got to Elandsfontein, from whence we came here by train, and have been here for the last three weeks. We are lucky in having a store close by, but I am afraid they are not going to fetch any more stuff when this lot is finished. We were served out with half-rations, biscuit and half flour, some time back, and there was great experimenting in the cooking line. I should think we ought to be moving down now soon, as everybody hopes so. The mails we got last Tuesday were the first for about a month, so we don't know much about what is going on. We should be rather a shock to most people if we appeared in Cambridge as we usually are now, about half-a-dozen bearded warriors including yours truly, most of us filthy dirty. When there is nothing else to do you can always satisfy the sporting instinct by hunting in your shirt for bugs! The worst of this place is that the drinking water is about a mile away, and we have to carry everything as we have no water-cart. Many thanks for all your news.

Yours truly,

* * * *

17 July 1900

Dear —,

We appear to have started on the move again. After getting up to Pretoria, alternately pretty well at a trot and then at a crawl, we got a day or two's rest. Then, partly by train and partly on foot, we got back down to Meyerton, about 50 miles down again. Here we did pretty well as there was a Store, where you

could buy at the delightful rate of sugar 9d. a pound, and other things in the same style. We were there three weeks and a bit, and then, just as they had got in a fine new stock, we moved up yesterday to within 10 miles of Pretoria. What we are going to do nobody seems to know. The Colonel said a few days ago the Volunteers would probably be home by the end of August. This was before the last move, but I should think we shall do it all the same. I have just seen the crews in a number of the *Review*, and am heartily sorry for you and everyone else, unless every one of them rises to the occasion in some marvellous way. I also saw that it had been decided to start the Boat House at once, so I shall hope to see great things on my return. We have the misfortune, in my opinion, of belonging to a Regiment that has made for itself a reputation for fast marches. Just to show what they could do, for a start at the game, we pretty well did a record, to the tune of 27 miles in 27 hours. The Norfolks, I see in the paper, are supposed to have done 22 miles in 5 hours. We saw them after it, and they said they had done 22 miles the last day, but never mentioned the 5 hours. I think it is all bunkum; if not, they must breed peculiar men in Norfolk to carry 30 odd pounds at that rate. A bit back we had one of our scares on the line. It was more trouble than usual, as they turned us out at full speed in the middle of the night, served out a day's biscuit and raw meat to everybody, and gave us another 200 rounds of cartridge, which had to be carried in haversack or great-coat pocket. We got to a station about 1 a.m. and sat there till 6 while it froze. Then we got on a train and went about 12 miles down the line, and got out and moved about a bit. Then we heard a wire had come to stop us, so we had some grub and came back again—together rather a nice picnic, if only they had left us in bed a bit longer. The bed, by the way, is a hole in the ground, and makes a first-rate place if you get fairly

deep and collar some bits of corrugated iron. I was late looking after the iron and so only got scraps. My doss is rather a poor one, as when I got down about 18 inches or 2 feet I came to a sort of compressed mixture of ironstone and gravel, so I let the thing stop as it was. Lately, however, we have had to dig down to make a bomb-proof place out of the doss or else attached to it. I thought we should never get ours done, and just as we were beginning to make a bit of impression we came away, so all our work was thrown away.

* * * *

Pan Station,
Near Middleburg,
Transvaal,

7 August 1900.

Dear —,

Thanks very much for your letter, which is the first I have had. I expect the other was among the lot burnt at Roodevalde. . . . Since I last wrote to you we have been on the tramp again. When we left Irene we were rear guard, which, of course, meant we were last to get to camp, and as they marched us twice as far as there was any need for, and the waggons got stuck in the drifts, we had our straps on for thirteen hours, and got in about one in the morning. We marched out a mile next morning and occupied a line of kopjes at Tigerspoort, one or two companies on each. The only excitement we had was when we had marched about six miles to hold another place for the day. We could see the firing in the distance, but no one came near us. After about a week we marched to Witpoort, where Hutton came and told us we and the Irish fusiliers had been attached to his mounted infantry because we were both good marching battalions, and he was going to give us four days' hard work. This meant backing up French's cavalry, and we certainly had the hard work, but no fighting. For the last two

or three days the Boers were only just out of sight, but there was no one on the other side to corner them, so they got off. This landed us at Middleburg. We were there about a week, and then moved here. It was not a bad place, but we had pretty well bought it out before we left. We got there rather sooner than was expected, and when the Coldstreams came in thinking they were the first infantry, they were not extra pleased at our telling them we had been there four days. We have just received the first instalment of things which Comber is sending out once a fortnight; these, I believe, started a fortnight after us. A train came through here yesterday and brought us papers and parcels. I got *The Eagle* by it; your letter I had about four days ago. Thanks awfully for asking me to come camping with you, but I am afraid we shall not be back in time. I shall be content now if I am back in time for the beginning of Term, although I was in hopes of getting up for part of the Long. They had a day's fighting about 15 miles away the day before yesterday, but we don't know who it was or what the result was. Some people expect the end this week, and others not till about Christmas. I hope it will be soon, as we have all had enough.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Middleburg,

27 August 1900.

Dear —,

Many thanks for tobacco; it came at a most satisfactory moment. I had just began my last quarter tin of English tobacco, the first that has managed to reach us of the things sent out by Comber. Before that arrived I had been smoking Government cake and Boer 'bacca. Both are cheap as dirt and pretty cool smoking, but the former is a nuisance to cut up, and the other to fill your pipe with, as one pipe only lasts about ten

minutes. When Comber's came I did not like the first few pipes after smoking so much Boer, but as it came towards the end I did not fancy going back to the Boer at all; luckily, yours came in the very nick of time. I have contracted what I expect you think, as I used to, the villainous habit of smoking before breakfast. As we have to start trains about five every morning, and sometimes if you are on guard (as I was the day before yesterday) are up from 5.30, I think there is some excuse. On the 13th we had a Rugger match v. the Canadians, which we won by one try to *nil*. There were, I think, five officers playing, and the rest were out of the 'Varsity sections. It was rather a curious game, as the ball burst two or three times. There were ant heaps for goal posts, and their rules were those of about five years back. On the 15th we marched on to Wonderfontein. On the 17th I was on General's guard with two other men and a Sergeant. General Hutton came along and wanted to know who we were. The Sergeant told him, and talked to him for some time, and then he asked if we would like some supper. We, of course, made no objection. We expected to get something cooked sent out. What we got was the head and shoulders of a pig. A Colonel came round later, and I fancy he kicked up a bit of a row about them sending it out uncooked. In one way, however, it was an advantage, as we had pork chops for the next three or four days as well as fat for frying them. On the 19th we came back here, and on the 20th came up on our old kopje again. Some of us are allowed down town every day for three hours. There is not much to be bought except mealy meal. It makes fair porridge however, and with some fat it will make chupatties, which are quite good with sugar. That, however, is the thing which sold out before all others. As we are a sort of detached post here and have to do all our own cooking, not having a cook-house, we get sugar served out for the tea and

coffee. This sugar does for eating with things, and we have found a store where we can get saccharine for tea and coffee at the nice price of four shillings an ounce. It is not so expensive as it sounds however, as you only want a very little to sweeten a pint. There came round a warning this morning that we might be wanted any time within twenty-four hours for a flying column, and were to be ready at any time in quarter of an hour. I feel a bit of a skunk, as when they came round to see who and whose boots were fit, I said mine weren't. As it means fifty miles in two days and the sole of my boot came off the day before yesterday, leaving one thickness of leather only, I don't think it quite good enough. Five companies and half ours are warned, but no one expects to go. —29. Did not go with the flying column; expect to be here till the end of the war.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Avoca,

28 Sept. 1900.

Dear —,

I got your letter of August 17th on the 23rd. Since we left Carolina we have had no mails but this; that day we had scraps of two, and I believe there are two more due now. I have really enjoyed myself all through our last move except one night, when it rained as we got into camp; luckily it soon stopped, being driven off by the arrival of the overcoats and blankets. The marching, I suppose, was really harder than usual, but it was all up and down hill with very fine scenery, and that suited me much better than slogging along flat ground. We left Carolina 6 a.m. on the 9th, the advance guard were under fire by about 11, and we formed for attack about 12; as we attacked in order of sections, and we are number four, we were behind, and did not get any shooting, but it was really all over; then we all started firing at the Boers making off about

1000 feet below us and 1500 yards away at the least, and don't think we did much damage, but they were kept moving; some mounted men got in at short range, and two men told some of our people they were shooting at 300 yards. I believe 26 were killed about this time. While waiting to attack, the bullets hummed a bit, especially on the crest of a rise, of which they seemed to know the right range. Only three men were put out of the regiment, and one was practically nothing, and took no notice of it. When it was all over we climbed down the other side into camp, and got tea about 8. On Monday we had a short march and no fighting. On Tuesday we got to the Koomati about 1. The waggons got in about 7, having lost a good many mules and oxen on the way. On Wednesday we started at 4.45, the guns began about 9.45 to clear the way up the pass (Nellspraagte). We got to the top about 12. It was the steepest road I have seen; the field guns had double teams, and then it was as much as they could do. About 1, our company was sent off to take a kopje, on which were some pom-poms. As before, the Cambs. sections were behind. It was very hard climbing up about 1500 feet after we had got down into the valley from the pass. They could not get at us as we were covered by the hill, and when we got to the top they had made off, and all we could see was their convoy making off up a hill about two miles away. We had to stop on the top all night with no overcoats or blankets. I went down to get water about dark, and it took me about 2½ hours. When I had got back they were just sending out a search party, thinking something had gone wrong. On Thursday we got some flour from some Boer waggons that had been left about a mile away; we also killed some sheep. This came in very handy, as we did not get any rations till mid-day on Friday, and as we only got two-third rations on Tuesday night we should have been a bit hard up. As a matter of fact, we had more than we could eat, as

there were as many sheep as we chose to catch, which was not very difficult. In the evening we went down to try to get our blankets, but failed. We, however, got some more flour and some sheep skins, bits of tarpaulin, etc. This meant another night without blankets, but as there was plenty of wood about we kept good fires going all night, and did pretty well. On Friday we walked about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and got our blankets and rations, of which we ate a good deal on the spot so as to have less to carry. The left half Company went first, and got back about 5. Some of the right half Company did not come back till next morning. On Sunday the two men I mess with went out to try and shoot buck. They only had one chance however, as they were told not to fire unless pretty sure of hitting for fear of having a party sent out from the Battalion to see what the firing was about. The result was all they brought back was a chicken which they bought from a Kaffir. In the evening we came down and found the Battalion in the valley. On Monday we started on again for Barberton, and got there on Wednesday, camping about three miles out, by 11 a.m. They gave us all leave in town till 6. We three went off together. We got grub at an Italian restaurant; you paid 3/-, and had as much meat, vegetables, bread, butter, and coffee as you wanted. Then we went out and made purchases, going back for tea. By this time, however, he could give us nothing but a little butter and some tea, so we turned to some bread we had bought elsewhere and two tins of fruit. Then we went back to camp and had another tea, eating one pound of jam between three. As we had also had drinks of gingerbeer on the way, we at last felt fairly full. Since this we have had full rations again all the time. On the 21st we marched up nearer the town, and some Companies went off by train. It was fairly sweaty marching about 2, as the temperature in the town was 102° F. in the streets. Next morning we came on here by train, by about 9.

Next morning we started a course of treatment, which from your description of your physical condition seems just about what you want, pick and shovel from 6 to 9, and again from 3 to 6. I think we have finished it to-day. On Tuesday the man I doss with caught a fish, which we ate for dinner within about an hour of his leaving the water. On Thursday the Shropshire Volunteer Company went through with some prisoners on their way to the Cape to go home. We expect to make a start in about a week, but I don't think they will let us be seen in any town till we get some new clothes. I cut the bottom off the legs of my bags some time ago, and mended the knees with one leg and the "seat" with the other a few days ago. It is not much good however, as they are fairly worn out all over. It is a good job for me we have plenty of work, or I should be bad, as we get plenty of grub, and as I procured mealy meal, flour and sugar, etc., at Barberton and make extras, I should probably eat too much if we were only slacking. Our Company has been working most of the time at Sheba Siding, the gold mine is six miles away up in the hills: it is, I believe, 30 years old, and has been a Company for 17 years, but has not paid any dividends; they were just getting it into paying form when the war stopped them. They dropped £60,000 over an electric railway, which would not work when it was finished. We have good bathing here in the dam. There are supposed to be alligators, and one of our men saw some spoor near where we bathe. We make enough row to keep them off however when we are there.

Yours truly,

* * * *

P.S. 30th. Just got orders to march 5.30 to-morrow and do more pick and shovel near Barberton. People seemless hopeful about getting off soon, and now expect not to be back much before Christmas. In case my last letter was lost, thanks very much for the baccy.

Machadodorp,
10 October, 1900.

Dear —,

We were fairly had about going home. As soon as we had finished building our deviation what did happen was they sent us two days' march to help waggons up the Devil's Contour and to mend the road. It rained Tuesday night and till about 5 on Wednesday evening. So we had a very poor time; two artillery men and various oxen and mules were killed by lightning. Since then, luckily it has been fine. I think the view from the top would be almost worth coming out here for, if you came for nothing else. We finished our three days' work with the waggons on Friday, and camped at the top between 10,000 and 12,000 feet above sea level. On Saturday we came down to Godwans River, where we found some more things from Comber. We got on the train about 6, but did not start till 6 next morning. So most of us slept about on the ground, and one or two very nearly got run over by a train that came in in the middle of the night. On Tuesday we went on through Nuitgedacht to Watervalonder, where we got some mails. On Tuesday we marched to Helvetia, and came here yesterday. As we came along we kept hearing that Volunteer Companies had left their battalions, and I think we are certain to leave our's on Friday, as they are under orders to march that day, and we shall be left here. I don't expect we shall get more than one more mail as they will probably be sent to the Regiment first, and we shall have started before they can be sent on to us. I should think we shall get home about the second half of November.

Yours truly,

* * *

P.S. 13th.—Just got Pretoria on way home.



MORE LETTERS FOR WORSE WRITERS.

*Further supplement to complete letter writer for use of the
Members of the University in statu populari.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

QUR attention having been called to the fact that the model letters recently set forth by us have proved to be of no inconsiderable value to members of that enlightened and cultured circle for whose benefit they were framed, and being conscious of the fact that there still remains a large number of contingencies of almost daily occurrence in the careers of members of this University for which we have failed to make adequate provision, we therefore beg to submit to the consideration of our readers the subjoined ensamples of epistolary art, in the hope that they may prove of some small service in relieving them from the arduous labour of literary composition, for which their multifarious pursuits leave them so little leisure.

H. L. P.
G. W. W.

Letter I.

Letter from an undergraduate of St Blank's College, who, having omitted since the commencement of the term to attend Divine Service in the Chapel of the said College, has received in consequence an intimation that the Rev ———, Dean of the said College, is desirous of having the pleasure of his company at a

tête à tête interview between the hours of 6 and 7 p.m.
In reply to the same :

X, First Court,
St Blank's College.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

Fully cognisant as I am of the deep obligation under which you have laid me by honouring me with so pressing an invitation to an interview *à deux*, I am nevertheless compelled, by the force of outward circumstances, to deny myself the felicity of availing myself of the privilege which your generosity is prepared to extend to me.

It is impossible to hide from myself the fact that you have been incited to offer me your hospitality on this auspicious occasion in order that you may afford yourself an opportunity for discussing with me what you doubtless consider is my altogether regrettable absence from participation in the diurnal worship of members of this ancient foundation. It is Reverend, and Dear Sir, my duty—albeit a painful one—to acquaint you with the fact, that subsequent to my entry as a pensioner of this institution, my views on matters ecclesiastical have undergone no slight modification : I have, however, been unable to detect any corresponding alteration in the conduct of the College services.

Such being the case, I feel that I shall be recipient of your pity rather than your blame at thus being compelled to absent myself morning by morning and evening by evening from participation in the communal worship of this venerable foundation.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours to command,

TIMOTHEUS TITTLE.

To the Rev ————,

Dean of St Blank's.

Letter II.

From the aforesaid to the aforesaid in reply to a yet more pressing invitation :

N, First Court,
St Blank's College.

Reverend and Respected Sir,

I hasten to acknowledge my deep obligation at this—the

newest and latest token of your kindly interest and sincere attachment to my all too unworthy self.

The nature, however, of your missive is such that it compels me to speak with a frankness and candour which I had of set purpose avoided in my previous epistle, and to abandon a reticence and indirectness of expression which was assumed, not out of any desire to avoid the truth, but rather with the laudable intention of saving one for whom I have the most unbounded respect and admiration, from the discomfort of perplexity and the harassing of doubt.

It is now, therefore, my duty to speak openly; and to express my conviction that should you persist in your present policy of a suggested interview and should you then extract from me a clear and lucid exposition of the views which I now hold, the inevitable result would be, in the case of one of your exalted intelligence, frank admission of the reasonableness of my position, and such a subsequent alteration of your own views on certain fundamental points as might disturb the harmony which pervades the relations existing between yourself and your fellow academic ecclesiastics. Having thus made clear my position I feel convinced that you will thoroughly approve the course of action which I have so reluctantly adopted, nor would it surprise me if after mature deliberation you with your accustomed generosity should wish to offer me some word of apology for the hint conveyed by your latest epistle, that my conduct was of such a nature as warranted you in curtailing, within certain limits, that freedom of action and movement which is the common privilege of every Member of this College *in statu populari*.

I have the honour to remain,

Yours expectantly,

T. TITTLE.

Rev ———,

Dean of St Blank's.

Letter III.

Letter from a young gentleman, in his first term, who having in company with another young gentleman of the same academic standing as himself, received for no inconsiderable period diurnal instruction in the domain of remigorial navigation (vulgarly denoted by the river-

side populace by the pseudonym of "tubbing") in the due course of events has been selected by those in authority in matters aquatic to fill the onerous position of the third thwart in one of those fluviatile agencies of transport constructed for the accommodation of eight oarsmen and a coxswain, colloquially termed an eight; to a female cousin-German, whose intimate lady friend is engaged to be married to a young gentleman whose younger brother is considered by the well-informed correspondents of certain influential journals of sporting proclivities to have no mean chance of being selected as one of those who have the honour of representing their Alma Mater in the annual inter-University contest for pre-eminence in fluminal navigation.

St Paul's College,
Cambridge.

Honoured Mistress,

Being aware of the fact that you take no small interest in that branch of athletic activity which finds a suitable outlet for its superabundant energy in the propellation of appropriately constructed craft on the waters of those rivers upon whose banks our Ancient Universities find their time-honoured and never-to-be-sufficiently-revered abode; and having further had the boldness to conceive (a notion the audacity of which strikes terror into my trembling breast) that you have at times (not I dare to hope separated by too remote intervals) honoured me by bestowing upon my altogether unworthy career some remote consideration of interest; I venture with extreme diffidence to draw your attention to the fact the authorities of my College have honoured me by inviting me to wield an oar in that historic vessel wherein the members of the ancient and religious foundation to which I belong have, for countless years, displayed to an admiring world the remigorial prowess which has justly rendered them famous in the annals of inter-collegiate fluviatile contests.

The extremity of my diffidence prevents me from describing even in the most obscure and indirect manner the nature of the pains and tribulation whereto I have voluntarily subjected myself in the hope that my labours might be crowned by that reward, for which so many strive and to which so few attain.

In the ancient days of chivalrous contest the knights rode forth secure in the wearing of their ladies' colour, it is to me more than a coincidence that the colours adopted as the emblems of my College Boat Club are colours which have ever found favour in your sight.

Ever believe me,

Your devoted servant,

REGINALD REEVER.

Letter IV.

From a young gentleman at the commencement of his third year, who having in the examination held at the close of the preceding Easter Term been placed by the examiners in the Science of Law in that class wherein although the names of candidates who have been held worthy of a place are not published in the official list, they are specially communicated, as deserving of mention to such person or persons as stand *in loco parentis* to the successful candidates: and who, despite the fact that he formed the praiseworthy resolution of devoting a portion of the succeeding vacation to assiduous application to his forensic studies; and to this end had transported, to his paternal residence so large a proportion of his legal library that his financial resources, already considerably impaired by the expenditures incidental to and inevitably connected with the closing weeks of the Easter Term had been almost unable to cope with the imperative demands of the authorities of the G.E.R., who claimed no small indemnity for what they vulgarly designated by the term "excess luggage"; but who nevertheless having devoted no inconsiderable portion of his leisure to travels in those foreign parts most nearly adjacent to the South Eastern shores of these kingdoms, found his mental activities engrossed to such an extent by the study and contemplation of the strange habits, manners and customs of the inhabitants of the metropolitan cities of the aforesaid regions, that he was reluctantly compelled, owing to lack of leisure and a consequent enfeeblement of mental energy to forego—

albeit unwillingly—those serious studies which had been the subject of his consideration during the major portion of the preceding year: and who on his return to his academical abode, which owing to the circumstances of the ethnological investigations referred to above had been delayed somewhat beyond the *terminus ad quem* prescribed by the August Senate of the University, and the no less sapient Council of his College, as the ultimate and extreme limit of that period assigned for mental and physical recreation to members of the University *in statu populari*: and who on his return having been advised after mature consideration by the director of legal studies to abandon his praiseworthy but ineffectual efforts adequately to acquaint himself with the more elementary outlines of those branches of Latin jurisprudence a knowledge of which is required by the examiner from candidates in the Law Tripos Part I., and to devote himself to the less arduous, and to him more congenial, occupation of acquiring those diverse branches of learning with which candidates for the General Examination are required to equip themselves; and has been satisfied as to the adequacy of the arguments adduced both by his director of legal studies and his tutor: to his father, who having received his academic training in foreign parts is but imperfectly acquainted with the method of study in vogue in this University; clearly setting forth and explaining the above-mentioned facts.

Old Court,
St Blank's College.

Honoured Parent,

Interested as you are in all branches of academic activity it is well-nigh impossible for you not to have heard from time to time that charge which is—I reluctantly admit with some show of veracity—occasionally levelled against members of the University, to wit: that they are apt to apply themselves with so great an assiduity and with so blameworthy an exclusiveness to the acquisition of one particular branch of

knowledge that they thereby lay themselves open to the reproach of being but imperfectly acquainted with those branches of science, art and letters which form that irreducible minimum of culture which of necessity constitutes the mental equipment of all gentlemen of rank and refinement and more especially of such as have had the inestimable advantage of an academic training at one of our great Universities. During the past two years I have in accordance with the prevailing tradition of this great centre of learning applied myself to the study of the subject of my choice—to wit: the Laws of Ancient Rome—with such unremitting ardour and invariable application as to leave me to all intents and purposes no leisure whatsoever for the pursuit of the various other branches of learning and science with many of which I have at last realized that I can claim but the most superficial acquaintances.

Now, my most honoured Progenitor, do not imagine that I am or ever can be unmindful of those traditions of a generous culture which from my earliest youth you have attempted to impart to me with such praiseworthy regularity, and you will then better understand with what regret it is that I have at length arrived at the conclusion that I am very far removed from that standard of excellence, after which you have so constantly exhorted me to strive.

Bearing these facts in mind, I recently consulted my tutor, and was by him recommended to abandon for a time my forensic studies and to devote myself to the pursuit of those diverse branches of learning, a knowledge of which is required from candidates for the General Examination, “an examination, my dear sir,” my tutor was so obliging as to remark, “better suited to your genius and idiosyncracies than the necessarily confined limits of a Tripos.” I have, therefore—subject to your permission—decided to follow the advice of this excellent and discreet man, and to present myself in June next as a candidate at the General Examination, wherein I hope to attain no small success, and to do justice to that excellent training which you have ever been at such great pains to bestow upon me.

I have the honour to remain,

Your most dutiful and obedient Son.

Obituary.

SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE BROOKS M.A.

Sir William Cunliffe Brooks died at his seat at Glen Tana, Aboyne, on Saturday, June 9th, aged 80. The following account of his career is taken from *The Manchester Guardian* of June 11th, and from other sources.

Long before the first King George came to England there dwelt in the pleasant Lancashire valley of the Ribble a succession of yeoman farmers of the name of Brooks. Whalley, the cradle of the family, has a considerable history. It is accurately described in Domesday Book, with its church, freemen, customs, woods, and forests; its cultivated lands measured in hides, carucates, and bovates; even its eyrie of hawks. Its abbey was valued in 1291 by Pope Nicholas IV (in his "Valor Beneficorum") at £66 13s. 4d., whilst the living of Blackburn was precisely half, *i.e.*, £33 6s. 8d. At its suppression by Henry VIII the abbey was worth, according to Dugdale, £321 9s. 1d., according to Speed £551 4s. 6d., per annum, a very large sum in those days. The prelates and monks of Whalley and Sawley appear to have had their warlike characteristics of their race, since under the Earl of Surrey they took a principal part in the celebrated rebellion called "The Pilgrimage of Grace;" in consequence of which John Paslew, abbot, and William Heydocke and John Eastgate, monks, were executed in 1537. At the close of the last century William Brooks, a native of this parish and grandson of the William Brooks who was parish clerk of Langho (and of whom it may probably be said that God's providence was his only inheritance), had the sagacity to see that in the cotton manufacture, though then in its merest infancy, lay the best prospect of making money. Accordingly he entered upon the business of supplying the raw material of cotton and twist to the dwellers in the various hamlets round Whalley and Blackburn. By them it was carded and spun with distaff and spindle; the warp was sized by them, and the whole woven in the hand-loom. This William Brooks made partnership with his more wealthy friend Roger Cunliffe, of Blackburn,

and established a bank, which yet exists as Cunliffes, Brooks, and Co. Samuel, the eldest son of William Brooks, on leaving school found occupation in his father's warehouse, where he was early initiated into the duty of labour and the wisdom of carefully storing its rewards. Coming to Manchester, he took up his residence in Granby Row, then a pleasant neighbourhood bordering on rural quietness and verdure. For the convenience of being nearer to business he afterwards removed to Lever Street. About the same time two of his brothers settled here—Mr John Brooks, so well known for his racy speeches during the campaign of the Anti-Corn Law League, who was a partner in the firm of Butterworth, Brooks, and Thomas, of Grimshaw and Brooks. Samuel joined Mr Reddish, the style being Reddish, Brooks, and Co.—all being calico printers and having warehouses in High Street. Mr Samuel Brooks opened on the ground floor of his premises a branch of the parent bank in Blackburn, subsequently removing to a new building in Market Street, and then to the present establishment in King Street. This branch became the head office, and affiliated to itself other branches in London, Altrincham, Sale, and Darwen. The business grew from year to year, and the family possessions extended from Manchester into many a township in Lancashire and Cheshire. Mr Samuel Brooks was a man of untiring industry, endowed also with a remarkable power of discernment. He succeeded in making judicious selections amongst the Lancashire pioneers of that wealth-producing period of transition from the old hand-loom to the use of steam power. To these he boldly gave ample funds; creating their fortunes and adding to his own. Upon his tomb are these words: "In his great successes he benefited very many."

William Cunliffe Brooks, the eldest son of Mr Samuel Brooks, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Mr Thomas Hall, of Blackburn, was born at Blackburn 30 September, 1819, and was baptised at Chapel Street Independent Chapel 7 November 1819. He entered Rugby School, then under the care of Dr Arnold, in 1832. On leaving school for Cambridge he first entered at Magdalene, but migrated to St John's, where he was admitted a pensioner under Bushby and Hymers as tutors 30 January 1839. He took his degree as Senior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1842. At first he intended to pursue the law as a career, and was admitted a Student in the Inner

Temple 18 April 1840 and was called to the Bar 28 June 1848, and joined the Northern Circuit. At the earnest request of his father he relinquished his practice, became a partner, and for a quarter of a century personally worked hard in the consolidation and extension of the bank which had been founded and fostered by his predecessors. At that time ten days were considered sufficient for an annual holiday, whilst the hours of labour were very much longer than now. Both father and son were at their posts by twenty minutes past eight in the morning, had almost all the business letters opened before the clerks arrived, and were usually the last to leave at night. It was Mr William's custom to walk or ride the five miles between the bank and Barlow Hall, a residence which, indeed during the winter, he would seldom see in daylight, save on Sundays only. Barlow Hall is indeed a charming place, which by unstinted expenditure of time, money, and taste he had made worthy of its ancient renown. And yearly on its smooth lawns, under its immemorial elms, and by its hospitable board might be seen a large gathering of those who (some of them half a century ago) enlisted under his flag and have been proud to follow his fortunes. The ranks of the chief bank in Manchester are swelled by contingents from the other establishments, and the conclusion of (what may be called) the annual campaign is celebrated with great enthusiasm and enjoyment. For a considerable time he occupied Banff House, Rusholme.

Mr William Brooks on the death of his father in 1864 became sole proprietor of the bank, and in his hands its command of public confidence and its prosperity alike were well maintained.

Proposals were made to him at various times hoping to induce him to turn the bank into a Joint-Stock Company, but in vain, it still remains "Brooks' Old Bank."

The building of new and the restoration of old premises, necessitated by the continual growth of business, developed some interesting specimens of bank architecture, as in the solid safe-like building of the Old Bank at Blackburn—the country-looking dwelling of its young neighbour, Darwen—the admirable façade of street work in the City of Manchester—the old Cheshire construction of "wood and wattle" at Altrincham.

In 1869 he contested East Cheshire with Sir Edward Watkin, the seat having become vacant by the death of Mr E. E. Egerton. The nominations took place at Macclesfield on the 6th and the

polling on the 9th of October, showing a majority over the Liberal candidate of about 1,000 out of 6,200 votes. At the next general Election in 1874, Mr Brooks was returned without opposition, and he was again successful in 1880. But in November 1885, following the bill which accorded the county franchise and a redistribution of seats, Mr Brooks was beaten by Mr W. C. Brocklehurst in the contest for the Macclesfield division of the county of Chester. Very shortly, however, he again entered the House of Commons. His nephew, Mr John Brooks, an accomplished and amiable man, who represented the Altrincham division of North Cheshire, died after a brief illness. An election ensuing, Sir William Brooks was returned by a considerable majority on the 26th March 1886. Only a few months before this event he received from Lord Salisbury an intimation that a baronetcy had been conferred upon him, and he had for some years been a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of Lancashire, a magistrate also for the county of Cheshire and for the city of Manchester. He was lord of the manor of Ashton-on-Mersey and patron of several livings.

In May 1890 Sir William, having finally determined not to seek re-election for the Altrincham division of Cheshire, issued his valedictory address to his constituents. After observing that as he did not propose to seek re-election it was only decorous that he should inform his constituents of the fact, he went on to say that ever since the year 1869, with the exception of a few months, he had been one of the members for the county, and at the last election he had the additional honour of being returned unopposed. "Always grateful," he added, "always mindful, I have often had occasion to express hearty thanks for much kindness continually received. The long period of my service is full of pleasant remembrances. I have made many friendships; I have been wisely and carefully advised: I have been zealously supported; and there remains to me the abiding consciousness of having always endeavoured to discharge to the best of my ability the important duties committed to my trust. If I am spared to be yet a little longer amongst you, I shall endeavour to be always ready to join with you in the continuous efforts which we make for the good government of our Empire and for the amelioration of the condition of our fellow countrymen." In this connection it may be mentioned that he was an ardent monometallist, holding

that the fortuitous variations in the annual production of gold and silver prevent any fixed rate being established between these two metals. Liberated from his parliamentary duties and the immediate pressure of other duties, Sir William, accompanied by Lady Brooks, paid a visit in the spring of 1893 to the United States and Canada, including Salt Lake City, the Yellowstone Valley, and the World's Fair at Chicago.

Sir William resided occasionally at Barlow Hall, and in the shooting season at Glen Tana. The former mansion to which allusion has already been made, which he entered on in June 1848, stands between Didsbury and Chorlton-cum-Hardy, on the crest of a series of long green slopes which stretch from the Mersey upwards. It is a quaint and very interesting residence, part of it being of the date of Henry VIII. The original hall was occupied by the family of De Barlow. In 1854 it was one of the residences of Lancashire gentlemen which were searched for priests in concealment. The new as well as the older portion is covered with ivy, as are many of the numerous aged trees which stand around. In or about 1785 the Barlow estate became the property of the Egertons of Tatton, who are still the owners. It is from the conservatories of this picturesque abode that flowers are daily supplied for the adornment of the counters of the bank. The other and perhaps favourite retreat was the forest of Glen Tana, one of the loveliest spots in the Highlands, and abounding in deer. It is situate in Braemar, eighteen miles from Balmoral, and receives its name from the beautiful little river which, after threading the whole length, becomes a tributary of the Dee. This latter fine and historical stream runs for about two miles through the estate. The hall was originally only a farmhouse. Sir William, inheriting his father's constructive abilities, had converted it into one of the finest mansions north of the Tweed, including within the domain every provision for gamekeepers, deerstalkers, and so forth. The gardens and private grounds are extensive and charming. Sir William rebuilt, in excellent taste, an ancient church. The stones of the old pile were scattered over the surrounding country and embedded in the walls of a score of bothies. These were, however, discovered, and all are replaced in the restored church, which, though small, is an interesting example of what may be accomplished in the work of restoration when guided by sound knowledge and cultivated taste.

In commemoration of the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign Sir William Brooks erected schools on his Glen Tana estate and presented them to the local School Board. He presented also a fountain for the adornment and use of the place.

Another favourite retreat of Sir William when Parliament was out of session was a beautiful villa built by his kinsmen, the Close family, near the quaint Phœnician city of Antibes, commanding on one hand the whole range of the Alpes Maritimes, and on the other the Gulf of Lyons and the Esterel range.

On Monday, the 12 November 1888, a presentation was made to Sir W. C. Brooks by his neighbours at Chorlton-cum-Hardy. He had recently presented to the parish church a lych-gate, turret, and peal of bells, and the illuminated address recognised his liberality on this and previous occasions, and expressed the high respect entertained for him by the residents of the village. To Lady Brooks was given a handsome metal book-rest. In acknowledging these presents Sir William made an interesting speech, reciprocating the kindly feeling of his friends and neighbours, and warmly thanking them for this renewed expression of their regard. During the restorations of the Manchester Cathedral Sir William undertook to defray the expense of renovating one of the arches on the northern side, with its great clerestory window. The stained-glass window, which is an admirable work of art, is in sequence with the subjects of the windows which had already been restored, and represents the ascent of Elijah. In making the presentation Sir William said "he was grateful that the power had been given to him, and he was yet more grateful that the desire had been implanted in him to make that additional offering, which he handed over for the use of his fellow countrymen and for the greater glory of God."

On the 24 July 1894, at a meeting held in the Lord Mayor's Parlour, Sir William presented to the Lady Mayoress (Lady Marshall) an official collar and badge for the adornment of herself and all her successors. It is made of the finest gold, and is an admirable example of art workmanship in the Tudor style. The Lancaster roses are included in the design. Alternating with them are miniature cotton bales enamelled white. There emblems are united by links of the kind known as "the lucky links of Glen Tana." The badge shows the armorial bearings of the city. Sir William delivered a genial speech, in

the course of which he remarked on the important position which women occupy in modern days, and said that the gift he ventured to offer was meant to recognise the part played in the affairs of this community by the Lady Mayoress of Manchester. It had seemed desirable that at state functions the Mayoress should wear some distinctive badge indicative of her honourable position. He then placed the collar on the Lady Mayoress, who in a few graceful words acknowledged the gift on behalf of herself and her successors. The Lord Mayor moved and Sir Bosdin T. Leech seconded a warm vote of thanks to Sir William for the valuable badge and chain he had so generously presented to the city. In December 1895 a Bankers' Institute was founded in Manchester, of which Sir William was unanimously appointed the president. It was stated that he was the head of the only private bank remaining in Manchester.

Sir William was twice married. In 1842 he married Jane Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr Ralph Orrell, an extensive manufacturer in Stockport. Her death in 1865 left him with two daughters. Of these the elder, Amy, married in 1869 Charles, the tenth Marquis of Huntly, Earl of Aboyne, Viscount Inverness, and Premier Marquis of Scotland. The younger daughter, Edith, in 1874 became the wife of Lord Francis Horace Pierpoint Cecil, lieutenant in the Royal Navy, second son of the third Marquis of Exeter. Lord Francis is a lineal descendant of the famous Lord Burghley, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was her Lord High Treasurer. Sir William married again on the 6th of November 1879, his bride being Jane, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Sir David Davidson K.C.B., an Indian officer of much distinction.

Sir William was honourably remarkable for all the qualities of an experienced man of business, a country gentleman, and a scholar. A courtly manner and an unfeigned kindness of disposition characterised his intercourse with all ranks and conditions. He dispensed a liberal hospitality to his large circle, and the spoil of moor and mountain, river and loch was distributed with a graceful courtesy among distant connections and friends, not forgetting the humblest of his dependents.

Sir William held the unique record of being the only angler on the Dee who hooked, ran, and landed two salmon at one and the same time. It occurred at the Waterside Pool. He had had the

first one on for about ten minutes and was about to bring it to the bank when the second fish took hold and he had another ten minutes of as exciting sport as could well be imagined before getting the net under them. Unfortunately they were both kelts, and had to be returned, else they would have had a place among the rich and varied trophies of the chase which adorn the bowling alley and corridors of Glen Tana. Many years ago Sir William, then Mr Brooks, evinced a penchant for artificial rearing of salmon and trout. Not only did he acquire an exact knowledge of the art himself by visiting Howieton and other hatcheries, but he sent his keepers through there to acquire a practical course of instruction. He had an excellent hatchery erected, and reared thousands upon thousands of salmon and trout from ova, which were brought from the Don, Deveron, Spey, and Tay, and as far as the Forth.

Up till then the spring fish in the Dee were very small, nothing beyond an 8-pounder ever being seen, and the average 6lb. or a little over. Such a thing as a 14lb. spring salmon was a curio to travel twenty miles to see. Now spring fish up to 18lb. and 20lb. are not uncommon, even on the opening days. Sir William and others were in the belief that these heavier fish, and the heavier average of spring fish generally on the Dee, was the direct outcome of the Glen Tana experiments. The hatchery has not been in use for many years, although it is still to the fore on the banks of the Tana. At one time Sir William took a fancy to amateur fly tying, and produced several very good combinations, his most successful invention being the "Loggie," which he named after one of his famous pools, and a better grilse or summer salmon fly cannot be put on the water. As a shot he held the unique record also of having brought down two stags with one and the same bullet, and their heads are not among the least of the trophies of the chase which adorn the ball room at Glen Tana.

One of the stained-glass windows in the College Chapel was given by Sir William Brooks.

REV PREBENDARY HARRY JONES M.A.

We record with regret the death of the Rev Harry Jones, Prebendary of St Paul's and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, which took place at his country seat, Bartonmere, Bury St Edmunds, on the 30th September last in his 77th year.

Prebendary Jones preached the Commemoration Sermon on the last 6th of May. He was the eldest son of the Rev Charles Jones of Bartonmere, Suffolk, and was born on the 8th of December 1823. He took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1846. He married 4 January 1848 at Osmington Church, Dorset, Emily Foublanque, eldest daughter of the Rev James Evans Philipps (afterwards Sir James E. Philipps, eleventh baronet), Vicar of Osmington.

Prebendary Harry Jones was a great *causeur*, who had travelled in many lands and had added to his many experiences by acting as a war correspondent at the battle of Sedan, a voluminous writer of random thoughts on many subjects in the magazines, an author of several books of essays and sermons, and a constant writer of letters to *The Times*. As a Churchman his views and sympathies were "broad." If he followed any school it was probably that of Kingsley and Maurice, and he shared their interest in all social and agricultural questions. But it is not only because of the work he had done and the things he had seen that "Harry Jones" will be missed. For he had social qualities which made him a great favourite, not only among his brother clergy, but among laymen of all sorts. The clergy might say that his "views" were vague; at least they could appreciate his largeness of heart. The laymen probably never discovered that he had any "views" at all. They took him and appreciated him for what he was in himself, a man with a keen interest in life in the country and life in the city, prepared to discuss the delights and the difficulties of both.

The following Memoir of Prebendary Jones appeared in *The Daily News* of October 2:

He was ordained Deacon and Priest by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr Murray). He was fond of relating how he saw nothing of the Bishop who ordained him save when the actual ordination took place, at eight o'clock in the morning, in Archbishop Tenison's Chapel in Regent Street, where the congregation consisted of three or four pew-openers, and as he had passed the newly-established Voluntary Theological at Cambridge, he had only to undergo a farce of an examination at the office of the Bishop's legal secretary. Mr Jones's first curacy was at Galleywood Common, a hamlet of Badow, in Essex, where he was tackled and, he used to say, turned inside

out by a field labourer and Chartist shoemaker, to his great subsequent advantage. His second curacy was at Drinkstone, in Suffolk, where he was in sole charge, acting as a warming-pan to Bishop Bree, of Barbados. While there he went abroad with his wife and her brother, the Rev Sir E. Philipps, and their travelling companions were Cardinal Vaughan and the late Roman Catholic Bishop Clifford. Mr Jones next went as curate to St Mary the Less, Lambeth, where the Dean of St Paul's was so long vicar, where he preached out of doors in front of the old Vauxhall Gardens, and he would relate with glee how, taking some roughs from the parish to Hampton Court Palace, he fell under the censure of the beadle, "when half-a-dozen of my troop suddenly stripped and began to bathe in the ornamental fountain." His next curacy was at the fashionable church of St Mark, North Audley-street, under Mr Ayre, where he prepared a number of the tribe of "Jeames" for Confirmation, and was much amused because one would always brush the powder out of his hair before coming to his class. He then gravitated to St Mary's, Bryanston Square, under Mr Hampden Gurney, and there found among the lay workers his lifelong friend "Tom Brown." While there he was told of the Quebec Chapel, where Dr Goulburn was the incumbent. Mr Jones was an early member of a society of curates who objected to being regarded as ecclesiastical butlers. Among others were John Oakley, afterwards Dean of Manchester, and Brooke Lambert; while F. D. Maurice, Philips Brooks, A.K.H.B., and others joined them as outsiders.

After these varied experiences as a curate, Prebendary Kempe appointed Mr Jones to the Vicarage of St Luke, Berwick-street, a very poor parish, containing a population of 10,000 in a space only 300 yards square. It was a church where Thackeray worshipped, and in Mr Jones's time many distinguished men of science and physicians attended, as also two Parliamentary Whips, and occasionally Lord Salisbury. Here he first came prominently before the public by his noble conduct during an outbreak of cholera, of which he first heard on the top of a Swiss mountain. Hurrying back, he soon traced the source of the mischief to the famous Broad-street pump. He worked indefatigably, insisted, amidst much abuse, in having poisoned clothes burnt, and formed a large committee

who poked into every drain, ashpit, and water tank in the place, and Mr Jones insisted on the premises being cleaned, taps mended, tanks emptied, and a proper supply of water seen to. In his "Dead Leaves and Living Seeds" Mr Jones writes: "During the first panic I fear that some people must have been buried alive. In one case a neighbour obtained leave to rub the supposed dead corpse of Sarah B—— with mustard. She was about to be carried off to the mortuary cart for burial, but sat up under this external stimulant, and in subsequent years I baptised four of her children. Another victim (a potman) was seemingly in articulo mortis, when his sister called in my friend, Joseph Rogers (brother of Thorold), who said he feared he could do nothing for the man, but would lay a towel, dipped in spirits of wine, down his spine. For this purpose he was laid on his face. It was night, and his sister held a candle. But the doctor had no sooner placed the sopped napkin on his back ready to be stretched along it than she (nervously) set it alight. Upon this the patient sat up, and eventually recovered. I was talking with Rogers some years afterwards, and he spoke of this unpremeditated treatment, saying he had met the potman in Dean Street only a week before, adding, "He looked at me with doubtful eyes." How Mr Jones established an advanced Charity Organization Society, taught people self-help, got Lord John Manners to allow his cricket club to play in Regent's Park to the horror of the keepers, and often sat by Mr Knox on the bench when he once detected a celebrated personage who had been run in when that keen magistrate did not, we have no street record. With Lord Lyttelton, Auberon Herbert, and Henry Solly he established a working men's club, started with money, rather to Mr Jones's horror, lent by Henry Hoare, but faithfully repaid; and an artisans' Volunteer brigade was successfully launched. Once when a brute of a man was conducting himself abominably on the staircase of the girls' school he broke his stick over his back, and, meeting Mr Knox in Great Marlborough Street, he said he should probably be brought up for assault. "Not a bit," he replied, "I only wish you would do it again." While at St Luke's he published two volumes of sermons which he at first intended to call "Ecce Homo," but did not. These were pirated in America, and had a large circulation. Children's dinners were set on foot at St Luke's, the idea being suggested by Victor Hugo. He was never an

enthusiast about Sunday Schools, wherein he resembled Bishop Wiberforce, and he always let the children out of church before the sermon, now a common practice, but at the time considered a most reprehensible proceeding. Though Mr Jones built Voluntary Schools at St Luke's, he was a warm advocate of the Board system, believing that "the efforts of the clergy to keep education in their own hands was like pumping against a sinking ship." No one enjoyed his well-earned holidays more than Mr Jones, though some were spent as a correspondent of the "Guardian" in America or elsewhere, and once he acted as a war correspondent at Sedan. Amid his unceasing work, Mr Jones found time for delivering lectures, here, there, and everywhere on social subjects for constant contribution to the best magazine.

Mr Jones next became Rector of St George-in-the-East, where Bishop Fraser, Dean Stanley, and other clergy of eminence constantly preached for him. Here he did a great work, and got on admirably with Father Lowder, though by no means agreeing with his views, for he was the very best specimen of a Broad Churchman. He established, with Mr Ritchie's help, the Shadwell Fish Market, and had much to do with Lady Burdett-Coutts setting on foot the larger market at Bethnal Green. Later on Mr Harry Jones, through his connection with Suffolk, was instrumental in inducing the Great Eastern Railway to confer the inestimable boon, alike to growers and the East End poor, of vegetables and fruit being brought direct from the country to London without the interposition of the middleman. Mr Jones was one of the founders of the East London Church Fund, and one of the first to assist Canon Barnett at Toynbee Hall. He bought a Dissenting chapel when at St George's to prevent it being converted into a music hall; with Lady Zetland's help established a crèche: with that of the Wigram family began a system of nursing, which has developed into the "East London Society," and was the real originator of the People's Palace, and he proposed Sir Walter Besant as a trustee. The Queen sent him, through Canon Rowell, some money for his many agencies for good, and he enlisted the personal services of Lord Dunsany, Mr A. G. Crowder, the Misses Hoare, the Misses Nepean, and many others from the West End. After ten years' work at St George's-in-the-East he accepted the living of Barton, in Suffolk, and there his over-

flowing energies did much to stir up a sleepy neighbourhood; but he could not keep away from London, and he came back as Vicar of St Peter's, Great Windmill Street, a church built by the great Earl of Derby for the poor of St James's, Piccadilly, and for a time he combined with it the ministry of the proprietary chapel of St Philip, Regent Street. He soon, however, relinquished the first, and having had malarial fever, caught in some of his Eastern journeys, he was on several occasions very seriously ill. On the death of Dr Sparrow Simpson, in 1897, the Bishop of London gave him the rectory of St Vedast, Foster Lane, where he set to work with something of his old energy. A man of somewhat rough exterior, but endued with no ordinary sense of humour, the incarnation of common sense, and having an immense power of will, Mr Harry Jones has left his mark on his day and generation. His was a familiar figure at Church Congresses and at all kinds of social meetings, and whether at the Mansion House or in the dining-room gatherings his cheery and breezy utterances were always to the point. Bishop Fraser always lamented that no greater marks of favour than a prebendal stall in St Paul's and a Chaplaincy-in-Ordinary to the Queen fell in the way of so original a worker, and he added, "But then, you know, it is his very independence which has been his bar to promotion."

The following notice appeared in *The Times* of October 4:

The work of the late Prebendary Harry Jones in London was in some respects of so remarkable and influential a character that some supplementary observations may be permitted to the kindly notice of him which appeared in *The Times* of October 2. He was the centre and the source of a good deal of the most valuable religious and social life both in West and East London during the past 40 years. From the time when he was appointed to the incumbency of St Luke's, Berwick Street, his ministry and his personal character drew around him a considerable circle of earnest laymen, who welcomed his striking combination of strong Christian faith with hearty appreciation of all the best secular life of the day. His belief as a Christian was of a deep personal character, but he had learned from his chief religious master, Maurice, to appreciate the deeper nature of the problems involved in the various controversies of the day. He thus met men of all schools in a sympathetic spirit, and was only anxious to recognize and to call into play all the good

feelings and the good work of which they were capable. But he was eminently a man of action, and he brought all his religion and theology to bear on the practical problems which confronted him in his various spheres of duty. The title of his first volume of sermons, "Life in the World," is eminently characteristic of him. He wished to live a Christian life, and to help others to live one, in the very midst and turmoil of the world around him. Men felt that he was always bringing his religion into active relation with daily human interests. He was a thorough Englishman, and could not separate his religion from his politics or his social life or the intellectual movements of the time.

Accordingly it was not long before distinguished doctors and eminent men of science and men of political eminence were wont to find their way on Sunday mornings, and even on Sunday evenings, through the gloomy streets of Soho to the simple and rather dingy church at the top of Berwick Street, surrounded by crowded slums. In those slums he laboured night and day with never-failing hope and energy, as he did afterwards at the East End. His mind was perpetually inventing schemes for improving the neighbourhood, and he was as watchful over its sanitary state as if he had been the medical officer of health, although his spiritual work was never subordinated to these more secular claims. But it was the spirit of this work which made itself felt in his straightforward and unconventional preaching, and which attracted the eminent men just referred to. They felt that here was a real man full of manly energy and sympathy, who, without attempting to deal with the more perplexing problems of theology, was lifting all the life around him by the force of Christian faith and moral energy. On the Sunday evenings at supper his house was open to a "convocation" of choice friends of all professions, who discussed with unreserved frankness, each from his own point of view, all the daily interests of life; and in those discussions theology and politics and science and social work were all blended in the light of an unselfish Christian enthusiasm, of which Harry Jones himself was the best practical representative. He was not indeed the man to solve theological controversies, though he was eminently a man to sympathise with all the combatants, and to help them to understand one another better; but in his best days he exerted a unique force, alike

in east and west, in making religion a reality, in keeping earnest men of action and earnest students in sympathy with it, and in promoting all manner of good works by means of it.

He was, moreover, a thorough countryman in sympathy, and his society and his influence always seemed like fresh country breezes amidst the stifling air of London. The variety of his contributions to current literature is similarly characteristic of him. One of his most delightful books is his "Holiday Papers," in which he describes the sights and scenes of country life with wonderful freshness of observation and sympathy; but whether it was his beloved Suffolk or Switzerland or America or Egypt and Palestine or a West-end slum or an East-end parish he had an open eye for its best features and a ready sympathy with its life, its struggles, and its needs. Nothing human came amiss to him—nor, for that matter, anything else; and he loved his dogs and the birds of his Suffolk mere and all the animal life about him with the same simple and natural affection. He was a fine example of the English clergyman of the old type—not a man belonging to a sort of caste apart from his fellow men, nor one who looked on the nature around him from a superior spiritual height, but one with his fellows in all their interests and in harmony with nature in all its moods, only bringing into his relations with both men and nature a higher influence and a true Christian spirit. There are many men, especially in London, who feel that, simply as a Christian man, he has strengthened and sweetened their lives, and has left memories behind him which will be a support to all the best impulses in themselves and their families. He may have had some peculiarities; they were, perhaps, part of a strong individuality. But they were trifles on the surface of a deep, manly, Christian nature, and his memory will live for at least a generation or two as one of the best influences of the London life of our time.

REV PREBENDARY GEORGE EDWARD TATE M.A.

The Rev Prebendary Tate died at his residence Widcombe House, Bath, on the 10th of August last in his 83rd year. The following account of his life's work is taken partly from *The Times* of August 11, partly from *The Record* of August 17:

The late Rev George Edward Tate was a scholar and exhibitioner of St John's College, Cambridge. He took his

degree in 1841, and secured a place in the Tripos List among the Wranglers. It was the year when Sir George Stokes was Senior Wrangler. He was ordained by Bishop Charles Sumner in the same year to the curacy of Godstone. In 1847 he became curate of Warley, Essex, and in 1849, on the nomination of trustees, he accepted the incumbency of St Jude's, Southwark, which was constituted a vicarage in the following year. The Rev Charles Bullock, who writes from an intimate knowledge of Mr Tate, gives a most interesting account of his work at St Jude's. "There was no endowment, and little or nothing had been done amongst the people. They could not understand why, so suddenly, such efforts should be put forth for their welfare, and a good deal of opposition was raised against the Mission work. For three years the masses were hardly moved. Then the tide turned, and souls were 'added to the Church' by the life-giving Spirit. Large boys', girls', and infants' schools were erected in a day when Board schools had no existence. A prosperous ragged school was also established. The church was put into decent repair at an expense of above £1,700, and a parsonage added adjoining the church. The neighbourhood at that time was very unhealthy, and during the seven years of Mr Tate's ministry there were two attacks of cholera, which decimated the people, but which were over-ruled for permanent good, in leading to effective sanitary improvements, whereby the parish has since become fairly healthy. Besides the ministrations in the church itself, open-air services were held in the courts and narrow streets with much success, at a time when such services were almost unknown in the Church of England." He worked at St Jude's till 1856, when the Simeon Trustees made him Vicar of Widcombe, Bath. He held the living of Widcombe for seventeen years, and the Bishop of Bath and Wells recognised the splendid work he accomplished in the parish by conferring upon him a Prebendal Stall in Wells Cathedral. He resigned Widcombe in 1873, but he retained his interest in the parish until the last.

On leaving Bath he went to Lowestoft, where he ministered as Rector of the Parish Church with much acceptance for a period of seven years. He afterwards moved to Kippington, Sevenoaks, of which he remained Vicar until his retirement from active work in 1895.

But his chief claim to notice is the work that he did as

senior member and the virtual secretary of the body called the Simeon's Trustees. Among his associates in the trust are Professor Moule, Archdeacon Richardson, Prebendary Hardley Wilmot, and Canon Girdlestone. They have rather more than 120 benefices in their gift, and in towns such as Cheltenham, Ipswich, and Clifton, it is they who decide largely what the *personnel* of the clergy shall be. Prebendary Tate made it his business to keep his eye on the fit and proper men, according to the notions that guide the trust, to be appointed to these various livings. During his Kippington days he would invite them down that he might decide as to their pulpit powers, and his gentle personality saved the ordeal from its apparent unpleasantness. Notwithstanding the care exercised by himself and his colleagues, it need hardly be said that they were sometimes deceived, and that their nominees developed views and adopted practices which Charles Simeon would have regarded with suspicion, if not with horror. But this happened seldom. If these partisan trusts are inevitable in the Church of England, it is well that they should be administered by men as conscientious as Prebendary Tate.

Mrs Tate, who was a daughter of the late General Clapham, of Widcombe House, survives her husband.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Michaelmas Term 1900.

There have been several changes in the College Staff since the issue of our last number. We then announced that Dr Sandys was resigning his Tutorship after a tenure of 30 years.

Mr J. R. Tanner, who has been acting as assistant Tutor to Mr Graves, now becomes full Tutor, but still remains associated with Mr Graves in the management of that side. Mr E. E. Sikes succeeds Dr Sandys as Tutor.

Mr Tanner has been appointed Tutorial Bursar. He will keep all accounts of Mr Graves' and Mr Sikes' sides.

Mr Barlow, our Junior Dean, having been presented to the College living of Marwood in North Devon, the Rev Frank Dyson (B.A. 1877), formerly Fellow and since 1888 Principal of Liverpool College, has been appointed Junior Dean. Mr Dyson has also been re-elected to a Fellowship.

The following members of the College have been returned in the new House of Commons :

J. Bigwood	(B.A. 1863)	Middlesex (Brentwood)	C.
E. Boulnois	(B.A. 1862)	Marylebone (East)	C.
O. Leigh Clare	(B.A. 1864)	Lancashire (Eccles)	C.
Sir J. E. Gorst	(B.A. 1857)	Cambridge University	C.
E. A. Goulding	(B.A. 1885)	Wiltshire (Devizes)	C.
E. Marshall Hall	(B.A. 1882)	Lancashire (Southport)	C.
E. J. C. Morton	(B.A. 1880)	Devonport	L.
J. F. Moulton	(B.A. 1868)	Cornwall (Launceston)	L.
Sir F. S. Powell	(B.A. 1850)	Wigan	C.
H. S. Samuel	(B.A. 1875)	Tower Hamlets (Limehouse)	C.
E. J. Soares	(B.A. 1884)	Devonshire (Barnstaple)	L.

The following were unsuccessful candidates :

L. H. Edmunds	(B.A. 1883)	Lanarkshire (North West)	C.
J. E. Johnson Ferguson	(B.A. 1872)	Staffordshire (Burton)	L.
A. Mond		Salford (South)	L.
H. Terrell		Gloucester (Forest of Dean)	C.

The honorary degree of Doctor in Science was conferred on the Hon C. A. Parsons (B.A. 1878) at the Summer Commence-

ment at Trinity College, Dublin, on 28 June last. The following is the speech made by the Public Orator in introducing Mr Parsons :

Assurgit proximus vir honorabilis CAROLUS PARSONS, Societatis Regiae Socius, nomen per se ipsum venerandum et quod frater est Cancellarii nostri eminentissimi. Sed huc accedit quod inter scientiae machinalis peritos peritissimus extat, et loco nobili natus operas fabriles, ut nemo faber melius, exigit. Quid memorem inter vos qui tam bene virum nostis "delibatam" illum architecturae navalis "florem" qui Euri turbinem cognominem per undas equitantis antecellit? Quid memorem alia eius fabricandi miracula? Si mediusfidius de hoc viro, qui naviculas tam miro cursu velut e tormento emissas per aequor praecipitat, omnia, quae liberet et quae deberem effarere, vereor ne Neptunus ipse aegre ferret tam audacem regni sui turbatorem laudibus cumulari. Videor mihi videre Deum caput non iam placidum undis efferentem dum fluctus his *turbibus* et *viperis* marinis tortos et cruciatos prospicit. Praefiscini tamen hoc nunc dixerim: ante ora habetis machinatorum summorum (neque WATIS neque STEPHENSON excipio) similem atque aemulum.

The Baron Suyematsu (B.A. 1884 as Kenchio Suyematz) has been appointed Minister of the Interior in the new Japanese Ministry formed in October last, with the Marquis Ito as Prime Minister. Baron Suyematsu is son-in-law of the Marquis Ito.

Captain W. H. Fawkes R.N., formerly Fellow Commoner of the College and now in command of H.M.S. Canopus, has been selected by Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, to be his private secretary. Captain Fawkes filled the same post under Mr Goschen until December 1899.

Dr Taylor our Master was on 18 June last appointed by the Council of the Senate to be a Member of the Council of St David's College, Lampeter, for four years from 18 June 1900.

In the new University of Birmingham the following Johnians appear among the Members of the Council: The Right Hon. Lord Windsor (B.A. 1878), Mr H. C. Pinsent (B.A. 1878), and Mr John Henry Lloyd (B.A. 1877); and among Members of the Senate Dr W. A. Foxwell (B.A. 1877), Prof H. F. W. Burstall (B.A. 1889).

Sir A. G. Marten Q.C. (B.A. 1856) and Mr J. Fletcher Moulton Q.C., M.P., F.R.S (B.A. 1868) have been elected Senators of the reorganised University of London. The Rev Dr A. Caldecott (B.A. 1879), formerly Fellow, Prof of Logic at King's College, London, and the Rev A. W. Greenup (B.A. 1889), Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury, have been elected members of the Board of Theology. Mr Greenup has also been elected pro-Dean of the Theological Faculty.

Science states that a bronze medallion with a likeness of Professor Sylvester (Second Wrangler 1837), formerly Honorary Fellow of the College, will hereafter be awarded as a Mathematical prize at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Dr Donald MacAlister (B.A. 1877) has been appointed chairman of the Pharmacopoeia Committee of the General Medical Council in succession to the late Professor Leech.

A portrait of Dr Edwyn Sandys (B.A. 1539), Archbishop of York, with his second wife Cicely Wilford has been presented to the National Portrait Gallery by Colonel Thomas Miles Sandys M.P.

The bi-ennial election of Members of the Council of the Senate was held on Wednesday, 7 November. Dr Taylor, our Master, and Mr R. F. Scott, Senior Bursar, were elected.

Mr H. F. Baker, Fellow and Lecturer of the College, has been re-appointed University Lecturer in Mathematics for a period of five years from Michaelmas 1900.

Mr G. Elliot Smith (B.A. 1898), Fellow of the College, has been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine, Cairo.

Mr J. J. Lister (B.A. 1880), Fellow of the College, has been re-appointed University Demonstrator of Comparative Anatomy for two years from Michaelmas 1899.

Ds L. Lewton-Brain (B.A. 1900) has been appointed an Additional University Demonstrator in Botany, without stipend, for five years from June 1900.

Mr R. Horton Smith Q.C. (B.A. 1856) has been appointed Dean of the Chapel at Lincoln's Inn.

Mr O. Leigh Clare (B.A. 1864) M.P., was in June last elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple in succession to the late Sir John Bridge.

Mr A. I. Tillyard (B.A. 1875), formerly Scholar of the College, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of Cambridge.

Mr J. Colman (B.A. 1882), as Master of The Skinner's Company, laid the foundation stone of the new Chapel for Tonbridge School on 22 May last. The stone itself, a large block of Sicilian marble, weighing fourteen hundredweight, bears an inscription recording the fact. Mr Colman has been nominated by the Lord Mayor to be a Commissioner of Lieutenancy of the City of London.

A Civil List Pension of £40 a year has been granted to Mr Robert Tucker (B.A. 1855), "in consideration of his services in promoting the Study of Mathematics"

At the Annual Election on November 5 the following were elected to Fellowships:—

(1) Lionel Horton-Smith (B.A. 1893), First Class Classical Tripos Part I 1893; First Class Classical Tripos Part II 1894; Hon. Men. Porson Prize 1893; Members' Latin Essay Prize 1894; First Winchester Reading Prize 1895; McMahon Law Student 1896. Mr Horton-Smith submitted the following papers:

- (i) *Ars Tragica Sophoclea cum Shaksperiana Comparata: An Essay on the Tragic Art of Sophocles and Shakspeare.* (Cambridge: Macm. & Bowes; 1896).
- (ii) *Two papers on the Oscan word Anasaket.* (London: D. Nutt; 1897).
- (iii) *The Establishment and Extension of the Law of Thurneysen and Havel.* (Cambridge: Macm. & Bowes; 1899).
- (iv) *The Italic verb ehiia-ehia-.* *Classical Review*, vol. 10.
- (v) *The origin of the Gerund and Gerundive, four papers.* *American Journal of Philology*, vols 15, 16, 18, 19.
- (vi) *Latin barba and its initial b.* *Classical Review*, vol 10.
- (vii) *The origin of Latin hau, haud, haut, and Greek οὐ; and the extensions of the originally unextended form.* *American Journal of Philology*, vol 18.
- (viii) *Some Sanskrit, Greek and Latin Derivatives of the Indo-Germanic root eu-, to fail, be deficient, be wanting.* *Bezenberger's Beiträge*, vol 22.
- (ix) *Κισσός and hedera.* *American Journal of Philology* vol. 16.
- (x) *Note on Gómatir ishah, occurring in the Rigveda I,* 48, 15. *Journal of Philology* (Lond.), vol. 25.

(2) Jean Etienne Reenen de Villiers (B.A. 1897), Senior in Law Tripos Part I (with George Long Prize) 1896; Senior in Law Tripos Part II (with Chancellor's Legal Medal) 1897; First Whewell Scholar 1898; MacMahon Law Student 1898. Mr de Villiers submitted the following papers: (i) *The State and its Government in International Law*; (ii) *The History of the Legislation concerning Real and Personal Property since the Accession of Queen Victoria.*

(3) Ronald William Henry Turnbull Hudson (B.A. 1898), Senior Wrangler 1898; First Class, division 1, Mathematical Tripos Part II 1899; Smith's Prize 1900. Mr Hudson submitted the following papers: (i) *Note on Reciprocation*; (ii) *On Discriminants and Envelopes of Surfaces*; (iii) a, *Differential Equations of the First Order*; b, *Differential Equations of the Second Order*; c, *The Equation $\Delta = 0$* ; d, *Singular Solution*; e, *The Complete Primitive*; (iv) *Ordinary Differential Equations of the Second Order and their Singular Solutions*; (v) *The Geometrical Theory of Differential Equations of the First and Second Order.*

The Rev W. E. Pryke (B.A. 1866), Rector of Marwood, having been presented to the living of Ottery St Mary, the parishioners of Marwood united in a presentation to Mr and Mrs Pryke. This took the form of a silver inkstand for Mr Pryke and an Elizabethan oak writing-table for Mrs Pryke, while a large framed and illuminated address (with views of the church and rectory) bore the names of some 300 subscribers. The presentation was made to Mr and Mrs Pryke on June 26. The address is as follows :

To the Rev William Emanuel Pryke M.A.,
Rector of Marwood.

Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, the inhabitants and parishioners of Marwood, whose names are herewith subjoined, approach your reverence with sentiments of profound respect and gratitude for the eminent pastoral services which we have received at your hands during the past seven years, and take this opportunity of your farewell to the parish to express to you the very sincere regret which we feel at your impending departure from among us, while placing on record our deep appreciation of the many inestimable services which you have rendered to us in the administration of your holy office.

While deploring the fact that we are personally deprived of the benefit of your ministration, we rejoice in the belief that we shall not altogether lose sight of you, and we console ourselves with the reflection that your translation to another community for the exercise of your sacred functions will still enable us to keep in touch with you, and we indulge in the hope that occasionally we may see you in this parish.

It will be impossible for us to forget the services you have rendered in your capacity as Rector of this parish, as Chairman of the School Board, and as the virtual head and front of every movement which has been suggested for the advantage and the amelioration of your parishioners. It is with gratitude that we remember your close watchfulness over the spiritual interests of your flock, your geniality and your neighbourly friendship, your general benevolence and ever-ready sympathy for the poor and the sick, and the many acts of usefulness which you have performed ; neither can we be indifferent to the advantages which are to be conferred upon those who are to sit under you in your new sphere of labour, nor to the benefits of the Church generally by the opening up of a wider field for the display of your distinguished theological and intellectual acquirements.

We desire, furthermore, to place on record our sincere admiration and affection for Mrs Pryke, who has so fully shared in your kindly labours, and has so endeared herself by her gentle sympathy and gracious womanliness to the whole of the parish, without the slightest distinction. We earnestly invoke God's blessings upon you both, and we trust that you may be spared many years of life for the discharge of your sacred office.

We are, reverend sir, your obedient servants, Percy F. Marks, Thos. Joslin, C. B. Worth, Thos. K. de Guerin, M. de Guerin, Wm. Taylor (committee), H. W. Main (hon. sec.)

The *North Devon Herald* for Thursday, June 28 has a full account of the presentation, and has also the following editorial note :

A familiar and friendly face will shortly be missed from the streets of Barnstaple, much to the regret of my fellow-townsmen. As announced in these columns as far back as last March, the Rev W. E. Pryke, Rector of Marwood, has been translated to Ottery St Mary's. As will be seen from the proceedings reported fully elsewhere, the public farewell has been actually spoken, and to the great grief of his parishioners the good, kind minister has gone. It is a loss which cannot easily be made up to them. I very much question whether a finer specimen of the fearless, earnest and energetic worker could be found than Mr Pryke, the real nobility of his character and sincerity of his whole life being only equalled by his generosity and genuine sympathy for those whose spiritual welfare has been his care for the last seven years. To have known and associated with Mr and Mrs Pryke is a privilege ; and one which I am sure all who have shared it will not readily forget. A scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian, Mr Pryke has earned the respect and esteem of every man, woman and child in Marwood. His gentle and kindly wife is, and has been ever since she first came there, positively loved, as her fine womanly qualities and unceasing kindness to one and all justly merit that she should be. Mr and Mrs Pryke go forth from Marwood and Barnstaple, where they were equally popular, bearing the earnest blessings of many a stricken heart made lighter for their sympathy, and many a fervent prayer from a weary pilgrim, who has been helped to find the path of resignation and encouragement by these true workers in the Vineyard of the Lord.

On November 1 a special service was held in Ospringe Church, Kent, on the occasion of the dedication of a new organ which has been placed in the Church by the Vicar, the Rev W. Almack (B.A. 1868) and his wife, at a cost of £500 : *In Dei gloriam pianque memoriam parentium*. The sermon was preached by Mr Graves. The church of Ospringe has been greatly beautified in recent years, for in addition to many smaller gifts the following larger benefactions have been received : In 1894 Mosaics were placed in the Reredos and Sanctuary to the memory of the late Canon Griffin at a cost of £300, raised by general subscription ; in the same year a new pulpit was placed in the church at a cost of £150, the money being a legacy from Mrs Carter ; in 1897 a clock was placed in the tower at a cost of £125, the gift of Mr A. J. Elliott ; in 1899 in addition to the organ mentioned above a further gift has been

received, namely, a window in the S.W. corner, placed by the three sons of the late Canon Griffin to the memory of their father, the two lights being Bishop Fisher and the Lady Margaret. The churchyard has also been extended, the ground being given by the College and the cost of enclosing and levelling (£250) being raised by general subscription.

Mr H. G. Hart (B.A. 1866), formerly Fellow, who has been Head-master of Sedbergh School since 1880, resigned last July. We take the following from *The Sedberghian* for July last :

VALE!

Most noble master, nobler servant, now
The turning in the path is reached at last,
And each must go his way : but yet the ways
Do oftimes meet again. 'Tis but a pause
After long years of labour and of care,
With rare devotion aiming towards the Goal.
Devotion, such as lost to mortal eyes
Can never die, but like the Vestal fire
Burns on for ever, and from hand to hand
The torch is passed. E'en as the sun must set,
Yet e'er again it blazes forth afresh
With all its warmth and splendour, so thy life
Thy love, thy thought for all can never die,
But e'er again must well in every heart.

The Council of the Society of Arts awarded the Society's Silver Medal to Sir William Lee-Warner (B.A. 1869), K.C.S.I., for his paper on "Our Work in India in the 19th Century." The paper is thus referred to in the Annual Report of the Society :

In a remarkable and brilliant Paper on "Our Work in India in the 19th Century," Sir William Lee-Warner passed under review the more important victories of peace and war won by us in our great Asiatic Empire since the year 1800, calling attention to and illustrating the effects of the removal of European rivals from our path in India ; the establishment of British sovereignty over the Native States—States "which have grown with the British dominion and strengthened with its strength ;" the wonderful revolution caused by rapid oceanic and internal communications ; the institution of the *Pax Britannica* ; the reform of the public service, and the abolition of barbarous customs. The reader concluded with some weighty observations designed to direct the thoughts of the audience to the question of the popularity and prospects of a rule "founded upon the three foundations of good faith, material development of the country, and impartial justice."

The following note appeared in *Notes and Queries* July last (9th series vi., 66).

The Rev Samuel Marsden, of Paramatta.—In the 'Memoirs'

of this distinguished missionary, published by the Rev J. B. Marsden in 1859 (London R.T.S.) p. 2, it is stated that "he was adopted by the Elland Society and placed at St John's College, Cambridge, to study for the ministry of the Church of England." This statement is adopted by the 'Dictionary of National Biography.' During the past twelve months several inquiries have been made as to the date of his admission and length of his residence at St John's. The most careful search in the 'College Admission Register' failed to disclose his name. I have lately discovered that he was not of St John's but of Magdalene College. The evidence of this is worth recording. The Master of Magdalene has supplied me with the following extract from the 'Admission Register' of that College:

"24 June 1790. Samuel Marsden filius Thomæ Marsden de Rawden prope Leeds in Comitatu Eboracensi, à Scholâ publicâ de Kingston super Hull, annum agens 26, admissus est Sizaror.—Tutoribus Magistris, Gul Farish, Henr. Jowett."

While the Act Book of Dr Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury, has the following entry:

"24 May 1794. His Grace granted a letter dismissory to Samuel Marsden, Student of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and designed for the service of the Church in the Settlement of Botany Bay, to receive Priest's Orders from the Bishop of Exeter.—D[eacon], 17 March 1793, Bristol."

R. F. SCOTT.

St John's College, Cambridge.

A correction should also be made in the birthplace of Dr John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin. In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' it is stated that he was "a native of Wolverhampton." This seems to have been first stated by Cole, who in an account of Archbishop Cradock (MSS. Cole, lvii, p. 268, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5828) says "born as I take it at or near Wolverhampton, where he was Prebendary." The same view is taken by Cotton in his *Fasti Ecclesiae Hibernicae*. The College Admission Register on the other hand is quite precise: "John Cradock, son of William Cradock, clerk, born at Donington, Salop, educated at Trentham, Staffordshire; admitted sizar, Tutor Dr Edmundson, 29 April 1725, aged 17." Prof. sor Mayor has drawn attention to this in the *History of St John's College*, ii, 708.

The Parish Registers of Donington have recently been printed by the Shropshire Parish Register Society and prove the correctness of the College Registers, for in them we have the three following entries:

(i) William Cradock, M.A., of Jesus Coll. in Camb. was presented by the said [i.e. John] Lord Gower Anno 1705.

(ii) John, the son of William Cradock, clerk, and Anne his wife, was born Feb. 17, 1708, hora 11^a matut.

(iii) 1708 Feb. 25, John, son of William Cradock, clerk, and Anne his wife [baptised].

The following details with regard to the portrait of Arch-
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bishop Williams, now hanging in the Hall, shew that the picture was acquired by the College soon after the Library was built. The entries occur in the heading *Expensae Necessariae* in the Bursar's accounts for 1627.

Paid to Mr Gilbert Jackson for the Bishoppe of Lincolne's

Picture for the Librarie.

xli.

Item to Hobson for bringinge it from London and the porter that brought it to the College.

ijjs. iiijd.

Item to the Joyner for boordes tappes and sellinge vpp the picture.

iiijjs.

The list of select preachers before the University to the end of the Easter Term 1901 includes the names of the following members of the College: 1900, August 19, Rev W. Moore Ede (B.A. 1872), Honorary Canon of Durham; October 7, Rev J. H. B. Masterman (B.A. 1893), Principal of the Midland Clergy College; December 9, Rev Joseph B. Mayor (B.A. 1851), formerly Classical Professor in King's College, London; 1901, February 17, Rev F. Watson (B.A. 1868), Honorary Canon of Ely.

The *Electoral Roll* of the University for the year 1900-1 contains 587 names. Of these 67 are members of the College.

The Burleigh Preachers for the College this year were: At Stamford the Rev J. T. Pollock (B.A. 1874), Vicar of Brigham near Cockermouth; and at Hatfield the Rev H. Alban Williams (B.A. 1577), formerly Precentor of Christ Church, Oxford, now Rector of Sheering, Essex.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Professor Mayor September 30; Mr Peter Green, curate of Leeds, formerly College Missioner in Walworth, October 28; the Senior Dean November 11; Mr W. H. Bray, Rector of Brinkley, November 25.

From the annual report for the session 1899-1900 of "The Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate," we learn that Mr P. Lake (B.A. 1887) lectured in the Michaelmas and Lent Terms at the Technical and University Extension College, Colchester, on *Chemistry* and also on the *Chemistry of Every Day Life*; Mr G. C. M. Smith (B.A. 1881) lectured at University College, Sheffield, in the Lent Term on *Milton to Tennyson*; Mr A. Hamilton Thompson (B.A. 1895) lectured at Scarborough in the Lent Term on *The Renaissance*, at Pontefract in the Michaelmas Term on *Shakespeare*, at Northallerton, and Redcar and Saltburn in the Michaelmas Term on *Architecture*, and at Lancaster in the Lent Term on *The History of the Novel in the 19th Century*; Mr E. J. C. Morton (B.A. 1880) lectured at Gateshead in the Michaelmas Term on *Astronomy* and at Macclesfield in the same Term on *Modern Developments in*

Astronomical Science. Pioneer Lectures were given by Mr J. R. Tanner (B.A. 1883) at Whitchurch on *Medieval England* and by the Rev Canon Moore Ede (B.A. 1872) at Brighthouse and Goole on *The Growth of the British Empire*.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society held on November 30 Dr W. M. Hicks (B.A. 1873) and Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), formerly Fellows of the College, were elected members of the Council of the Royal Society.

At the General Meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society held on Monday October 29, the following members of the College were elected Officers of the Society: *President*, Prof. A. Macalister; *Vice-Presidents*, Mr J. Larmor, Mr Bateson; *Secretary*, Mr H. F. Baker; new member of the Council, Prof. Liveing.

At the Annual General Meeting of the London Mathematical Society held on November 8th, Mr J. Larmor (B.A. 1880), F.R.S., was elected Treasurer and Mr R. Tucker (B.A. 1855) and Prof. A. E. H. Love (B.A. 1885), F.R.S., were elected Secretaries.

We announced in our last number that Mr A. H. Bagley (B.A. 1888) had been appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court in Rangoon. We take the following from *The Rangoon Times* of 18 April 1900 :

Very general satisfaction will be given by the appointment to the Small Cause Court of Mr A. H. Bagley in succession to Mr Bigge. When acting as judge of this court Mr Bagley gave us a good idea of his abilities. That he was a sound and clever lawyer was well known, but to make a successful judge other qualifications are necessary, amongst which a thorough impartiality and patience are not the least important, and Mr Bagley soon showed he possessed all these qualifications. It is not often that sound legal knowledge and a thoroughly judicial mind are combined in one person. We are only giving expression to the general feeling on the subject when we warmly congratulate Mr Bagley on his elevation to the bench, and the sentiments of the public in the matter are not unselfish, for it is to the advantage of the town to have presiding over the Small Cause Court a reliable and capable judge.

Mr A. E. English, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Burma, was appointed in June last to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, and was transferred from Mogaung to the charge of the Myitkyina district. He has since been transferred to the charge of the Rangoon Town District.

Mr R. Sheepshanks (B.A. 1893), I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, has been placed on special duty in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896), I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Simla district with effect from 21 September 1900.

Mr W. A. Marr, I.C.S., officiating joint Magistrate and deputy Collector, has been posted to the headquarters station of the district of Midnapore, Bengal.

At the combined examination for the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for Eastern Cadetships, two members of St John's were successful, Mr H. G. R. Gharpurey and Mr W. C. Tudor-Owen (2 Div. 1 Cl. Classical Tripos, Part I, 1899). Both got places in the Indian Civil Service.

Ds Morris Alexander (B.A. LL.B. 1900) was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on June 27. Dara Shapurji Sethna (M.A. of Bombay University), advanced student of the College, was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn 19 November.

Dr J. McKeen Cattell, formerly a Fellow Commoner of the College, has been appointed editor of the *Popular Science Monthly*, published in New York and London, and now in its fifty-seventh volume.

Mr Julius George Mandello (Ph.D. of Budapest), Fellow Commoner of the College, has been appointed Ordinary Professor of Political Economy in the faculty of Law and Political Science of the University of Pressburg.

Mr B. Noaks (B.A. 1888) has been appointed an Inspector of Education in Orange River Colony, South Africa.

Ds E. L. Watkin (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Bristol University College.

Mr R. S. Clay (B.A. 1892) has obtained the degree of Doctor of Science in the University of London. He has been appointed Principal of the Wandsworth Technical Institute.

Ds R. J. Cole (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Organist and assistant Master at Brighton College.

Ds B. C. Ghosh (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Professor of Mathematics at the City College, Calcutta.

Ds E. F. D. Bloom (B.A. 1899), B.Sc. London, has been appointed Science Master at the new Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls established in Cambridge by the County Council for Technical and Secondary Education.

Ds F. S. Terry (B.A. 1899) has been appointed second Master at Ormskirk Grammar School.

Ds F. J. Wyeth (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Science Master at King Alfred's School, Wantage.

Ds W. Rosenhain (B.A. 1900) has received an important scientific appointment in the optical department of Messrs. Chance's establishment in Birmingham.

Ds S. D. Chalmers (B.A. 1900) has been appointed an Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics at Owens College, Manchester.

Ds W. Lockton (B.A. 1900), Exhibitioner of the College, was on 16 June elected to one of the Steele (University) Studentships for Graduate Candidates for Holy Orders.

The Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition have, in view of the importance of his researches, continued for a third year the studentship of Ds W. L. Wills (B.A. 1900).

They have also awarded a studentship to J. A. Cunningham, advanced student of the College, for research in chemical physics.

In June last the Staffordshire Technical Instruction Committee renewed for a second year their Major Scholarship of £50 a year to Frank Slator, Minor Scholar and Exhibitioner of the College.

Mr. Murray Hornibrook (B.A. 1898) has been appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. John Atkinson M.P., Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr Hornibrook was awarded a medal of the Royal Humane Society on 15 November, for saving the life of Miss Christy at Kilkee, county Clare.

Mr A. C. Scoular (B.A. 1896) has been awarded a bronze Queen's Medal in connection with the Examination in Mining of the Board of Education, South Kensington.

Ds O. F. Diver (B.A. 1897), formerly Scholar of the College, has passed the second Examination of the Institute of Actuaries.

Ds G. Thwaites (B.A. 1900) has been successful in the recent Examination for Commissioners in the Army, which he entered as a University candidate.

In the recent performance of the "Agamemnon of Aeschylus" Dr Sandys was Vice-President of the Committee; Mr E. A. Martell was a member of the chorus, and Mr J. C. H. How played the double part of a retainer of Aegisthus and a slave.

The *Government Gazette* of St Vincent in the issue for Aug. 21 contains a report by Mr A. Howard (B.A. 1899), of the Imperial Department of Agriculture in the West Indies, on a plague of caterpillars attacking arrowroot in St Vincent. Mr Howard's report has been widely circulated by the Government, and his services reported by the Governor of the Windward Islands to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

At the meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on Thursday July 26, the following members of the College having conformed to the bye-laws and regulations and passed the required examinations, were duly admitted to practice physic: W. H. W. Attlee (B.A. 1897) St Bartholomew's, A. C. Ingram (B.A. 1898) Charing Cross Hospital.

Mr E. E. Henderson (B.A. 1891), M.B., B.C., of Guy's Hospital and King's College Hospital, London, and Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1894), M.B., B.C., M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond., of St Thomas's Hospital, passed in June last the First Professional Examination for the Diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr F. W. Burton-Fanning (M.B. 1890) was secretary of Section A, Medicine, at the 68th annual meeting of the British Medical Association held in Ipswich last summer.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) after serving as a Civil Surgeon with the Field Force in South Africa and on the lines of communication, has settled down to practice as a physician at Wahroonga, near Sydney, New South Wales.

Mr J. H. Godson (B.A. 1889), M.B., B.C., D.P.H., has been appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Cheadle and Gatley Urban District Council.

Mr W. J. S. Bythell (B.A. 1893), M.B., Ch.B of Victoria University 1898, has been appointed Anaesthetist to the Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester.

Dr A. W. Beaumont (B.A. 1877, M.D. Dublin) has been appointed Medical Officer of Health to the East Ham Urban Council.

Ds J. A. Glover (B.A. 1897), of the London Scottish Volunteers, who went out to South Africa as a member of the C.I.V. regiment, has been appointed Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant in the New South Wales Medical Staff Corps.

Ds W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), late scholar, has passed the primary examination for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr J. R. Garrood (B.A. 1895), M.B., has obtained the University Diploma in Public Health on the result of the October Examination in Sanitary Science.

Ds W. L. Harnett (B.A. 1899), late Foundation Scholar, has been awarded the University Entrance Scholarship at St Thomas's Hospital, London.

Ds F. W. Goyder (B.A. 1899) has been elected to a University Entrance Scholarship at the Medical School, St Mary's Hospital, London.

The Rev M. Mullineux (B.A. 1896) has been acting as Chaplain to the Forces in South Africa. A snap-shot of this "popular chaplain at the front," apparently wiping his hands on a bath towel in front of his tent, appeared in *Black and White* for August 25.

In addition to those members of the College whose names have already been mentioned in the *Eagle*, we understand that the following have been acting as Civil Surgeons with the Forces in South Africa: Mr W. L. Brown (B.A. 1892), Mr C. F. Lillie (B.A. 1894), and Mr K. B. F. Williamson (B.A. 1897). Mr W. L. Brown has had charge of the Yeomanry Hospital.

Mr J. Johnson Hoyle, who resided in the year 1882 and 1883, has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Military Governor of Johannesburg. Mr Hoyle was attached to the Intelligence Branch of the Eleventh Division of the South African Field Force and was one of the first half-dozen civilians to return to Johannesburg after the capture of the town.

Mr A. E. Brett, whose contribution appears in this number, is known in dramatic circles as "Eille Norwood." He has acted in a varied round of parts, from Shakespeare to farce, in London, the country, and the Colonies. Amateurs are well acquainted with his plays, and "Hook and Eye" and "Chalk and Cheese" have been performed by all the leading Clubs throughout the country. On the conclusion of the present programme at the *Strand* Theatre, London, a 3-Act Farce of his, entitled "The Talk of the Town," is to be staged, and, later on, a Musical Comedy, of which he is part Author, in two Acts, is to be seen at the *Gaiety*. For this he has, in addition to his share of the libretto, composed some of the music for his songs.

The following members of the College were ordained on Trinity Sunday, June 4:

DEACONS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.	Parish.
Hall, B. L.	(1899)	Bath and Wells	Radstock
Bowdon, W. S.	(1899)	Worcester	Aston Brook

PRIESTS.

Name.	Degree.	Diocese.
Butler, H. T. W.	(1897)	York
Angell, C. C.	(1896)	Carlisle
Ward, W. D.	(1897)	Chester
Grosjean, J. C. F.	(1897)	Ely
Nutley, C. E.	(1897)	Lichfield
Evans, C. A. M.	(1897)	Manchester
Foster, J. R.	(1897)	Manchester
Bown, P. H.	(1898)	Rochester
Douglas, C. E.	(1898)	Southwell
Field, F. G. E.	(1891)	Tiuro

The following were ordained in September and October :

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
Hamer, H. B.	(1897)	Oxford	Abingdon
Bryers, J. S.	(1897)	York	Pocklington
Nunn, H. P. V.	(1899)	Chester	St George's, Stockport
Hennessy, T. H.	(1898)	Peterborough	St John Baptist, Peterborough
Edwards, N. W. A.	(1899)	Rochester	Lady Margaret, Walworth
Stephens, J. C.	(1893)	London	Portman Chapel

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Walter, W. L.	(1898)	Ely
Coe, J. D.	(1899)	St Alban's

The ordination at Oxford was on St Matthew's Day, September 21; at St Albans on September 30, at London on October 7, and in the other Dioceses, on September 22.

We take the following from the *Record* of August 31 :

"The Bishop of London's appointment of the Rev Canon M'Cormick to the Rectory of St James's, Piccadilly, has been received with very general satisfaction. Canon M'Cormick has long been a prominent figure in Evangelical circles, and his staunch adherence to Protestant principles makes his selection by the Bishop of London one of considerable significance and importance. Canon M'Cormick as Rector of St James's becomes patron of five livings, three of which—St John's, Great Marlborough Street; St Peter's, Great Windmill Street; and St Thomas's, Regent Street—are at present held by Ritualists. Canon M'Cormick graduated at Cambridge (St John's College) in 1857. He rowed in the University eight, and the same year was captain of the cricket eleven. He is also D.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. He began his ministerial work at St Peter's, Regent's Square, where he was curate from 1858 to 1860. In the latter year he became Rector of Dunmore, but in 1864 he returned to London as curate of St Stephen's, Marylebone. In 1867 he became Vicar of St Peter's, Brockley; and in 1875 he accepted the important living of Holy Trinity, Kingston-upon-Hull (the Parish Church of Hull). Here he laboured with great success for nearly twenty years, during which time he was made a Canon of York Cathedral—a position he still holds. He returned to London in 1894 to succeed the late Prebendary Gordon Calthorp as Vicar of St Augustine's, Highbury. He was Select Preacher at Oxford in 1895-96, when he preached a remarkable course of sermons on 'What is Sin?' which he afterwards published. Canon M'Cormick is also Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen."

The Bishop of London has conferred prebendal stalls on the Rev W. Allen Whitworth (B.A. 1862), Vicar of All Saints', Margaret Street, and on the Rev H. E. J. Bevan (B.A. 1878), Rector of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, and Gresham Professor of Divinity.

The Rev F. C. Woodhouse (B.A. 1850), Vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, and Rural Dean of Elham, has been appointed an honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev R. P. Burnett (B.A. 1876), who has for nearly twenty years been a chaplain on the Madras Establishment, has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, Rector of Cornwell, Oxfordshire.

The Rev E. Hampden-Cook (B.A. 1885), late of Dolgelley, North Wales, and formerly secretary of Mill Hill School, London, has become Minister of the Congregational Churches of Sandbach and Wheelock, Cheshire.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Portbury, H. A.	(1888)	C. Bowdon, Cheshire	V. St Paul's, Macclesfield
Close, R. W.	(1870)	R. Conington, Cambs	V. St Matthew's, Littleport, Ely
Williams, H. Alban	(1877)	Precentor of Christ Ch., Oxford	R. Sheering, Essex
Lees, H. C.	(1892)	C. Childwall, Liverpool	V. St John's, Kenilworth
Beckett, T. W.	(1874)	Headmaster of Burton-on-Trent	V. Anslow, Burton-on-Trent
Gatty, P. E.	(1889)	C. Little Bowden	V. Offley, Hitchin
Hoopell, W. T. M.	(1885)	C. Hanwell, Middlesex	R. Draycott-le-Moors
Hall, A.	(1879)	V. Mossley, Manchester	V. St Peter's, Ashton-under-Lyne
Barlow, H. T. E.	(1885)	Junior Dean and Lecturer of the College	R. Marwood, Devon
Howell, B. C.	(1886)	V. St Matthew, Barbados	V. St Leonard's, Barbados
Newbery, F. C.	(1892)	C. Oundle	R. Luddington and V. Hemington, Oundle
Baker, E. J.	(1870)	R. Orsett, Essex	R. Christ Church, Southwark
Mackintosh, A.	(1883)	Lecturer of Sandown, Isle of Wight	V. Hamble-le-Rice
Giles, A. L.	(1892)	C. Stoke Damerel, Devonport	V. Okehampton
M'Cormick, J.	(1857)	V. St Augustine's, High-bury	R. St James', Piccadilly
Ormesher, J. E.	(1884)	C. North Wingfield	R. Wingerworth, Chesterfield
Ward, E. B.	(1888)	Formerly Curate of Birchin-Rersholme	V. St Chad's, Ladybarn, Manchester
Carnegy, F. W.	(1892)	C. Cardisley	V. Tupsley, Hereford
Leuke, F. A. E.	(1886)	C. St Ignatius, Sunderland	V. St John's, Sunderland
Mattinson, G. F.	(1884)	R. Lesnewth, Cornwall	V. Aldworth, Berks
Tapper, H. M. St C.	(1894)	C. St Jude's, South Kensington	V. St Thomas', Elson, Gosport
Mosley, E. R.	(1875)	V. Hawkesbury, Chippenham	R. Tortworth

There have been several changes in College livings. The Rectory of Marwood, Devon, was vacated by the institution of

Mr W. E. Pryke to the Vicarage of Ottery St Mary. The Rectories of Meppershall, Beds, and Great Warley, Essex, became vacant by the deaths of the Rev J. Smallpeice and the Rev H. R. Bailey respectively. And the Vicarage of Aldworth in Berkshire has become vacant by the resignation of the Rev W. L. Newham. The Rev H. T. E. Barlow, Junior Dean, was presented to Marwood; the Rev R. Isherwood, Vicar of Stoke Row, was presented to Meppershall; the Rev J. F. Tarleton, Vicar of Beltingham, has been presented to Great Warley, and the Rev G. F. Mattinson, Rector of Lesnewth, has been presented to Aldworth.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue:—Dr D. MacAlister to be an Examiner in Medicine during the academical year 1900-1; Mr H. F. Baker to be a Pro-Proctor in the room of Mr Sikes; Mr J. G. Leathem to be a Moderator for the year beginning 1 May 1901; Mr J. Larmor to be a representative of the Special Board for Mathematics on the General Board of Studies; Mr J. Larmor to be a Member of the Observatory Syndicate until December 1901; Mr A. I. Tillyard to be a Member of the Board of Agricultural Studies until 26 October 1901; Mr H. Lee Warner to be a Member of the same Board for the same period; Mr H. F. Baker to be an Examiner for Part II of the Mathematical Tripos in 1901; Mr F. F. Blackman to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr J. E. Purvis to be an Examiner in Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Mr W. Bateson to be an Examiner in Elementary Biology; Mr J. J. Lister and Mr W. F. R. Weldon to be Examiners in Zoology; Dr W. J. Sollas and Mr J. E. Marr to be Examiners for the Sedgwick Prize to be awarded in 1904; Mr H. F. Baker to be a Governor of the Perse School; Mr J. G. Leathem to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos, Part I, 1901; Dr Sandys to be a Manager of the Craven Fund for five years from 1 January 1901; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the University Scholarships and Chancellor's Medals in January 1901; Mr A. H. Thompson to be a Lecturer at affiliated Local Centres to 30 September 1905.

The following books by members of the College are announced: *Harrow Octocentenary Tracts, No x. The Harrow Rectors, Part I*, by the Rev W. Done Bushell (Macmillan and Bowes); *A Treatise on the Law relating to the Carriage of Goods by Sea*, by T. G. Carver, 3rd edition (Stevens); *The Scientific Papers of John Couch Adams*, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry, edited by W. G. Adams Sc.D., and R. A. Sampson M.A.; *A Text-Book of Physical Chemistry*, by R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnold); *The Proem to the ideal Commonwealth of Plato, with Introduction and Critical and Explanatory Notes*, by T. G. Tucker Litt.D., Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Melbourne

(Bell); *Aristotelis Poetica*, by Dr T. G. Tucker (Nutt); *Dr Macartney of Dublin, A Memoir*, by Prof A. Macalister (Hodder and Stoughton); *Exploratio Philosophica, Part I*, by John Grote B.D., edited for the Syndics of the University Press by Prof Joseph B. Mayor (University Press); *Problems in Education*, by W. H. Winch, Inspector of Schools for the London School Board (Swan Sonnenschein); *The same things, being plain village sermons*, by the Rev John Paget Davies (Skeffington); *Lectures on the Lunar Theory*, by Prof J. C. Adams, edited by R. A. Sampson (University Press); *Advanced Exercises in Practical Physics*, by Dr A. Schuster and another (University Press); *Zoology*, by E. W. MacBride and another (University Press); *Fossil Plants, Vol. II*, by A. C. Seward (University Press); *Pernicious Anæmia*, by Dr W. Hunter (Griffin); *The Living Races of Mankind*, by H. N. Hutchinson (Hutchinson & Co.); *The Story of Thought and Feeling*, by F. Ryland (Newnes); *Text-Book of Arithmetic*, by R. Hargreaves (Clarendon Press); *The Cretaceous Rocks of Britain, Vol. I. The Gault and Upper Greensand of England*, by A. B. Jukes-Browne (H. M. Treasury); *Herodotus, Book II*, a translation with test papers, by J. F. Stout (Clive); *A short course of Elementary Plane Trigonometry*, by C. Pendlebury (Bell); *C. Sallusti Crispi Catalina*, edited with Introduction and Notes, by W. C. Summers (University Press); *Some Tides of To-day*, by the Rev Harry Jones (Stock); *Christianity and Chinamen: why do they reject it?* by the Rev Harry Jones (Stock); *Truths, New and Old, sermons preached in the parish Church of Rochdale* by the Ven J. M. Wilson, Vicar of Rochdale and Archdeacon of Manchester (Constable).

A memorial to the late Mr Richard Benyon (B.A. 1883; see *The Eagle*, xx, 83), of Grosvenor Square and Englefield House, Berks., who was a great benefactor to the Church, was unveiled in St Paul's Cathedral on Saturday, June 30. The memorial consists of some rich mosaic work in the easternmost bay of the north choir aisle, representing the preparation of the corn and vine for the Sacrament, the design being executed by Sir W. Richmond R.A., and the work carried out by Mr Powell, of Whitefriars, at the cost of Mrs Benyon.

Our bursar, Mr Scott, has recently presented the library with Dr Zachary Grey's MS. collections for the Life of Thomas Baker, with the additions made by Robert Masters, who was Fellow of Corpus Christi College from 1738 to 1750 and also tutor and historian of his College.

In Nichols *Lit Anecd.* v. 114 we find the following account of the volumes: 'Dr (Z.) Grey collected materials for a life of him (Tho. Baker), which were given by his widow to Mr Masters, who thought them hardly sufficient to make a work by themselves, but would have prefixed them to Mr Baker's History of St John's College; and applied to Dr Powell, the late master,

for the use of the transcript taken at his predecessor, Dr Newcome's expense, from the original in the British Museum. But this was declined as the history, though containing several curious matters, is written under the influence of partiality and resentment. It is probable however that Mr Baker's collections will some time or other be laid before the public.'

On Tuesday, November 13, a detachment of Colonial Volunteers, who have been invalided to England after service in South Africa, paid a visit to Cambridge. The detachment was only 90 strong, yet no fewer than 45 regiments were represented. There were men from Natal, the Cape, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, Burma, and Tasmania. All were clad in the now familiar khaki, though there was but little uniformity in their dress. After lunching in the Guildhall with the Mayor, the detachment was split up into small parties in the afternoon, visiting all the Colleges and reuniting for the evening service in King's Chapel, and again separating into parties to dine at the different Colleges. Six dined at St John's, namely the following: Corporal Adams, Privates F. W. Dunlop, John H. Dixon, and W. O. McCarthy, of the Royal Canadian Regiment; and Troopers L. MacLean Beers, and George Bellamy, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles. On entering the Hall they received a great reception from Members of the College.

The menu of the dinner is appended. Though not exactly consisting of "emergency rations," the dishes were more familiar than their names would seem to imply.

Consommé Bienvenu.
Purée d'artichauts à la Pretoria.
Filets de Barbeue à la Bloemfontein.
Soles à l'Orly.
Saddle of Mutton,
Bœuf braisé à la Paardeburg.
Potatoes sauté. Sprouts. Stewed Celery.
Kari à l'Indienne.
Gâteau à la Ladysmith.
Meringues de Pommes à la Mafeking.
Roberts' Savoury.

Tuesday, 13 November 1900. Bon Voyage.

Ds C. Elsee (B.A. 1898), Naden Divinity Student of the College, has been awarded one of the Caius Greek Testament Prizes. Ds J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898), also Naden Divinity Student, was declared by the examiners to be nearly equal to the successful candidates.

At the Union Society Mr H. S. Van Zijl has been elected Vice-President. At a poll held on November 27th for the election of a Secretary and six members to serve on the

Standing Committee, Mr F. W. Armstrong was elected Secretary and Mr E. P. Hart and T. N. P. Palmer members of the Committee.

JOHNIANA.

SHEFFIELD ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL SONG.

Tune—"Hearts of Oak."

Where the Sheaf and the Don from the moorland unite,
Many centuries since, "Sheffield Whittles" were bright;
When the Grinders and Smiths through the forests might roam,
Or sing as they wrought at their forges at home—

True as steel be our work, and our hearts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all work together
At forge and in forest, at work and in play.

By the Sheaf and the Don, as the years rolled along,
The forests were felled and the forges grew "throng";
King Coal joined King Iron, King Wood passed away,
But still ran the song, where these giants held sway—

True as steel be our work, and our hearts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
By forge and by moorland, at work and at play.

The forests were felled, but there rose in their stead
A forest of chimneys, with clouds overhead;
But the flare of the furnace, the whizz of the wheel,
Brought wealth to the Smiths and the Grinders of steel.

Trusty steel was their work, and their hearts clear as day,
They never would sever, but still held together,
In mansion or workshop, in toil and in play.

And with wealth there came learning, for there was one Smith,
Of his namesakes in Sheffield the marrow and pith;
And he knew that the wealth which no letters refine
Is a "jewel of gold in the snout of a swine."

True as steel was his work, and his heart clear as day,
He never would sever, but still kept together,
The learning and wealth, like the work and the play.

So he planted a school, and his planting bore fruit,
Royal James, the most learned of kings, followed suit;
Let us give honour due to the Smith and the King,
May sovereign and subjects united still sing,—

True as steel be our work, and our hearts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
In Court and in City, in toil and in play.

Now by darkening waters of Sheaf and of Don,
A bright fount of learning flows broadening on,
As their streams, though polluted, in ocean grow sweet,
So the Word through the darkness "gives light to our feet."

True as steel be our work, and our hearts bright as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
In school and in playground, at work and at play.

Then long may our Royal School flourish and spread,
Strike deeper its roots and lift higher its head ;
And as onward we march in the Word's Holy Light,
May our pathway shine more and more perfectly bright.

True as steel be our hearts, and our breasts clear as day,
We never will sever, but all pull together,
In boyhood and manhood, in work and in play.

[By the Rev A. B. Haslam (B.A. 1873), Headmaster of the Royal Grammar School, Sheffield.]

SAPPIC VERSES IN PRAISE
OF JOHNIAN ALE,
TO THE BUTLER.

IN CEREALEM HAUSTUM.

(*Anglice Bottled Ale*).

Ad Promum Johannensem.

Fer mihi, Prome, oh! cohibere tristes
Quod potest curat!—Cerealis haustus
Sit mihi praesens relevare diro
Pectore luctu.

Hunc sitim suavam celera domare,
Hoc (puella absente) leva dolens cor—
Heu mihi curae Cereale—Donum
Ter medicamen!

Euge!—rides! ut trepidatque Sumat
Aureum Nectar, fluvilique ritu
Ut pice astuto ruit ore summo
Spumeus obbae!

Cernis! ut vitio nitet invidendo
Lucidus liquor! comes it facetus
Cui jocus, quocum Venus, et Cupido
Spicula tingunt.

Hunc memor charae cyathum corono
Virginis!—(corae medicina suavis!)
Hinc mihi somni—ah quoque suaviora
Somnia somni!

O dapes quae laetitiamque praebes
Omnibus vero veneranda Diva!
Tu mihi das alma Ceres amanti
Dulce levamen!—

Hos bibens succos generosiores
Italae testis nihil invidebo
Hos bibens succos neque Gallicanas
Laudibus uvae!—

Cum Johannensi latitans suili,
Grunnio, et scribo sitiente labro—
Hos bibam succos, et amica Musis
Pocula ducam.

OMEGA.

(From *The Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1786, p. 251).

A RABBIT AND A RAT.

A College Tale.

At Cambridge, where broad jokes prevail,
 Where quips and quizzing never fail;
 Where all the members of St John's
 Proverbially are fond of *puns*:
 And where, in keeping up the ball,
 A Maudlin man a *rat* they call
 (The reason on't I can't decide,
 Unless, perchance, that it betide
 They burrow by the water side),
 There happened as the story runs
 These practicable jokes or puns.
 A Maudlinite a Johnian ask'd
 To take with him his night's repast,
 And being of a humour dry,
 His guest arriv'd, and supper nigh,
 Willing to give him, as a treat,
 What he thought wit, as well as meat,
 Says "My good friend, I'll give you *now*,
In future time, he shall or will plow."
 The door was ope'd, as thus he spoke,
 "And here's *arabit*," was the joke:
 The dish upon the board was plac'd,
 A *rabbit* of *ex-quiz-it* taste.
 Naught did this wit our punster grieve,
 He laugh'd, and in his sleeve,
 And ent'ring in the joke with life,
 He plow'd it with his fork and knife;
 And, in return, he ask'd his friend
 The following night with him to spend.
 The time arriv'd, a party met,
 And supper on the table set,
 The Johnian, as they round did hover,
 With glee laid hands upon a cover,
 And smiling at the Maudlin man
 His witticism thus began:
 "Last night I did to you repair,
He shall or will plow was my fare;
In present time I'll give you now,
He plows, or ploweth, or doth plow."
 The cover lifted, lo! he'd pat
 To treat the Maudlin man—a *rat*,
 The Maudlinite no *rat* had smelt,
 The plow cut deep, he keenly felt;
 And one observ'd on what hath past
 "The sauce was not made to his taste."
 Learn hence, ye wits, this Moral true,
 The tables may be turned on you.

[From *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1807, page 1052.]

The following paragraph appeared in *The Cambridge Chronicle* for 9 November 1793:—

"The Members of St John's College have opened a public subscription for supplying the British troops now serving on the Continent with flannel waistcoats; this subscription already enables them to provide 200, and it is hoped that the other members of the University will contribute for such a benevolent purpose."

A further instalment of the Harley papers, in the possession of the Duke of Portland, was issued by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in September last. In a review of the volume, which appeared in *The Times* of September 10th, the following paragraph occurs:—

"As to the Harleian Library, Humphry Wanley, an assistant at the Bodleian, became Harley's librarian, and describes it in 1715 as consisting of 13,000 charters, 1,000 rolls, and about 3,000 choice books. Wanley kept his eyes open, and extended the collection by purchases which would now be impossible. He held no place sacred, not even a college library, and did not scruple to bid for any book that would add distinction to his patron's collection. For example, he writes to Lord Harley, Oxford's son:—

I have a great mind that you should have the fine Bible you saw at St John's College (Cambridge) among their MSS., and have spoken to Mr B. about it, who will willingly serve you therein. It is by much the finest book of the English nation of its kind, and but one more that dare in the least to enter into competition with it, and that not to be had for any money whatever. The college know not when, nor of whom, nor how they came by it; which will make for you.

These last are ominous words. One cannot but hope that the Bible remained in its old home."

The "fine Bible" is no doubt the copy of Cromwell's Bible still safe in the College Library. Is it conceivable that the obliging Mr B. was the *socius effectus*?

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS, June 1900.

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Wranglers.</i>	<i>Senior Optimes.</i>	<i>Junior Optimes.</i>
4 Balak Ram	17 Lockton, W. (<i>br</i>)	55 Beechey, C. R.
9 Casson, R. (<i>br</i>)	27 Poole, A. W. (<i>br</i>)	
13 Chalmers, S. D.		
15 Havelock, T. H.		
16 Robinson, M. H.		

MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class I. Division 1.
Ds Paranjpye, R. P.

MORAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I, Division 3.</i>	<i>Class III, Division 1.</i>
Laidlaw, G. M.	Fisher, C. J.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>First Class.</i>	<i>Second Class.</i>	<i>Third Class.</i>
<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 1.</i>	<i>Division 3.</i>
Haigh, P. B.	Edwardes, H. F. E.	Cheese, J. E.
<i>Division 3.</i>	<i>Division 2.</i>	Fox, T. S. W.
Towle, J. H.	Hazlerigg, G.	

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Browning, H. A.	Ds Bloom, E. F. D.	Briggs, M. B.
Crocker, J. C.	Field, J. H.	Hibbins, F. A.
Gregory, R. P.	Fletcher, F.	Kirby, A. H.
Harding, A. J.	Ingram, B.	
Hepworth, F. A.	Plowwright, C. T. MacL.	
Pascoe, E. H.	Wills, R. G.	
Ticehurst, G. A.		
Wakely, L. D.		
Williams, G. W.		

NATURAL SCIENCES TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
Ds Lewton-Brain, L. (Botany)	Adams, J.

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Atkinson, G. F. S.	Puiser, W. C. B.
Cautley, F. D.	Robinson, W. E.
Senior, C. A. L.	

THEOLOGICAL TRIPOS Part II.

Class I.

Ds Elsee, C. ; Ds Woolley, R. M. (Evans prizeman).

LAW TRIPOS Part I.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Latif, A. C. A. A.	Van Zijl, H. S.	Morrison, D. S. A.
	Southam, J. F. L.	

LAW TRIPOS Part II.

<i>Class I.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class III.</i>
Ds Chadwick, R. A.	Alexander, R. M.	Russell, A. F.
		Ds Trehern, E. C. M.
		Ds Moore, J. L.
		De Mel, V. F. J.

HISTORICAL TRIPOS.

<i>Part I.</i>	<i>Part II.</i>
<i>Class II.</i>	<i>Class I.</i>
Milnes, J. H.	Ds Kerry, W.
<i>Class III.</i>	<i>Class II.</i>
Hart, E. P.	Ds Moxon, T. A.
Jones, D. O.	Wyeth, F. J.
Sheriff, S. M.	<i>Class III.</i>
	Orr, J. W.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS.

Second Class.

Jinarajadasa, C.

COLLEGE AWARDS AT THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS, June 1900.

PRIZEMEN.

MATHEMATICS.

<p><i>3rd Year (Dec. 1899).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Class.</i></p> <p><i>Div. I.</i> _____</p> <p><i>Div. II.</i> Casson</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Balak Ram</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Robinson, M. H.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Lockton</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second Year.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Class.</i></p> <p>Kidner</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Cama, B. N.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Cama, C. N.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Rose</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Race</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Gharpurey }</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Year.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Class.</i></p> <p>Slator</p> <p>Cunningham</p> <p>Goddard</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Kennett</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">King, G. K.</p>
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CLASSICS.

<p><i>Third Year.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Class.</i></p> <p>Haigh</p> <p>Towle</p> <p>Edwardes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Second Year.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Class.</i></p> <p>Douglas</p> <p>Armstrong</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Year.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Class.</i></p> <p><i>Div. I.</i> Norwood</p> <p><i>Div. II.</i> Maits</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Laver</p>
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THEOLOGY.

*Third Year.**First Class.*Atkinson
Senior

MORAL SCIENCES.

*Third Year.**First Class.*

Laidlaw, G. M.

HISTORY.

*First Year.**First Class.*

Benians

NATURAL SCIENCES.

*Second Year.**First Class.*Denham
King, L. A. L.
Macalister*First Year.**First Class.*Balls
Mitchell
Simpson

MECHANICAL SCIENCES.

*Second Year.**First Class.*

Paton

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

Third Year.

Babington

Second Year.

Laidlaw, G. M.

First Year.

Hart, E. P.

*Deserving of honourable
mention.*

Williams, G. W.

HEBREW PRIZES.

Third Year.

Senior

Second Year.

Hannam

MIEVEAL & MODERN
LANGUAGES.*Second Year.*

Atkins

GREEK TESTAMENT PRIZE.

Atkinson

READING PRIZES.

1 Gregory, R. P.

2 Bennett, C. W.

HUTCHINSON STUDENTSHIP

(for research Semitic Languages).

Ds Pass

HOCKIN PRIZE

(for Physics).

Browning, H. A.

NEWCOME PRIZE

(for Moral Philos. phy).

Laidlaw, G. M.

WRIGHT'S PRIZES.

Third Year.

Laidlaw, G. M.

*Second Year.*Atkins
Douglas
Kidner*First Year.*Benians
Norwood
Simpson
Slator

HUGHES' PRIZES.

Balak Ram

Haigh

COLLEGE PRIZES.

(Research Students)

Ds Rosenhain

Wills, R. L.

SCHOLARSHIPS CONTINUED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

ns Adams, J.
l Alexander
med l Atkins
m Balak Ram
ns Browning, H. A.
m Cama, B. N.
m Cama, C. N.
m Casson
l Ds Chadwick
m Chalmers
m Cunningham
c Douglas, S. M.

th Ds Hart
m Havelock
m Ds Hudson
m Kennett
his Ds Kerry
m Kidner
m King, G. K.
c Laver
ns Ds Lewton-Brain
ns May, O.
l Norwood
m Ds Paranjpye

c Edwardes
th Ds Elsee
ns Fletcher
m Goddard
ns Gregory, R. P.
c Haigh
ns Harding, A. J.

m Race
m Robinson, M. H.
c Towle
ns Wakely
ns Williams, G. W.
th Ds Woolley

ELECTED TO FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS. ELECTED TO EXHIBITIONS.

<i>m</i> Gharpurey	<i>ns</i> Mitchell	<i>c</i> Armstrong
<i>ns</i> Hepworth	<i>ns</i> Pascoe	<i>ns</i> Balls
<i>ns</i> King, L. A. L.	<i>mech s</i> Paton	<i>his</i> Benians
<i>mor s</i> Laidlaw, G. M.	<i>m</i> Rose	<i>ns</i> Crocker
<i>l</i> Latif	<i>ns</i> Ticehurst, G. A.	<i>ns</i> Denham
<i>ns</i> Macalister		<i>ns</i> Simpson

m mathematics; *c* classics; *ns* natural science; *l* law; *his* history; *th* theology; *mech s* mechanical science; *mor s* moral science; *med l* mediaeval and modern languages.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, November 1899.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

(for Mathematics)	Phillips, S. H. (Cheltenham College).
(for Classics)	Horowitz, S. (Manchester Grammar School).
(for Natural Science)	Parnell, T. (Northampton County School).

Foundation Scholarships of £40 :

(for Natural Science)	Beacall, T. (Merchant Venturers College, Bristol).
(for History)	Gaile-Browne, J. B. (Pocklington School).
(for Hebrew)	How, J. C. H. (Pocklington School).

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

(for Mathematics)	Gold, E. (Mason University College).
(for Mathematics)	Jenkins, H. B. (Liverpool Institute).
(for Classics)	Booker, E. (City of London School).
(for Natural Science)	Laidlaw, P. P. (Leys School, Cambridge).

Somerset Exhibitions (open pro hac vice) :

(for Classics)	Robinson, T. H. (Mill Hill School).
(for Natural Science)	French, R. T. G. (Central Foundation School, London).

Downman Exhibition (open pro hac vice) :

(for Natural Science)	Webber, H. M. (Brighton Technical School).
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Exhibitions of £30 :

(for Mathematics)	Wood, E. (Hymers College, Hull).
(for Classics)	Barradell-Smith, W. (Durham School).

ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

(For the subjects see Vol. xxi, p. 363.)

First Year : E. A. Benians.

Second Year : G. W. Williams.

Third Year : S. D. Chalmers.

EXHIBITIONERS ELECTED 30 September 1900.

Open Exhibition of £30 for two years.

Palmer, J. T. E. (Ludlow School), Mathematics.

Arnold, J. C. (Royal University of Ireland), Classics.

Dowman Sizarship Exhibition of £30 for three years.

Canham, E. F. D. (St John's School, Leatherhead), Mathematics.

Fryer, S. E. (St Olave's School, Southwark), Classics.

Jariatt, G. L. (Exeter School), Classics.

School Exhibitions.

<i>Exhibition.</i>	<i>School.</i>
<i>Baker :</i>	Barradell-Smith, W. (Durham)
<i>Dowman :</i>	Garle Browne, J. B. (Pocklington)
<i>Johnson :</i>	Sleight, A. B. (Oakham)
<i>Lupton and Hebblethwaite :</i>	Merivale, B. (Sedburgh)
<i>Munsteven :</i>	Gaze, G. A. (Oundle)
<i>Newcome :</i>	Hatten, A. W. (Grantham)
<i>Somerset :</i>	Porter, T. H. (Hereford)
<i>Vidal :</i>	Hawkes, W. J. (Exeter)

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Permanent Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *First Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Second Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Hon. Sec.*—H. Sanger. *Junior Treasurer*—J. M. Gaskell. *First Lent Captain*—P. B. Haigh. *Second Lent Captain*—M. C. Cooper. *Third Lent Captain*—S. Barradell-Smith. *Additional Lent Captain*—W. H. Roseveare.

The Coxswainless Fours were rowed on November 7, 8, 9. We were represented by the following crew:—*Bow*, G. A. Ticehurst, 11st. 2lbs.; 2, J. H. Towle, 11st. 5lbs. (*steers*); 3, M. C. Cooper, 11st. 9lbs., *stroke*; H. Sanger, 10st. 1lb. The crew was not finally settled till ten days before the races, which made it difficult for them to get together in the time. They were unlucky both in being drawn in the first round against Third Trinity, probably the best four seen on the Cam in recent years, and, as they were a very light crew, in having to row in a stiff head wind. Third Trinity ultimately proved the winners of the whole event.

The race for the Pearson and Wright Sculls took place on November 6. There were only two competitors, H. Sanger winning easily from A. K. Macdonald.

The Colquhouns were held on November 13, 14, 15. There were ten entries, A. E. Kirk being the only L.M.B.C. representative. On the first day heats were won by W. P. Cole Sheane (St. Catharine's), H. A. Watson (3rd Trinity), C. M. Steele (Trinity Hall), and C. W. H. Taylor (3rd Trinity). The best race of the day was Steele's, he beating Drysdale (Jesus) by 15 yards.

The second day was not very exciting. Taylor beat Sheane by 100 yards, and Steele beat Watson by 4 lengths.

The final proved an excellent race. Taylor had second station, and, owing to his hard leg-drive and the fact that he

had a short boat, just won by 15 yards. It has been said that Taylor gained 40 yards round the corners through the easy steering of his short boat.

As to our Trial Eights, the number of men rowing this term was not quite so large as last year, and the counter-attraction of "labs," especially among the senior men, making it difficult to arrange the crews, it was only possible to enter six eights as against eight last year. On the other hand the standard of rowing was on the whole distinctly higher than that attained during the last few years.

The races were rowed on Friday, November 30, in most "untrial-like" weather, strong head-winds having become proverbial in this connection. There were three boats in each division, the Senior crews being "No. 1," stroked by S. G. Teakle; the "Rugger," by A. C. Dundas; and the "Soccer," by G. C. Simpson. The three Junior eights were "No. 2," stroked by J. T. Poole; "No. 3," by G. A. Gaze; and the "Junior Rugger," by F. A. Hepworth.

In the Senior Division a great race resulted between Teakle's and Dundas's crews, from 2nd and 3rd stations respectively. Dundas's crew won by six yards, Simpson's crew, from 1st station, being overlapped at the finish by No. 1; the latter were undoubtedly hampered by the boat in front of them, and but for this might have won.

In the Junior Division another excellent race was seen between Gaze's crew (1st station) and Poole's crew (2nd station). Poole's crew gained gradually after Ditton, and finally won by a length. Both rowed a very plucky race. Hepworth's crew also rowed very pluckily, but the others proved far too good for them.

The following are the names and weights of the winning crews:

<i>Senior Division.</i>		<i>Junior Division.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
C. H. Stokes (<i>bow</i>).....	10 13	G. A. Gill (<i>bow</i>)	9 7
2 C. T. Horton	10 4	2 A. T. Densham	9 5
3 G. A. Martin	10 13	3 C. M. Stevenson	10 1
4 H. J. Gauvain.....	10 9	4 R. E. Clarke	10 0
5 J. N. Ritchie	12 2	5 H. B. Carlyll	10 9
6 S. R. Brown	11 9	6 H. B. Jenkins	11 0
7 F. Worthington.....	10 4	7 H. Bentley-Smith	9 11
A. C. Dundas (<i>stroke</i>) ..	11 2	J. T. Poole (<i>stroke</i>)	10 3
H. C. Sandall (<i>cox</i>) ...	8 7	S. Horowitz (<i>cox</i>)	9 4
Time 7 mins. 40 secs.		Time 8 mins. 7 secs.	

The "Scratch Fours" were rowed on Saturday morning, December 1st. There were fifty-five men in for the event, making eleven crews. Though shipwrecks were conspicuous by their absence, there were some interesting races. The winning crew was composed of the following: *Bow* G. H. Gill, 2 J. H. Towle, 3 H. B. Carlyll, *stroke* H. Sanger, *cox* E. A. Martell.

200 Yards Freshmen's Race—A. B. Sleight 1; T. Parnell 2. Time 21 4-5th secs.

120 Yards Handicap—B. F. Woods, 4 yds., 1; A. Chapple, scratch, 2. Time 12 4-5th secs.

Boating Men's Handicap (Half-Mile)—H. Sanger, scratch, 1; S. G. Macdonald, 25 yds., 2. Time 2 mins. 10 2-5th secs.

Long Jump—J. W. Chell, 18 ft. 10½ in., 1; T. Parnell, 15 ft. 8 in., 2.

Quarter-Mile—J. W. Chell 1; J. C. H. How 2. Time 54 2-5th secs.

One-Mile—J. H. Bradshaw 1; H. Sanger 2. Time 4 mins. 58½ secs.

Half-Mile—J. H. Bradshaw 1; H. Sanger 2. Time 2 mins. 7 1-5th secs.

High Jump—J. W. Chell, 5 ft. ¼ in., 1; J. C. H. How, 4 ft. 10½ in., 2.

300 Yards Handicap—E. Johnstone, 14 yds., 1; S. G. Macdonald, 17 yds., 2. Time 34 1-5th secs.

120 Yards Hurdle Race—J. W. Chell 1; J. H. Bradshaw 2. Time 19 secs.

Throwing the Hammer—J. M. Gaskell, 44 ft. 9 in.

Quarter-Mile Handicap—J. W. Chell, scratch, 1; E. Johnstone, 25 yds., 2. Time 54 secs.

Three Miles Handicap—J. H. Bradshaw, 250 yds., 1; R. Linnell, scratch, 2; J. C. How, 200 yds., 3. Time 16 mins. 4 secs.

College Servants' Race (200 Yards)—E. Free 1; T. Finding 2. Time 22 1-5th secs.

Strangers' Race (2 Miles Handicap)—C. B. Lewis (Emmanuel), 175 yds., 1; C. M. Digby-Piggott (Sidney Sussex), 250 yds., 2. Time 15 mins. 52 1-5th secs.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

The results of the season have been by no means satisfactory, as only three victories have been recorded against twelve defeats. For this state of things it is not difficult to account; the tackling all through was weak, and the outsides did not combine well. The forwards played well as a whole. In looking over the fixture card, it is noticeable that we have only kept our line intact on one occasion, and perhaps weakness in defence and inability to get together early in the game may be put down as the chief causes of our ill-success. S. M. Douglas, O. V. Payne, and J. F. S. Croggon played in the Seniors', and W. Barradell-Smith and S. D. Caddick in the Freshmen's Match.

The results of our Matches are as follows:—

Date.	Club.	Results	Points.
Oct. 17	Queens'	Won, 1 goal 5 tries to 1 try	20— 3
" 19	Sidney	Won, 6 goals 3 tries to nil	39— 0
" 22	Caius	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 2 goals	8—10
" 24	King's	Lost, nil to 2 goals	0—10
" 26	Pembroke	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 3 goals 1 try	8—17
" 29	Hertford Coll., Ox.	Lost, nil to 2 goals	0— 9
" 31	Jesus	Lost, 2 tries to 2 goals 5 tries	6—25

Nov.	2....	Emmanuel	.....	Lost, 1 goal to 2 goals to 4 tries ..	5—22
"	5....	Christ's	.....	Won, 1 goal 1 try to 1 try.....	8—3
"	7....	Trinity	.....	Lost, nil to 1 goal 9 tries	0—32
"	9....	Caius	.....	Lost, nil to 1 goal 1 try.....	0—8
"	12....	Pembroke	.....	Scratched.	
"	14....	Clare	.....	Lost, nil to 2 goals 2 tries.....	0—16
"	16....	King's	.....	Lost, 2 goals 1 try to 1 goal 3 tries..	11—14
"	19....	Jesus	.....	Scratched.	
"	23....	Emmanuel	.....	Lost, 1 goal 1 try to 3 goals 1 try..	8—18
"	28....	Christ's	.....	Lost, nil to 4 goals 2 tries.....	0—25
Dec.	7....	Trinity	.....	To be played.	

Several 2nd XV. matches have been played, and the results have been, on the whole, satisfactory. Unusual keenness has been shown in these games, and several men who have not obtained places in the 1st XV. promise well for next season.

Characters.

- S. M. Douglas* (Capt. Forward)—Hardworking reliable forward. Always plays a good game, but is somewhat slow in the loose. A good place kick. Has had very bad luck in captaining such an inferior team; it certainly was not his fault that the team was so unsuccessful.
- O. V. Payne* (Half)—Invaluable to the side, making nearly all the openings and doing a vast amount of tackling. We were deprived of his services the last part of the season, and his loss was terribly apparent in the Caius match, the first in which he did not play.
- J. R. C. Greenlees* (Forward)—Was unfortunately unable to play for us very much, but was the making of our front line when he did so, and would have made a vast difference to the side had he been able to play more often.
- J. F. S. Croggon* (Forward)—A very keen, hardworking forward, who shove hard in the scrum, and is good in the open. He is also very useful out of touch.
- W. H. Roseveare* (Forward)—An honest worker in the scrum, but does not pack well. Useful out of touch: a trifle clumsy with his feet.
- R. P. Gregory* (Forward)—A good forward, using his head and feet well, especially in the open. Backs up well and always keeps going.
- J. W. H. Atkins* (Three-quarter)—A useful centre three-quarter. His tackling is good, but not strong enough. He can run and dodge well, but generally prefers kicking to passing, thereby spoiling the combination. To this we owe to some extent our failure.
- W. Barradell-Smith* (Forward)—A forward who shoves hard in the scrum, and is useful in the open, but has a queer method of going into the scrum backwards.
- W. B. Marshall* (Forward)—A light but honest worker, but does not pack at all well.
- G. L. Farratt* (Three-quarter)—A fair centre, better at defence than attack. He should remember always to run right up to his man before passing. Does not as a rule give his wing a chance.
- A. B. Sleight* (Three-quarter)—A fast wing possessing great pace and a useful swerve. Tackles sometimes, but does not bring his man down. Never looks out for his pass back.
- C. Steele Perkins* (Half)—Does some saving and tackling, and sometimes makes openings, but is very slow, especially in passing, and does not give

his three-quarters much chance. Generally runs slowly across the ground.

- A. W. Hayward* (Half)—Sometimes defends fairly. His passing is erratic, and he also is inclined to run too much across the ground. A little more self-confidence would probably improve him.
- C. W. Bennett* (Forward)—Our heaviest forward, generally making full use of his weight in the scrum, but is very slow in the loose, and in getting into the scrum.
- S. D. Caddick* (Three-quarter)—Can play well on occasions, and played better at the end than in the middle of the season: but does not generally take the trouble to back his centre up or to tackle the opponents.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—N. S. Hoare.

Hon. Sec.—B. F. Woods.

<i>Total matches played up to present.</i>				<i>Goals</i>	
	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
13	12 ..	1 ..	2 ..	55 ..	11

LEAGUE MATCHES.

8	8 ..	0 ..	0 ..	40 ..	5
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Up to the present we have had a highly successful season. The defence is exceptionally good and the forwards are better than last year, not being so weak in front of goal; six old colours were available.

In the Second Division of the League we are as yet unbeaten.

Colours have been given to E. Booker and H. H. H. Hockey. Three more remain to be awarded.

N. S. Hoare, W. Stradling and B. F. Woods played in the Seniors' Match, and E. Booker, H. H. H. Hockey and S. Johnston in the Freshmen's Match.

E. Booker has been playing regularly for the University at outside left.

LIST OF MATCHES.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Results.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Oct. 12....v.	Christ's	Won.....	6—0
„ 15....v.	Jesus	Won.....	3—0
„ 22....v.	St Catharine's (League)	Won.....	8—0
„ 24....v.	Trinity Hall (League)	Won.....	9—0
Nov. 1....v.	Trinity Etonians (League).....	Won.....	3—1
„ 6....v.	Selwyn (League).....	Won.....	4—1
„ 8....v.	Clare (League)	Won.....	5—2
„ 10....v.	Emmanuel	Won.....	4—0
„ 15....v.	Trinity Etonians (League).....	Won.....	7—1
„ 19....v.	Magdalene (League)	Won.....	1—0
„ 20....v.	Jesus	Lost	1—6
„ 22....v.	Trinity Hall (League)	Won.....	3—0
„ 29....v.	Pembroke	Won.....	1—0

The 2nd XI. is considerably above the average. The record is:

<i>Played.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Goals.</i>	
				<i>For.</i>	<i>Against.</i>
13 ..	7 ..	1 ..	5 ..	35 ..	17

LONG VACATION CRICKET CLUB.

Captain—W. Stradling.

The Long Vacation Cricket Club had a most successful season; out of 16 matches played, 9 were won, 4 drawn, and 3 lost.

The batting of the side was good, and the bowling distinctly above the average for Long Vacation teams, chiefly owing to J. W. Linnell, whose analysis speaks for itself. The fielding was with a few exceptions very poor; indeed, had this department been up to the usual standard, our record would have been even more satisfactory than it is now.

Stradling and Linnell played for the 'Varsity L.V.C.C. against Haverford College, U.S.A. The former scored 64 in the only innings the 'Varsity had, and the latter's bowling analysis in the 1st innings of the visitors was 6 wickets for 23 runs.

In the following list of averages, the Dons' match and the College Servants' match are excluded:—

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Times not out.	Average.
W. Stradling	16	594	86	0	37.1
T. N. Palmer	12	248	102*	5	35.4
J. H. Franklin	14	305	79	0	25.1
M. C. Cooper	9	135	56*	3	22.5
S. G. Macdonald	5	44	17*	3	22
J. W. Linnell	15	309	82	0	20.6
O. V. Payne	6	123	39	0	20.5
N. S. Hoare	15	269	77	1	19.2
A. Chapple	8	125	57	0	15.6
G. A. Ticehurst	5	41	17*	2	13.6
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	11	83	21	2	9.2
A. W. Hayward	12	95	37	0	7.9
R. T. Race	8	43	21*	2	7.2
J. F. S. Croggon	10	53	22	2	6.6
J. A. Moore	8	34	9	1	4.9

Also batted:—R. St J. Dickson, 15* and 2; J. F. Hough, 8; J. R. C. Greenlees, 2; P. U. Lasbrey, 0.

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. W. Linnell	202	19	760	65	11.7
T. N. Palmer	25	3	83	5	16.6
N. S. Hoare	121	22	388	22	17.6
R. T. Race	136	23	398	20	19.9
W. Stradling	52	4	223	9	24.8
O. V. Payne	20	1	128	5	25.6

Also bowled:—J. F. S. Croggon, 11-3-33-3, average 11; J. A. Moore, 21-4-76-2, average 38; J. H. Franklin, 5-0-18-0; A. Chapple, 2-0-19-0.

Wicket-keeping:—A. W. Hayward, stumped 5, caught 7; G. A. Ticehurst, stumped 3.

AMALGAMATED ATHLETIC CLUB.

Balance Sheet for the Year 1899-00.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
By Balance in Bank	58	15 10	To Lady Margaret Boat Club	412	0 0
" " of Lawn Tennis ..	18	0 5	" Cricket Club	150	0 0
" Account, 1898-99 ..			" Football Clubs	51	3 2
" Subscriptions—			" Athletic Club	42	19 4
Mich. Term, '99	263	10 0	" Lawn Tennis Club ..	70	15 8
Lt. T. '00	205	10 0	" Lacrosse Club	10	0 0
E. T. '00	259	12 6	" Fives Club	14	7 6
			" Hockey Club	1	10 2
	728	12 6	" Collector's Fee	14	11 5
" Cambridge Corporation			" Distribution of Rules..	0	2 6
Dividend	7	7 3	" Printing and Type-writing	6	4 6
				773	14 3
			" Balance	39	1 9
	£812	16 0		£812	16 0

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

28 November 1900.

RESERVE FUND.

Balance Sheet, 1899-00.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance from 1899	211	5 0	Donation to L.M.B.C. Boat House Fund	100	0 0
Interest calculated to Nov. 28, 1900	3	6 8	Balance	114	11 8
	£214	11 8		£214	11 8

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

28 November 1900.

Long Vacation Account, 1900.

Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Balance	9	16 0	(W. Clarke) care of Paddock ..	13	5 6
Subscriptions	56	14 0	Cricket Club Account	36	17 3
Sale of Lawn Tennis Balls ..	1	16 0	Lawn Tennis Balls	7	11 0
Tournament Entries	2	0 0	Tournament Prizes	2	0 0
			Refreshments:		
			Steward's Account ..	1	6 5
			Warren & Son	2	12 9
			Gyp	0	10 0
			Collector's Fee	1	2 8
			Stamps	0	1 0
				65	6 7
			Balance	4	19 5
	£70	6 0		£70	6 0

J. J. LISTER, Treasurer.

Audited and found correct, R. F. SCOTT.

28 November 1900.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a General Meeting of the Club, held in Lecture Room VI. on Tuesday, November 20, the following officers were elected : *President*, Mr R. F. Scott ; *Captain*, A. Chapple ; *Secretary*, P. U. Lasbrey ; *Treasurer*, Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox ; *Committee*, J. W. H. Atkins, A. M. Paton, P. H. Winfield.

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Long Vacation, 1900.

Captain—A. Chapple.

Hon. Sec.—P. H. Winfield.

Our record is only a moderately successful one. This was due mainly to the clashing of cricket fixtures.

Team.—A. Chapple, L. H. K. Bushe-Fox, T. J. I'A Bromwich, M. B. Briggs, P. H. Winfield, A. M. Paton.

The following also played :—J. W. H. Atkins, P. U. Lasbrey, C. Kingdon, H. C. Cameron, J. R. C. Greenlees, N. S. Hoare, and W. L. Murphy.

MATCHES.

Played 13. Won 6. Lost 6. Drawn 1.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
July 10...	Caius	St John's	Won....	6—1
" 11...	Christ's	St John's	Won....	5—4
" 14...	Pembroke	Pembroke	Lost	4—5
" 17...	Emmanuel	St John's	Lost	1—8
" 19...	Trinity	Trinity	Won....	7—2
" 21...	Caius	Caius	Lost	3—6
" 24...	Clare	St John's	Lost	3—5
" 26...	Pembroke	St John's	Lost	3—5
" 31 ..	Emmanuel	Emmanuel	Lost	1—8
Aug. 2...	Trinity	St John's	Won....	7—2
" 4...	Jesus	Jesus	Won....	5—4
" 11...	Clare	Clare	Drawn ..	4—4
" 14...	Christ's	St John's	Won....	8—1

A Tournament was inaugurated, the winners being :—

Handicap Singles : 1st—A. Chapple.

2nd—C. M. Stevenson.

Open Doubles—L. H. K. Bushe-Fox and O. V. Payne.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev P. H. Mason M.A., Rev Prof Mayor M.A., Rev C. E. Graves M.A., Dr Sandys. *Committee*, *Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (Senior Sec.), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (Senior Treas.). *Junior Members, Ex-officio*—J. E. Cheese, C. Elsee (Junior Treas.), J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller. R. P. Gregory, C. E. Sidebotham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett (Junior Sec.), H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper : together with three Freshmen to be elected in the Lent Term.

During the Long Vacation, on Bank Holiday, a party of over 100 people from the Mission visited the College. Unfortunately the day turned out wet, and the usual Cricket match could not be played. Great efforts were made to entertain our visitors indoors in the shape of organ recitals, concerts, etc., and it is believed with very considerable success. The day in Cambridge ended with a Service in the College Chapel, and an address by Mr Barlow.

The Harvest Thanksgiving at the Mission, with its gathering of members of the College, was held on Monday, October 8th. The sermon was preached by Dr Watson, and the address at the celebration of Holy Communion was given by Dr Bailey, formerly Warden of St Augustine's College. The Master presided at the Supper, at which the Toast of 'Prosperity to the Mission' was proposed by the Rev A. Jephson, Vicar of the neighbouring parish of St John's, Walworth, and responded to by Prebendary Whitworth, Dr Watson, and the Senior Missioner, Mr Robertson.

The Terminal Meeting was held in Lecture Room 2 on Monday, October 29th. The Master was in the Chair. A very excellent speech was made by Rev Peter Green, formerly Junior Missioner, and now Assistant Curate of the Parish Church, Leeds. He insisted on the importance of members of the College going down to the Mission and spending some days there, and of the value of the visit to the Missioners, the Mission, and themselves. The meeting was also addressed by Mr Robertson and Mr Edwards, who pointed out how many different ways in which men could be of use when they came down.

N. W. A. Edwards was ordained Deacon by the Bishop of Rochester, at his September examination. We have now once more three clergyman at work in the Lady Margaret Parish.

C.U.R.V.—G COMPANY.

OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'s.

and *Lieut.* K. C. Browning (commanding); *Col.-Sergt.* G. A. Ticehurst; *Sergt.* A. R. Kidner; *Lance-Sergt.* D. C. A. Morrison; *Corporals* F. W. Armstrong, A. K. Macdonald, J. H. Towle, B. F. Woods; *Lance Corporals* G. R. K. Evatt, E. A. Martell, C. E. Sidebotham, C. Steele Perkins, C. B. Ticehurst, G. W. Williams; *Lieut.* George H. Shepley (attached C.U.R.V.).

It is with great pleasure that we have to announce that at last we have our own "Johnian Company," and no longer form part of the "composite A Company," in which were represented no less than one-third of the Colleges in the University.

And having now succeeded, those who have spent much time and trouble in the uphill work of regaining what we lost years ago, sincerely trust and rely on the assistance and co-operation of the first year men to carry on and keep going the success now attained, to maintain the numbers, to improve the standard

of shooting, efficiency, and smartness; and so to prevent the St John's Company ever again becoming affiliated with other Colleges because it is unable to stand on its own merit or is too small to be worked effectively.

This term the Company paraded twice, each time "falling in" for inspection in the New Court previous to marching off.

On the first occasion (October 26), under cover of darkness, we made our débüt by attacking, with several other Companies, the detachment posted on the Rifle Range. We were the right-centre, and on the general advance soon came into touch with the enemy's scouts. Some skirmishing and obstruction then ensued; and the defending force was eventually outnumbered, defeated, and driven back. On the bugle sounding "Cease fire" we assembled, and the two forces marched home together. In this night attack, the N.C.O.'s did well, considering that it was the first time they had control of sections, and the lack of cohesion then discernable will doubtless disappear with experience.

On November 24th, in the operations down at Ditton, we were again attacking. A convoy, defended by a strong force of Mounted Infantry and a detachment of the Inns of Court M.I., was advancing from Newmarket to Cambridge. Starting at the same time, there was practically a race for the only bit of cover; but the mounted force got there first, and took up a strong position in the unapproachable spinney. We debouched over the left Railway Bridge, and soon after, owing to a mistake of the Orderly, advanced across the open, only to be put out of action for our temerity. Later, we got going by half Companies, and at the double worked round to the right, where we commanded the road, and where, but for our previous mishap, we should have succeeded in stopping the convoy.

On this occasion the Company worked much better, the N.C.O.'s especially keeping their men in hand throughout the day, notably when we were suddenly attacked by a few Mounted Infantry on the Railway Bridge.

The musketry is hardly satisfactory, and though we possess some good shots, the percentage is low, and the number of marksmen may well be increased.

The "figure of merit" of the Company especially suffered through the fault of one or two members, who apparently did not improve with any amount of coaching.

We have to report that Sergeant Kidner was in the 'Varsity VIII. this year at Bisley, and in the Chancellor's Plate (Oxford v. Cambridge) made 86, thus running close to the best score of 87, which was also made by Cambridge. He also shot in the Prince of Wales' Cup (limited to winners of N.R.A. medals), the Association Cup, and the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy.

Private J. H. Bradshaw won the Grantham Cup with 168 points; and we are glad that one of our new G Company thus comes out as the best shooting recruit of the year.

The following team has entered for the "Dale Plate," and it has our heartiest good wishes for success :

Colour-Sergt. G. A. Ticehurst (commanding),
 Lance-Sergt. D. C. A. Morrison,
 Corporal B. F. Woods,
 Lance-Corporal C. Steele-Perkins,
 " " C. B. Ticehurst,
 Private G. H. Ashe,
 " R. F. Brayn,
 " S. R. Brown,
 " J. H. Bradshaw,
 " S. B. Priston.

Appended are some of the best scores in the Class Firing for the year 1899-1900 :

T.V.s.

Colour-Sergt. G. A. Ticehurst..	87 points (possible 112).
Private N. G. Pocock.....	86 "
Corporal A. K. Macdonald	85 "
2nd Lieut. K. C. Browning	80 "
Sergeant A. R. Kidner.....	80 "

Recruits.

Private J. H. Bradshaw	168 points (possible 196).
Private G. H. Bernard	164 "
" S. R. Brown	156 "
" N. B. Souper.....	156 "
Corporal J. H. Towle	150 "

It is with great regret that we have to report that one of our members, P. A. Lloyd-Jones, who is with the C.U.R.V. South African Section, has been dangerously ill, and now lies in a critical condition at Mooi River, South Africa.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—P. B. Haigh. *Vice-President*—A. C. Abdul Latif. *Treasurer*—T. N. P. Palmer. *Secretary*—H. L. Garrett.

At the beginning of this Term a determined effort was made to bring the Debating Society before the notice of the Freshmen, with the result that the Society has received a large accession of strength from their ranks, and that the number of maiden speeches has been full of good promise for its continued prosperity.

One of the most satisfactory features of the Debates this Term has been the great improvement in the quality of the speeches. This has been partly due to the innovation of printing handbills containing the names of the first four

speakers, which has ensured that the Debates should be opened by four instead of two prepared speeches of a more or less constructive character. The substitution of handbills for Debate cards has also enabled the officers to arrange Debates of a more contemporary interest; though the abandonment of the pre-arranged programme was only a tentative experiment which will be the subject of further discussion next Term.

At the beginning of the Term a circular was sent round to most of the ex-Presidents whose addresses were available, asking for a photograph for insertion in the newly-acquired album. As a result a fair number of photos have been received, together with promises to forward them when possible. We take this opportunity of further reminding those ex-Presidents who have not yet favoured us with their portraits that we should be much obliged by their doing so at their earliest convenience.

Our congratulations are due to our Secretary, Mr H. S. Van Zijl, on his accession to the Vice-Presidency of the Union; to Mr F. W. Armstrong, ex-President, on his election to the Secretaryship; and to Messrs T. N. Palmer and E. P. Hart, who were elected to the Standing Committee. The prominence of members of our Debating Society at the Union is one of the most satisfactory features of its present position.

The subjects debated were as follow:

Oct. 13—"That this House shares the confidence recently expressed by the constituencies in the Imperialist policy of Her Majesty's Government." Proposer, F. W. Armstrong. Opposer, H. S. Van Zijl. Ayes 34, Noes 15; present 69.

Oct. 20—"That this House is of opinion that the scheme for the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Church of England is unjustifiable." Proposer, T. A. Moxon. Opposer, L. R. B. Garcia. Ayes 22, Noes 13; present 59.

Oct. 27—"That Parody justifies its position as a province of true literature." Proposer, G. W. Williams. Opposer, G. N. Pocock. Ayes 7, Noes 15; present 37.

Nov. 3—"That Patriotism is but a form of Prejudice." Proposer, G. E. Rankin, of Trinity College (Vice-President of the Union). Opposer, A. McG. Trotter, of Trinity College (President of the "Magpie and Stump"). Ayes 13, Noes 12; present 44.

Nov. 10—"That this House congratulates Lord Salisbury on his reconstruction of the Cabinet." Proposer, T. N. Palmer. Opposer, T. H. Robinson. Ayes 9, Noes 10; present 32.

Nov. 17—"That the Cambridge University Volunteers are a vainglorious and inefficient body." Proposer, G. H. Shepley. Opposer, . Ayes 14, Noes 13; present 32.

Nov. 24—An Impromptu Debate was held. Present 25.

Dec. 1—"That the Government of this country would be more adequately discharged than at present by the conferment of office on the executive of this Debating Society." Proposer, E. P. Hart. Opposer, H. G. Lewis.

CHESS CLUB.

At a meeting held on October 12 the following officers were elected :

President—W. H. Gunston M.A. *Vice-President*—C. C. Wiles.
Treasurer—L. D. Wakely. *Secretary*—J. C. W. Herschel.

A match against Trinity was lost by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Praiseworthy industry has caused small attendances at the weekly practice meetings, but we hope that when the pressure of work relaxes, hibernating interest will revive.

The Club have entered for the Challenge Board.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—B. P. Walker. *Treasurer*—H. J. W. Wrenford. *Secretary*—J. H. A. Hart B.A. *Ex-Presidents*—C. Elsee B.A. and H. B. Woodwark. *Elected*—C. Cook and N. B. Souper.

The following papers have been read during the Term :

Oct. 19—"The Reformation," by T. A. Moxon, B.A.

Oct. 26—"Allegorical Interpretation of Scripture," by C. Elsee B.A.

Nov. 2—"Introduction to the Study of Philosophy of Religion," by the Rev. F. R. Tennant M.A.

Nov. 9—"Work among Caravan Folk," by the Rev. H. P. Stokes LL.D.

Nov. 16—"Divinity of Our Lord," by the Rev. W. L. Walter B.A.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Secretary*—W B. Marshall. *Committee*—G. A. Ticehurst, O. May, J. L. Southam, H. J. W. Wrenford, J. H. C. How.

Two very successful Smokers have been held during the Term, though the average attendance was scarcely proportional

to the merits of the programmes. The full programmes are appended:—

On Wednesday, October 24 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.... "Salut d'Amour" *E. Elgar*
C. F. J. JARCHOW.
- 2 RECITATION "The Raven" *E. A. Poe*
L. R. B. GARCIA.
- 3 SONG..... "Kerry Dances" *J. L. Molloy*
J. H. C. HOW.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Feuillet d'Album" *W. ten Have*
L. T. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 5 SONG
E. K. FORDHAM (Trinity).

PART II.

- 6 SONG..... "Wanderlied" *Schumann*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 7 DUETT..... "Army and Navy" *Cooke*
W. B. MARSHALL, J. H. C. HOW.
- 8 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Mazur" *Mlynarski*
L. T. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 9 SONG..... "Unless" *Carraciolo*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.
- 10 SONG
E. K. FORDHAM (Trinity).

God Save the Queen.

Chairman—MR MARR.

On Thursday, November 22 :

PART I.

- 1 PIANOFORTE SOLO.. Impromptu in G Flat *Chopin*
H. E. PIGGOTT (Clare).
- 2 SONG..... "The Shade of the Palm" *Leslie Stuart*
W. B. MARSHALL.
- 3 SONG..... "Ford o' Kabul" *Gerard F. Cobb*
A. M. C. NICHOLL.

- ## PART II.

- God Save the Queen.*

Chairman—MR. LISTER.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects:—(i) Intercession for the College Mission; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., J. E. Cheese B.A., C. Elsee B.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., C. Coore, C. J. F. Jerchow, W. H. Kennett, L. G. S. Raynor, W. H. Roseveare, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, B. P. Waller.

The following is a list of the addresses during the current Term :

- | | | |
|------|-------|---|
| Oct. | 13th. | Dr Watson. |
| " | 20th. | Mr C. F. Andrews, Vice-Principal of the Clergy Training School. |
| " | 27th. | Mr A. Crosthwaite, of the S.P.G. Mission at Cawnpore. |
| Nov. | 3rd. | Mr A. G. De la Pryme, of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. |
| " | 10th. | Mr Dyson. |
| " | 17th. | Mr G. A. Weekes, Fellow and Dean of Sidney Sussex College. |
| " | 24th. | Mr A. M. Knight, Fellow and Dean of Gonville and Caius College. |
| Dec. | 1st. | Professor Mayor. |

COLLEGE CALENDAR 1901.**LENT TERM (79 days, 60 to keep).**

All years come up.....Tuesday.....January 15th.
 Lectures beginThursdayJanuary 17th.
 College ExaminationsaboutMarch 12th-15th.
 [Term keptFridayMarch 15th.]

EASTER TERM (68 days, 51 to keep).

All years come upFridayApril 19th.
 Lectures beginMonday.....April 22nd.
 College ExaminationsaboutJune 3rd-8th.
 [Term keptSaturdayJune 8th.]

MICHAELMAS TERM (80 days, 60 to keep).

Sizarship Examination.....TuesdayOctober 1st.
 First year come upWednesdayOctober 9th.
 Other years come upFriday.....October 11th.
 Lectures beginMondayOctober 14th.
 College ExaminationsaboutDecember 3rd-6th.
 [Term keptMoudayDecember 9th.]

Entrance Examination will be held on January 16th, April 19th,
 August 1st, and October 1st.

THE LIBRARY.

• *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Midsummer 1900.

Donations.

DONORS.	
Philips (Ferd.). Thoughts concerning an International Latin Academy. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1900.	L. Horton-Smith, Esq.
Jones (H. C.). The Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation and some of its Applications. 8vo. New York, 1900. 4.42.12.	Dr D. MacAlister.
Cape of Good Hope Observatory. Catalogue of 2798 Zodiacal Stars for the Epoch 1900. 8vo. Lond. 1899.	The Astronomer Royal.
— A Catalogue of 3007 Stars, for the Equinox 1890.0, made during the Years 1885 to 1895. 4to. Lond. 1898. 4.13.	
Greenwich Observatory. Astronomical and magnetical and meteorological Observations made in the Year 1897 under the direction of W. H. M. Christie. 4to. Edin. 1899. 4.12.	
*Larmor (J.). Aether and Matter, a Development of the dynamical Relations of the Aether to material Systems on the Basis of the atomic Constitution of Matter. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 4.41.24.	The Author.
Calendar of Letter-Books of the City of London. Letter-Book B. <i>circa</i> A.D. 1275-1312. Edited by R. R. Sharpe. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 5.40.6.	Corporation of the City of London.
Sawyer (Sir James). Contributions to practical Medicine. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Birmingham, 1891. 3.27.56.	The Author.
*Howard (A.). On a Disease of Tradescantia. (Annals of Botany, March 1900).	The Author.
*Taylor (Dr C.). An Appendix to Sayings of the Jewish Fathers, containing a Catalogue of MSS. and Notes on the Text of Aboth. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 9.4.67. ...	Syndics of the Camb. Univ. Press.
*Gisborne (T.). Walks in a Forest. 7th Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1808. H.13.41.	Professor Mayor.
Blomberg (P. D. von). Allerlei aus Süd-Afrika. 8vo. Gütersloh, 1899. 1.10.53.)	

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|--|---|
| Atlay (J. B.). The Trial of Lord Cochrane before Lord Ellenborough. With a Preface by E. Downes Law. 8vo. Lond. 1897. 5.34.26. | } The Author. |
| Duckett (Sir G. F.). Gundreda de Warenne; final and conclusive Evidence. 8vo. n.p. [1900]. | |
| Shakespeare (W.). King John. Edited by G. C. Moore Smith.* 8vo. Lond. 1900. 4.38.69. | } The Editor. |
| Clebsch (A.). Vorlesungen über Geometrie. Bearbeitet von Dr F. Lindemann. 3 Bde. 8vo. Leipzig, 1875-1891. 3.49.3-5. | |
| Cambridge Philosophical Society. Transactions. Vol. XVIII. 4to. Camb. 1900. 3.14.18. | Mr Scott. |
| James (M. R.). The Western Manuscripts in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Vol. 1. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 6.9. | } The Master and Fellows of Trin. Coll. |
| Gentry (R.). On the Forms of Plane Quartic Curves. 8vo. New York, 1896. 3.49.1. | |
| Freeborough (E.). Chess Endings. 8vo. Lond. 1898. 10.14.60. | |
| Pollock (W. H. K.). Pollock Memories: a Collection of Chess Games, Problems, &c. Edited by Mrs F. F. Rowland. 8vo. Dublin, 1899. 10.13.28. | |
| Blackburne (J. H.). Mr Blackburne's Games at Chess. Selected, annotated and arranged by himself. Edited by P. A. Graham. 8vo. Lond. 1899. 10.13.29. | } Mr. Pendlebury. |
| Castiglione (B.). The Book of The Countier. Done into English by Sir T. Hoby, anno 1561. With an Introduction by Walter Raleigh. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.12.103. | |
| Rabelais. Gargantua and Pantagruel. Trans. into English by Sir T. Urquhart and P. Le Motteux annis 1653-1694. With an Introduction by Charles Whibley. 2 Vols. (Tudor Translations). 8vo. Lond. 1900. 8.12.104,105. | |
| Kelly (W.). The Preaching to the Spirits in Prison. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.19 55... | } Anonymous. |

Additions.

- Burnet (G.). History of my own Time. A new Edition based on that of M. J. Routh. The Reign of Charles II. Edited by Osmund Airy. Vol. II. 8vo. Oxford, 1900. 5.34.13.
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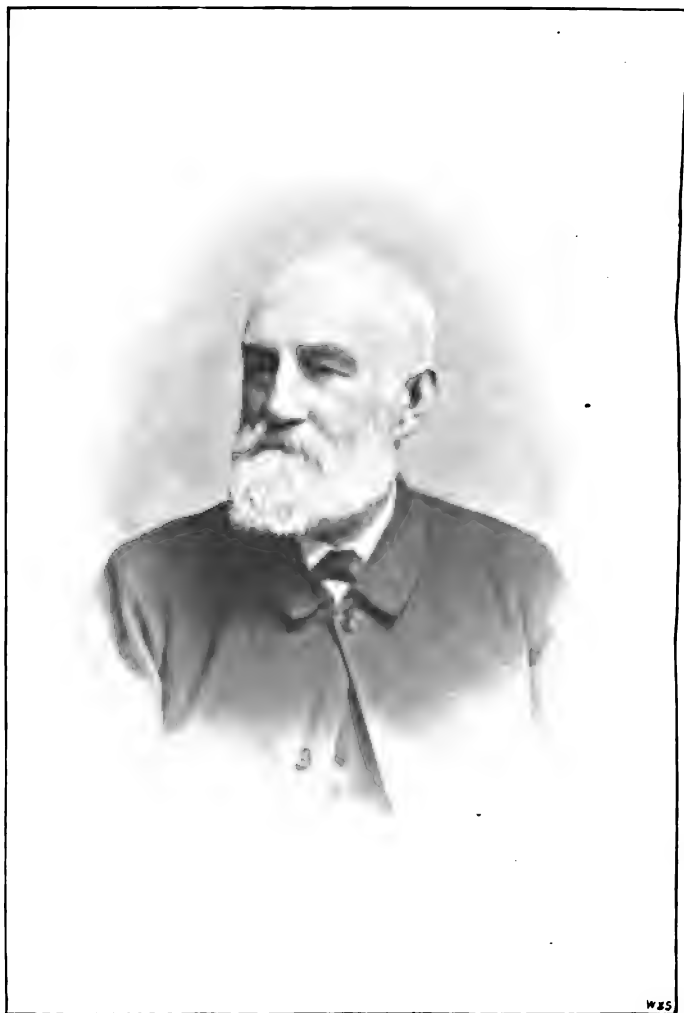
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GEORGE BAKER FORSTER, M.A.



Lent Term, 1901.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 53.)

THE documents here printed all relate to William Wood, a Fellow of the College in the 18th Century. Concerning him there is a larger collection of documents preserved in College than with regard to any other member of the Society. He was for many years at variance with the College, and lodged numerous appeals with the Bishop of Ely as Visitor. William Wood was the son of William Wood, farmer, and was born at Hockerwood in the parish of Southwell, Notts, being admitted sizar 16 March 1764. He had been admitted a chorister of Southwell Church in 1756 at the age of 10, regularly performed the duties of a chorister for six years, and remained for two years afterwards a pupil at Southwell School till he came to College. He took his degree as 'Wooden Spoon' in the Mathematical Tripos of 1768. He was then ordained Deacon 24 December 1768 by the Archbishop of York, and was licensed to the curacy of Southwell with a salary of £20. He was ordained Priest 21 December 1771 by the Bishop of London (with letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York), and on 23 December was licensed by the Archbishop to the curacy of Averton

with Kilham, Yorks. He subsequently became Vicar of North Leverton, Notts. In April 1775 he was a candidate for a Fellowship on Dr Keton's foundation, for which a preference was given to candidates who had been choristers at Southwell. The other candidate was the Rev Chambre William Abson, who took his B.A. degree in 1776, but without honours. Abson had also been educated at Southwell School, and on 21 April 1768, when he was 16 years old, was admitted a chorister, and it was claimed on his behalf that he had acted as a chorister for a quarter of a year. Of the two candidates the Seniority selected Abson, and he was admitted a Fellow on Dr Keton's foundation. Against this election Wood appealed to the Bishop of Ely, alleging that Abson's appointment as chorister was a colourable and fictitious one only, and made for the sole purpose of qualifying him for the Keton Scholarship in the first place and for the Fellowship subsequently. As a matter of fact he was a Foundation Scholar. Wood had been a Billingsley Scholar. Wood's appeal to the Bishop and the College answer are lengthy documents, setting out Dr Keton's foundation deed somewhat fully. There is only one clause in the College case worth quoting, viz.: "It has been the constant practice for all members of the College, who have any prospect of being elected Fellows, to take a Scholarship before they are Bachelor of Arts (after which time they are ineligible into a Scholarship). The reason is that a strong preference is given by the Statutes to scholars over such as are not scholars, and it is a point still undetermined in the College whether a person who has never been a scholar be eligible into a Fellowship when he has a scholar for competitor. It is judged indifferent what foundation he is elected scholar upon, provided he be a scholar." It will be observed that Abson and Wood were on the same footing in this respect. The College maintained that the fact that Wood had been holding a cure of

souls debarred him from being a candidate for a Fellowship. Wood had however resigned his Vicarage before the election. This point seems an odd one to take, for a Fellow could, and, as a matter of fact at that time in nearly all cases did, hold a living with his Fellowship, and was usually non-resident in his cure. The College further maintained that so far as their knowledge went Abson had been a genuine chorister. The Bishop however took Wood's view and decided that Abson's appointment as a chorister of Southwell was a 'fraudulent, colourable and fictitious election,' and that he had never performed any of the duties of a chorister, 'nor intended, or was able to perform them.' He accordingly directed that Abson should be ejected from the Keton Fellowship and Wood admitted in his room. This was accordingly done by the College on 24 October 1775. Wood does not appear to have resided much in College for some years, but on 17 March 1789 he became Junior Bursar and on 26 March 1795 he succeeded his brother Dr James Wood as Senior Bursar. Dr James Wood had then taken the College living of Marston Mortaine, Beds. William Wood held the office of Senior Bursar for two years only, James Fawcett succeeding him 22 March 1797. He was turned out of office for certain irregularities. Briefly stated he had been speculating with College moneys which he had placed in the hands of some relatives who failed during a Bank crisis. The College at once took proceedings against Mr Wood and the following Orders appear in the College Conclusion Book.

7 October 1797—Agreed that no more money be paid by the College officers to Mr W. Wood, till further orders.

20 December 1797—Agreed that Mr W. Wood, being charged with misconduct in the execution of his office as bursar, be called upon to make his defence before the conclusion of the next audit.

17 March 1798—Agreed that Mr W. Wood do give in his answers to the questions proposed to him, on or before Thursday next.

20 March 1798—Agreed that Mr W. Wood's answers to the questions proposed to him are not satisfactory; and, till his accounts are finally settled with the College, that he be suspended from receiving the profits of his fellowship; be incapable of being elected into an office; and be requested not to reside in College.

19 May 1798—Agreed that the misconduct of Mr W. Wood, in his office of bursar, is a sufficient reason, under the present circumstances, for refusing him the option of the vacant rectory of Lilley-hoo in Hertfordshire.

9 February 1799—Agreed that the order of 19 May 1798, respecting the refusal of the option of the rectory of Lilley-hoo to Mr William Wood, be extended to all benefices that are, or may become vacant, till the claims of the College on Mr W. Wood are satisfied.

The matter was carried before the Bishop of Ely and a mass of accounts and documents laid before his Lordship. The Bishop, feeling that a question of this kind was hardly one for his tribunal, seems to have recommended that the contesting parties should either bring the matter before a court of law or refer it to arbitration. The matter seems to have come before Lord Kenyon and there were further proceedings before the Bishop. At first sight it may seem indecorous to rake up an old scandal, but the matter was public enough in its day. A series of articles, about a dozen in number, entitled *Vindiciae Fraternalae* appeared between January and May in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of 1805. Wood himself seems to have circulated a pamphlet of over 50 pages, closely printed, with a supplement and appendices. Indeed it was the acquisition of this pamphlet from a dealer in old books which brought the matter to the present writer's notice. While the dispute was still unsettled the Rectory of

Lawford in Essex became vacant. The circumstances under which Wood was presented to this are detailed in the College Case printed below. From drafts of this which have been preserved it seems pretty clear that this Case was prepared by Herbert Marsh, then newly elected Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity and afterwards successively Bishop of Llandaff and Peterborough. It will be understood that it was not holding benefices in plurality to which Marsh and the College objected, but holding College benefices in plurality. Thus stopping the flow of promotion. Marsh himself on being consecrated Bishop of Llandaff obtained a Royal Warrant from the King and a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury to hold the Rectory of Bedwes co. Monmouth and the Chapelry of Ruddry co. Glamorgan *in commendam* with his Bishopric, and he also held the Lady Margaret Chair with his Bishoprics until his death.

To the Honorable and Right Reverend James, Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College of Saint John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge.

The Humble Petition of William Wood, Bachelor of Divinity, Senior Fellow of the said College.

Sheweth

That the sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron in Carnarvonshire in the gift of the said College became vacant on the 15th day of April last by the death of the Revd John Mainwaring, and that by the 43rd chapter of the Statutes of the said College it is directed that when any benefice, dignity or ecclesiastical promotion in the gift of the College shall fall vacant the presentation shall within a month of the vacancy be given to that fellow of the College who shall be Senior in Degree and who has no other benefice, prebend or ecclesiastical promotion, as by the said Statute, reference being thereto had, may more fully appear.

That after the making of the said Statutes John, Lord Bishop

of Lincoln, founded two fellowships and four scholarships in the said College which scholarships were to be appointed and regulated under certain directions given on that behalf by the said Bishop and which fellowships also were to be filled up from among such scholars in certain modes and under certain conditions specified by the said Bishop, and that in certain ordinances and statutes touching the Election and Promotion of such two fellows and four scholars, the said Bishop, reciting that he had endowed the said College with the perpetual donation and patronage of four ecclesiastical livings for the preferment chiefly of the fellows of his said foundation and to make way for the said scholars to their places did direct that it should be lawful for the Master of the said College for the time being to assume and retain to himself any one of them and at every avoidance and the better to enable him the said Master thereunto it should be lawful for ever for the Master of the said College for the time being and the eight senior fellows with the rest of the sixteen to make a Grant under the Common Seal of the said College (which upon enquiry in that case they should not deny) of the next vacancy of any one of the said benefices to some third person for the use and purpose of presenting of the said Master and none other thereunto when it should become void, and in case the Master should refuse it the grant of the advowson should be forthwith cancelled and one of the fellows should be presented as thereafter limited.

And the said Bishop by his said ordinances and Statutes did further direct that the other three benefices of his Lordships donation and likewise that fourth upon the Master's refusal should be preserved for the preferment of the said fellows of his foundation if they would accept of the same or should be capable thereof at the time of the avoidance and if it should happen either the fellows of this foundation not to be capable of any of the said livings falling void, or being capable not to accept or receive the same then to any other fellow. Provided always and the said Bishops true meaning and intendment was that though any of his fellows or any other fellows of the said College should at the time of such avoidance be actually possessed of any prebend or living without cure or with cure either he or they should be notwithstanding capable of that vacant benefice as by the said ordinances and statutes of the said Bishop and by the dispensing Royal Grant inserted in the

said deed of foundation and donation reference being thereto had may more fully appear.

And your Petitioner further states that the said sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron is one of the said benefices so given to the said College by the Bishop, and that no such Grant of the next presentation to the said Rectory for the benefit of the Master of the said College as is before mentioned has been made, and that for a long time since no such fellows of the foundation of the said Bishop have been elected into the College nor are there any such now therein and that your Petitioner before and at the time of the said avoidance was and still is the senior fellow in holy orders both in degree and in admission and was and still is capable of holding the said sinecure Rectory.

And your Petitioner further states that on Tuesday the 12th day of May instant he applied to the Master and Seniors of the said College and required them to present him to the said sinecure rectory but that instead of presenting him to the said sinecure Rectory they sent him on the following day by their bursar a note of which the following is a copy: "Sir, By Order of the Master and Seniors I inform you that your fellowship is vacant. R. BOON, Senior Bursar, St John's, May 13, 1807,—Rev W. Wood."

That on the following day, May 14th, your petitioner requested in writing before a witness to know the reasons why his fellowship had been declared vacant: to which he received from the bursar in the afternoon a letter to the following effect: "Sir, At a meeting of the Master and Seniors the following entry is made in the Conclusion Book.—1807, May 14. Agreed to inform Mr W. Wood in answer to the Question why we have declared his fellowship vacant that among other reasons we considered his year of grace as already expired—I am ordered to require you to deliver up to me the Lease Book from 1727 to 1741. Lawford papers 4. Parchments 6. One letter and two Rentals from 1741 to 1746 and from 1747 to 1752 and all other Books, Papers, and Documents belonging to the College. I am Sir, yours obediently R. BOON, Senior Bursar, St John's, 14 May 1807, Rev W. Wood."

That your petitioner was presented to the Rectory of Lawford in Essex on the second of May 1806, was instituted to the Rectory on the 16th of that month and was inducted

into the real actual and corporal possession of it on the 17th of the same month. That by the 28th Statute of the said College, as well as by the constant practice of the said Society, the year of grace in the case of a Rectory does not expire till a year after Institution or Induction. The words in the Statute in the case of a College Preacher are *post annum quam pacificam possessionem ejusdem adeptus fuerit aut per eum steterit quo minus adipisci potuerit omni dolo cessante completum loco suo in dicto Collegio cedat*. In the case of those who are not College Preachers *annuo spatio post hujusmodi adeptionem completo loco suo in dicto Collegio amoveatur*. Then follows the exception to the general rule *Nolumus autem ut ex hoc statuto quisquam ex his qui forte posthac ad Vicariam aliquam per Collegii donationem promovebitur ausam accipiat commorandi in Collegio et absentandi se a vicaria sua sed mox post completum annum ab acceptione Praesentationis ab ipso Collegio cunctis emolumentis ex Collegio prius deditis omnino careat et privetur ipso facto*, as by reference to the Statute will more fully appear. But amongst the numerous instances, My Lord, that your Petitioner could, and on a former occasion did, produce to your Lordship of fellows of the College who had been presented to Rectories, and had afterwards been permitted to give them up, and consequently were not by such presentations considered on their years of grace, from the days of their Presentation, he will mention only three. First that of Mr Benjamin Culm who was presented to the Rectory of Thorington in Essex on the 4th of October 1743, was suffered to give up the Presentation and was afterwards presented to the Rectory of Freshwater on the 23rd of September 1745. Second, that Dr Burton, the President, was presented to the Rectory of Barrow in Suffolk on the 12th of June 1749, was suffered to give up the Presentation, and was afterwards presented to the Rectory of Staplehurst in Kent on the 16th of January 1753. Third, that Mr Robinson was presented to the Rectory of Ufford in Northamptonshire on the 21st July 1764 and after having possessed the Presentation some months refused to be instituted by which Demur the living lapsed to the Bishop of Peterborough; nevertheless Mr Robinson was by a resolution thus entered in the Conclusion Book "January 28th 1765, Agreed upon consideration of the Statutes that Mr Robinson is not in his Year of Grace," declared not to be in his Year of Grace; and Mr Robinson continued to be a fellow to the knowledge of your Petitioner.

for more than 24 years afterwards. Here then, My Lord, is a case in point and proves that the Presentation to a Rectory does not put any fellow on his Year of Grace. And this very resolution, my Lord, has been the very standard by which to your Petitioners own knowledge all the fellows of the College who had been presented to Rectories have since been guided and by which, according to the 5th Chapter of the Statutes, the Master and Seniors themselves are bound to regulate their conduct till a subsequent and different order be made (notwithstanding the resolution made to affect your Petitioner). But no such order has yet been made that your Petitioner can find in the College Order Book.

That as no grant of the next avoidance of the vacant Rectory of Aberdaron had been made out to the Master previous to the vacancy, he cannot be entitled to the Presentation either by the Deed of Foundation, or the practice of the College as appears from the following Order in the Mastership of Dr Powell. "February 18th 1765, Agreed to make a Grant of the next avoidance of the Rectory of Freshwater to Richard Wilbraham Bootle, esq, for the only use and purpose of Presenting Dr Powell the present Master according to the directions of Bishop Williams the Donor."

That the Reverend Dr Frampton was elected by the College, when on his Year of Grace in April 1770, into the vacant sinecure Rectory of St Florence, which is another of the four of the Bishop of Lincoln's Livings, and was afterwards presented to it by the Society.

That your Petitioner now begs leave to state that by this extraordinary measure, the College mean to deprive him if possible not only of his Right to the Presentation of the Living but also of a quarters Dividend and Rooms amounting to about £42. Your Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Lordship to direct the Master and Seniors to give the presentation of the said Rectory to your Petitioner and that your Lordship will afford to your Petitioner such redress and relief as to your Lordship shall appear fit.

15th May 1807

WILLIAM WOOD.

Ely, May 21.

Reverend Sir

It has occasioned me concern, and much surprise, to learn from Mr W. Wood of your Society, that the same discussion

which I hoped had been finally arranged by my answer to your appeal in 1801, not only subsisted, but with increased warmth. The reference recommended to arbitration on the points disputed, and on the sums in question was judged the fairest, and most eligible mode for the mutual adjustment of the complicated source of division between the Society and Mr W. Wood; and on this ground, as well as from the apparent, and continued acquiescence on both sides in this determination, there was every reason to presume it would have been gratefully and decidedly settled to carry the particulars of it into effect. Unhappily for the Society, and unpleasantly for your Visitor, the reverse has been adopted. So far from any arbitration having been agreed upon between the parties addressed by him, that an accumulation of complaint with voluminous vouchers, are now laid by Mr W. Wood against the seniority not only on their positive and repeated refusal of any such prescribed reference, but also on fresh hostilities against him, in denying his regular claim for a valuable vacant sine-cure Living, and by various charges of debts due from him to the Society on account of his former trust as College Bursar. For me to enter into a fresh inquest into points which have already been thoroughly weighed, but on which I have maturely decided, strikes my mind as more expression of warmth, than respect: and as imposing an onus on your Visitor, from which (desirous as he has on all occasions shown himself to gratify and attend to the interests of the College) he will not be able to relieve himself, but by a repetition and enforcement of his determination in 1801. Or by necessarily waiving any further concern in the reference. I state this dilemma, under which I labour, to the candid and liberal consideration of the respectable parties unfortunately implicated. I submit to them "the immediate adoption of the advised reference to legal and impartial judges of all the late and present difficulties; and on such general agreement being signed and executed to consign the vacant Living into the hands of Mr W. Wood." This seems to me the speediest, most effectual and most eligible mode by which to free the Society from so tedious, and so obnoxious a litigation. And if some such arrangement does not take place I am apprehensive that I shall not find it practicable, or expedient, for me to resume the discussion of it, with all the accumulated load of similar documents with which

I am not only threatened, but actually oppressed. You will please, Reverend Sir, to communicate with those concerned on this address to you, and in expectation of the result, I will keep myself open for such attention to the opinion I shall receive from you, as my own sentiments may license with regard to any further inference, should there appear any real opening for it on the part of

Reverend Sir

your very faithful
and attached humble servant
JAMES ELY.

To the Reverend the Master and Seniors of St John's
College in the University of Cambridge.

Gentlemen

I have received a second appeal from the Rev W. Wood, a Fellow of your Society, relative to certain claims of different sums of Money he states as due to him from you. In reply to his late appeal to me on this subject, my determination was that it appeared to me of a nature not cognizable by a Visitor, but rather of a nature more properly subject to the arbitration of Legal Referees, or to a regular Court of Judicature, Which kind of reference I strongly recommended, consistently therefore with this late determination on the Plaintiff's former appeal on this subject, I dismiss his present appeal, and advise a decision of it by arbitrators, or a legal process. And as to the other point of the Plaintiff's claim, which he asserts he has to the sine-cure Rectory of Aberdaron, which he says, has been rejected by the College; and on which he appeals to me. After due consideration of the Statute on which he founds his claim and his alledged practice and usage of the College on such occasions, I am clearly of opinion, that his previous plenary Investiture of the Rectory of Lawford in the Patronage of the Society, was a perfect preclusion of him from any title to his possession of the sine-cure Rectory of Aberdaron, and accordingly I determine against the subject of his appeal in this particular. I remain

Reverend gentlemen

Palace, Ely
May 28th, 1807

your faithful friend etc.
JAMES ELY.

It seems pretty clear that the Bishop had acted somewhat hastily in the matter and that he decided against Wood's contention while the College were preparing their Case. This is as follows:—

To the Honourable and Right Reverend James, Lord Bishop of Ely, Visitor of the College of St John the Evangelist in the University of Cambridge.

We the Master and Senior Fellows of the said College, humbly beg leave to make the following observations in defence of our presentation of the sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron to the Reverend Herbert Marsh.

The Appellant, the Reverend W. Wood, who claims this Rectory for himself, is already in possession of one of our most valuable Livings, to which we presented him on 2 May 1806, And as he owes the possession of this valuable Living to the peculiar indulgence of the College, which greatly aggravates the rapacity now displayed by him, in pretending to a second College Living, we hope your Lordship will permit us to relate the circumstances under which we presented him to the said Living of Lawford. When this Living became vacant by the death of Dr Whitmore on the 25th of November 1805, the Appellant was secreted in the Isle of Man, whither he had fled to avoid being arrested by the Assignees of Mr William Fisher. As he was then the senior Fellow in orders, and had the first option of the said vacant Rectory, Mr Catton his sponsor, without loss of time, namely on November 26, wrote both to the appellant and to his brother Dr Wood of Marston near Ampthill, that the intelligence might be immediately forwarded to the place of his concealment. Soon after this the Master and Seniors thinking it necessary on account of those, who could have the option if Mr Wood refused, to fix a certain time for Mr Wood to give his answer, whether he accepted the living or not, informed Dr Wood through Mr Catton that his brother was expected to give the Answer not later than 10 January 1806. In reply to this notice Dr Wood informed us by a letter dated 29 December 1805, that he thought his brother could not give an Answer in the time required. In consequence of this representation we enlarged the period to the 31st of January; which period was again enlarged at the solicitation of Dr Wood to the 1st of March. The letter in which Dr Wood made this

solicitation was dated, Marston, 29 January 1806. In this letter he said, "I have been down to see the Living and there is not the least doubt in my mind, but he will take it, and therefore giving him another month till the 1st of March will enable me to make terms with Fisher's Assignees." To enable therefore the Appellant or his brother to make terms with Mr Fisher's Assignees, without which the Living would have been sequestered, as soon as the Appellant had taken it, we consented to the said further prolongation of the term of his acceptance of it. On the 1st of March the day appointed for Mr Wood's positive declaration, Mr Fisher's Assignees had not accepted the terms of compromise proposed by the Appellant; he was still exposed therefore to the danger of sequestration without further indulgence; and this indulgence was accordingly granted, on a fresh application from Dr Wood, and continued by repeated renewals to the 22nd of April. On the 20th of April the Appellant, who was then returned to Marston, wrote a letter to Mr Catton from which it appeared that the terms of compromise were acceded to on the 28th of March, and that the deed of compromise though not completed was daily expected to be so. "The Master and Seniors therefore," he added, "may enter my election in the Conclusion Book as soon as they think proper." Accordingly on the 22nd of April we entered the following resolution in the Conclusion Book: "Agreed to elect Mr Wood into the Rectory of Lawford vacant by the death of Dr Whitmore." On the 30th of April as appears by the book of exits and redits, he returned to College: on the 2nd of May his presentation was sealed: and on the 16th of May, as he states in his appeal he was instituted to the said Rectory.

It is evident from the preceding recital that the Appellant owes his possession of the Rectory of Lawford to the peculiar indulgence of the College. In a Society consisting of fifty-three Fellows who have the choice of College Livings, the time allowed for the deliberation of each must necessarily be confined within certain limits; and if the senior Fellow who has the first option, were permitted to take four or five months to determine whether he could accept it or not the Fellows who are next in order to him would in case of his refusal, be either deprived of that reasonable time, which they might expect for their own determination or the living would lapse to the Bishop of the Diocese. But in the present case we granted to the

Appellant the space of five months after the death of Dr Whitmore before we elected him to the vacant Rectory*: and when he was instituted to the same only a few days were wanting to complete the six months from the death of the preceding incumbent. Since then the Assignees of Mr William Fisher did not accede to the terms of the Appellant before the 28th March, and the deed of compromise was not completed till after the 20th of April, as appears by the Appellant's letter of that date, it is obvious that if we had not consented to postpone the period of his determination much beyond the usual limit, he would have been reduced to the dilemma, either of passing the Living, or of taking it subject to immediate sequestration. On this account our indulgence to the Appellant was necessarily attended with a want of indulgence if not with a want of justice to those other Fellows, who if the Appellant had been obliged to pass the living, would very gladly have accepted it. And on this account the Appellant ought to be doubly grateful for the favour by which he obtained, free and unencumbered, one of the most desirable Livings in the presentation of the College.

His present attempt therefore to appropriate to himself a second living in the presentation of the College, an attempt of which there is no instance on record,† displays a twofold ingratitude, both in endeavouring to rob those of the option of Aberdaron, who unless the Appellant had been peculiarly indulged, would have had the option of Lawford, and in depriving the whole society of the benefit of succession by uniting two College livings in his own person.

There is another point of view, from which if his conduct

* Dr Whitmore died on 25 November 1805; and Mr Wood was elected (as appears by the Conclusion Book) to the Living of Lawford on 22 April 1806.

† The case quoted by the Appellant is not a case in point. When Dr Frampton was elected in April 1770 to the vacant sinecure Rectory of St Florence, he was in his Year of Grace, not from a Living to which he had been presented by the College, as Mr Wood is, but from a living to which he had been presented by Sir Richard Hill. It is true that this was one of those five livings, to which Sir R. Hill was bound by the tenure of them to present some Fellow of St John's. But this restriction in regard to presentation still left the patronage in the hands of Sir Richard. Nor was the presentation even to St Florence unaccompanied with remonstrance, which was stifled only by the imposing authority of Dr Powell, the particular friend of Dr Frampton.

be examined, his pretensions to Aberdaron, must appear to be highly unreasonable, if not wholly unfounded. If the living of Lawford, which was vacated on the 25th of November 1805, had been taken by the Appellant under other circumstances than those which excited our indulgence, if his presentation, instead of being delayed to an unusual period for his own accommodation, had been sealed within the time which is usually allowed when only one Senior has had to deliberate, he would have entered on his year of grace before the 15th of April 1806, which was nearly five months after the death of Dr Whitmore. And in that case his year of grace would in the common course of things have expired long before the death of Mr Mainwaring, the late Rector of Aberdaron, who died on the 15th of April 1807. To urge therefore that he was still in his year of grace when Mr Mainwaring died, and to avail himself of this circumstance in order to claim a second College Living, would even if that claim were well founded betray a disposition which we shall not attempt to describe. Indeed the Appellant himself appears to have required some time before he could resolve on so extraordinary a step. For although Mr Mainwaring's death was known to him on the 17th of April,* he did not claim the vacant Sinecure till the 12th of May. And what is strongly inconsistent he then urged the strictest compliance with the statute *de collatione beneficiorum*, and required us to present to Aberdaron within the month, though his presentation to Lawford was deferred more than five months at his own particular request. If the rule which he now enforces had then been adopted he would have been deprived of the power of taking that valuable Living. For more than four months elapsed after the death of Dr Whitmore before the Creditors of the Appellant acceded to a compromise, and five months elapsed before the deed of compromise was completed. But if he had been presented before this compromise was settled the living would have been immediately sequestered, and as the debt was very considerable, sequestered perhaps for the remainder of his life. And no man in his senses would exchange a Senior Fellowship of St. John's,

* Mr Mainwaring's death was announced at the Fellows Table at dinner time on the 17th of April. This is our official notification of vacancies. And Mr Wood being then in College, could not remain ignorant of it. Indeed he was canvassed on that very day for his vote for the Margaret Professorship, which was likewise vacated by the death of Mr Mainwaring.

which cannot be sequestered, for a living which he is never likely to enjoy, at least not for many years. It is evident therefore that the Appellant could not have taken Lawford, unless we had consented to defer his presentation for more than five months. But he now finds it his interest to urge the most rigid execution of the rule and for the presentation of Aberdaron will not allow us one hour beyond a single month. Now if this rule, the existence of which we do not deny, were generally adopted and only one month were allowed on a vacancy for the whole society to determine, the fellows would be exposed to as much inconvenience as they are when five months are allowed to one individual. But according to the Appellants calculation his year of grace expired on the 16th of May, and Mr Mainwaring died on the 15th of April, thus leaving a residue of one month before the Appellant in his own opinion ceased to be fellow. Of this interval he now wishes to avail himself, and to appropriate to his own use a second Living in the presentation of the College. Thus does he expect that the two extremes of inconvenience should be alternately borne by us, that his own interest should be our only guide, and that, as this interest may be best promoted, we should either confine our presentations to the short period of a month, or extend the period till there is danger of a lapse.

Under such circumstances we hope your Lordship, if our Statutes in any way bear us out, will confirm the presentation of Mr Herbert Marsh to the sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron.

The 43rd Statute which relates to the presentation of College Livings expressly excludes all those Fellows who have Livings already, and gives the option, according to Seniority, to those only who have no benefice or prebend, nor any ecclesiastical promotion (*qui nullam beneficium, nec praeendam, nec ullam ecclesiasticam promotionem habet*). It is true that the 28th Statute confers certain privileges in respect to Livings, on those who have been elected College Preachers, but the Appellant never was elected a College Preacher; and therefore whatever those privileges may be, he can avail himself of none of them. Consequently unless the Living of Aberdaron, which was given us after our Statutes were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth, was given us under special conditions, which contradict the general statute *de Collatione beneficiorum*, the words of that Statute, which we have just quoted apply to the Living in question and exclude

the Appellant, who was already in possession of Lawford, We admit that in the Statutes of Bishop Williams relating to Aberdaron and the three other Livings which he gave us* there is a passage which seems to contradict the general statutes. This passage is: "Provided always and his Lordships true meaning and intendment is, that though any of his Fellows or any other Fellows of the said College, in case of any devolution as is aforesaid shall at the time of this avoidance be actually possessed of any prebend or living without cure or with cure either he and they shall notwithstanding be capable of this vacant benefice of his Lordships foundation, Provided that if the Fellow of his Lordships Foundation, or other Fellow shall be College Preacher, he shall relinquish that privilege and title of College Preacher before he shall be presented to such a Living.† The question which here presents itself for consideration is: Did Bishop Williams by the words "possessed of any prebend or living without cure or with cure" intend to include benefices in the presentation of the College? Had this been his intention he would probably have added some such clause as this: whether the said benefice be in the presentation of the College or not. This omission affords at least a presumption that the Bishop did not intend to include such Livings. But there is a circumstance which affords strong evidence that Bishop Williams when he wrote the passage above quoted had not College benefices in contemplation. For the description given of the benefices, which were not to exclude a Fellow from taking one of his own, did not accord with the character of our College benefices. We have not nor ever had a Prebend in the gift of the College; and when the passage in question was written, we had not a single benefice without cure, the only two sinecures which we possess being the two which were given by the Bishop himself. But the character of our College Livings could not have been unknown to Bishop Williams who was many years Fellow of the College. Consequently he must have had benefices in contemplation which were in the gift of other Patrons. This inference is corroborated by the proviso that if a Fellow already beneficed,

* Freshwater, Soulderne and the sinecure Rectory of St. Florence.

† The Appellant has already laid before your Lordship a copy of these Statutes.

should be a College Preacher, he shall resign that Preachership before he is presented to any one of the Bishop's Livings. For though a Fellow without a College preachership, holds a Living of less than ten pounds in the King's book, and with a College preachership a living of less than thirty, provided in both cases such Living be foreign to the patronage of the College. Yet we know of no instance of the Statutes being so interpreted as to extend to a College preacher the privilege of holding a College Living with his Fellowship. It is evident therefore that Bishop Williams had in contemplation not only foreign patronage but even the cases, in which a College Preachership is requisite for such patronage or not. Besides if the description given by Bishop Williams were interpreted, as is done by the Appellant, of Livings in the gift of the College, it would follow that one and the same person might hold either both of the Sinecure Rectories or either of them with either of the rectories of Freshwater or Soulderne. For if any one of the four were taken by the Senior Fellow, it might very easily happen that one of the other three became vacant before his year of grace was expired. Nor is this the only case in which two of the Bishop's Livings might, on the principle of the Appellant, be united in one Person. The three last which have become vacant, have become vacant within the space of four years, namely St Florence, Soulderne and Aberdaron. And when we presented to St Florence as well as when we presented to Soulderne it was highly probable that Aberdaron would be vacant in a year. In fact the late rector of Aberdaron died within six months after we had presented to Soulderne. The present rector of Soulderne therefore who is still in his year of grace would on the principle of the Appellant, in case his seniors had passed Aberdaron have been presented to a second of the Bishop's Livings. But it would be absurd to suppose that Bishop Williams when he gave his four Livings to the College intended that more than one of them should be conferred on one Fellow. And since this absurdity is a consequence of the principle maintained by the Appellant it follows that the principle itself is false. Indeed it is obvious from the whole tenour of his statutes that it was the Bishops object to promote succession,*

* In the sentence immediately following that which was quoted above is added: "That as well the fellows of his Lordship's foundation as any other

which would be counteracted by the admission of pluralities. Our own statutes have the same object in view when they exclude from the choice of Livings those who are already beneficed. Lastly since the general interests of the Society are promoted by Succession, and the succession in our College is already so slow, that Fellows in general have no prospect of a College Living, which can afford them a maintenance, till they are turned forty We trust your Lordship will be disposed to admit our interpretation of the passage above quoted, if in the opinion of your Lordship the words admit of it.

The next point which we beg leave to argue is that we were authorized on May 13, the day on which we received the Appellant's claim to be presented to Aberdaron* to declare that his fellowship was vacant, and consequently to exclude him from the option of the same, even if the Statutes of Bishop Williams would before such vacancy have given him a claim to it. By the 28th Statute it is enacted that every fellow who is not a College preacher (and the Appellant was not one) shall be removed from his place in College in one year after he has obtained a Living. The words are : "*Annuo spatio post hujusmodi adeptionem completo, loco suo in dicto Collegio amoveatur.*" Now a fellow may certainly be said *beneficium adeptum fuisse* as soon as the College Seal has been affixed to his presentation, unless there is some demur to institution, which was not the case in regard to Lawford. And if the College has usually granted to Rectors the indulgence of retaining their fellowships a year after institution, while they who are presented to Vicarages are deprived of their fellowships a year after presentation; yet if in the case likewise of Rectories we chose to understand *adeptio* in the sense of *praesentatio*, there is

fellows of the said College, upon any devolution accepting a presentation to any of the said benefices, or living ecclesiastical of his Lordship's donation shall without all manner of guile or collusion within one year next after the presentation received and Institution thereupon obtained absolutely relinquish and leave their place or places in the said College, notwithstanding any privilege whatsoever they may claim by any statute of the said College to the contrary." It was probably on this account, that if a fellow to be presented to one of his Livings had a College preachership, he should previously resign it lest it should afford him a pretext for not resigning his fellowship.

* His letter containing the claim was dated May 12. This letter was received by the Master either on the same evening or early the next morning, and in the same morning it was laid before the Seniority.

nothing in the statute to prevent it. We are certainly not enjoined by the statute to take *adeptio* in the sense of *institutio* even when applied to Rectories. But the Appellant argues that we are bound to do so from custom: And in support of his argument produces instances in which Fellows presented but not instituted to Rectories have been permitted to resign their presentations, and to keep their fellowships. Now such examples prove nothing more than that the Master and Seniors for the time being, in those particular cases thought proper to grant indulgence to the fellows so presented, and not to declare that they had entered on their year of grace at the time of presentation. But if they might have declared otherwise and there was nothing in the statute to prevent it their example can form no matter of obligation to another seniority acting under other circumstances. The Appellant however lays such stress on the resolution entered in the Conclusion Book on January 28th 1765 (namely that Mr Robinson who had been presented but not instituted to Ufford was not in his year of grace) that he represents this resolution as a law by which "the Master and Seniors themselves are bound to regulate their conduct till a subsequent and different order be made." Your Lordship must infer from this representation that our Conclusion book contains a system of by-laws, of a prospective nature, which cannot be altered on the recurrence of another case, on the ground that it would then be an *ex post facto* law. But the entries in our Conclusion book are in general only records of our modes of acting in particular cases and they are so far from being binding on future seniorities, that they are not binding at least not in other cases, even on the seniority which made them.* Nay what deserves particular notice the very same

* The Appellant applies the 5th Statute to our entries in the Conclusion book and refers to it in his Appeal. Now this Statute says that the Master and Seniors have a right to make orders, not contrary to the Statutes, which shall be observed "*quousque ipsi vel eorum in eodem Collegio successores consimilibus et aequalibus suffragiis id duxerint revocandum,*" Either the same therefore or a subsequent seniority may recall such orders whenever they think proper. But in fact the 5th Statute relates to the discipline of the College and to orders which were to serve as a rule, not so much to the Seniors themselves, as to the Scholars and the junior part of the Society, as appears from the Clause "*ad ejus observationem caeteros quoscunque sub certis et rationalibus poenis astringeri possint,*" which immediately preceded the Clause just quoted.

Master and Seniors did on the very same subject [only two months before, make a contrary resolution; for in the Conclusion book under the date of November 26, 1764 we find this entry: "Agreed that Mr Robinson did enter on his year of grace on the eleventh of this Month." The very order therefore of January 28th 1765, which the Appellant represents as a law still in force is on his own principles invalid. For the order of November 26 was on those principles still binding; and as this order declared that Mr Robinson was in his year of grace it follows from those principles that the Master and Seniors had no right on January 28, 1765 to declare that Mr Robinson was not in his year of grace. The Appellant therefore himself must admit that those principles are false. And if the Master and Seniors in the case to which he refers, exercised a right of making a new entry, which contradicted a former entry, made not only by themselves but on the very same subject, surely the present Master and Seniors had a right to exercise their judgments on another subject. And on May 13, 1807 to make an entry respecting Mr Wood, without inquiring whether this entry was consistent or inconsistent with the entry or entries which had been made in the case of Mr Robinson. We had only to examine whether it was consistent with the Statutes: and on this point we are ready to join issue with the Appellant. He has made however a very artful distinction between orders and resolutions, a distinction devoid of Foundation, but which cannot fail to mislead your Lordship, unless we counteract it. Having urged that an Order in the Conclusion Book (which he afterwards calls order book) is binding till a subsequent and different order be made, he adds "But no such order has yet been made that your Petitioner can find in the College order book." At the same time he calls the entry made May 13, 1807 a "Resolution made to affect your Petitioner." Now the entries in our Conclusion Book are indifferently called orders or resolutions, the same words being indiscriminately applied to the same thing. The entry in regard to Mr Wood was as much an order as the entry in regard to Mr Robinson, and the entry in regard to Mr Robinson was as much a resolution as the entry in regard to Mr Wood. It was therefore not very candid in the Appellant to attempt to mislead your Lordship by so ungrounded a distinction. That the entry of May 13, 1807 was "made to affect your Petitioner," forms no objection to us, if the entry.

be consistent with the Statutes. The entries in regard to Mr Robinson were made to affect Mr Robinson, as much as the entry in regard to Mr Wood was made to affect Mr Wood. In fact such entries are never made, till some particular case has occurred, in which it is necessary that we should express our determination in that instance, consequently they must be made to affect the person or persons concerned in that instance. The entry therefore of which the Appellant complains is an entry of the same kind, as we usually make on other occasions. He has no more reason to complain of it on this account than he has because it contradicts the entry, which he has quoted in regard to Mr Robinson.

Having shown that the said entry in regard to Mr Robinson does not operate as a law in the present case, we beg leave to add that it does not form even a reasonable ground for shewing a similar indulgence to the Appellant. The very contradictions which appear in the entries of November 20, 1764 and January 28, 1765, the one declaring that Mr Robinson was, the other that he was not in his year of grace, destroy that uniformity, which is necessary to give force to precedent. Besides when the Seniority, in the latter case declared that Mr Robinson was not in his year of grace in consequence of his presentation to Ufford, that indulgence was granted him to enable him to retain his fellowship, he having returned the presentation to the College. But this indulgence was accompanied by a severe punishment: for by the same entry he was deprived of the two next Livings.*

Now if it be true, that all the Fellows who in the Appellants own knowledge have been presented to Rectories, have been permitted to date their years of grace from the day of institution†; will such examples serve as precedents on the

* Immediately after the words, which the Appellant has quoted from this entry, is added "but that his refusal to proceed to take institution to the Living of Ufford, to which he had been presented by the College, and had kept the presentation about two months is a sufficient reason for not offering him the two next Livings which shall fall."

† But whatever indulgence may have been granted in the cases recollected by the Appellant, it does not appear to have been the practice in the time of Bishop Williams. At any rate the Bishop must have been of opinion that the College Statutes did not confer a right to delay the commencement of the year of grace to the day of institution, or he would not have thought it

present occasion. For the case of the Appellant is without precedent. The only advantage which other incumbents have attempted to derive from any interval, which might elapse between presentation and institution has been to prolong the duration of their fellowships. And if the Appellant who deferred institution till a fortnight after presentation, for the purpose as he said at the time, of obtaining the profits of another quarter, had been satisfied with this advantage we should never have interfered to prevent it. But when after a five months indulgence in regard to presentation, to enable him to take the living, he applies the still further delay in the institution to the purpose of putting in a claim to a second living in the presentation of the College, it is both just and necessary to resist so new and so unreasonable a claim by every interpretation which the words of the Statute will bear. But that the word *adeptio*, in the case of the Appellant will bear at least the sense of *praesentatio* is hardly to be denied: for when a presentee has neither appeal nor any other impediment in the way of institution presentation is to all intents and purposes *adeptio*. Since then the Appellant was presented to Lawford on May 2, 1806 we were justified, on May 13, 1807 in declaring that his Fellowship was vacant.

The preceding arguments would prove only that we were authorized to declare his fellowship vacant from the Second of May: and even this would be sufficient to shew, that the claim which he made to Aberdaron on the twelfth of May was unfounded. But there are other reasons which authorise us to declare that his fellowship was vacant at a still earlier period.*

necessary, by an express declaration, to confer on those fellows who took either Freshwater, Soulderne, St Florence or Aberdaron, the privilege of dating their year of grace from institution. If such privilege had in his opinion been already conferred by the Statutes of the College, it would have been superfluous to have covenanted for such privilege in his own Statutes. And it was certainly the usage of the College an hundred years ago to date the year of grace from the time of presentation. As is manifest from the following passage in the will of Dr Smoult, who died in 1703, and left us a Legacy for the purchase of an Advowson. The passage is "My will further is that no fellow of the College shall be presented who will not lay down his Fellowship at the end of a complete year from the time of his presentation, according to the usage of that College."

* And for these reasons in declaring that his fellowship was vacant, we did not declare when it was vacant.

As he himself insists that the rule prescribed in the 43rd Statute (which requires us to present to vacant livings within a month) should be applied to the present case of Aberdaron, he cannot refuse to admit the application of it to other Livings. Consequently he must admit that he ought to have been presented to Lawford before the end of December 1806*; and it was certainly not the fault of the College that his presentation was delayed above four months longer. Now the 28th Statute, from which we have already quoted the words "*annuo spatio post hujusmodi adeptionem completo, loco suo in dicto Collegio amoveatur,*" describes the vacating of a Fellowship from preferment in the following terms "*post annum quam pacificam possessionem ejusdem adeptus fuerit, aut per eum steterit quo minus adipisci potuerit omni dolo cessante completum, loco suo in dicto Collegio cedat sodaliumque suum cum omnibus fructibus et commodis ad idem spectantibus amittat.*" It is true that the paragraph in which this sentence is introduced, relates immediately to those fellows who are College Preachers. But as College Preachers are in our Statutes objects of peculiar indulgence, it is not probable that a greater latitude, in regard to the keeping of Fellowships after preferment was intended to be given to those who were not, than to those who were preachers. And as the latter are required to resign their fellowships in a year after the time when they might have obtained peaceable possession, or in other words, in a year from the time after which it was owing to themselves, if they did not obtain such possession, fellows who are not preachers can hardly claim the privilege of deferring presentation beyond the Month prescribed in the Statute and claim at the same time the privilege of postponing likewise the commencement of their year of grace beyond the time when they might and ought to have been in peaceable possession. But the postponement of the Appellants possession of Lawford was owing solely to his own solicitations, for we were ready to present him to Lawford, if he had been ready to take it, within a week of the vacancy. It was owing therefore entirely to himself that he was not in peaceable possession of Lawford at the beginning of January 1806; for it was owing to himself and not to the College that this rule of presenting within a month was not observed in his case; and more than a week was certainly

* Dr Whitmore died on or before the 25th of November 1806.

not necessary to go from Cambridge to the Bishop of London for institution, even if institution be necessary for the commencement of the year of grace. By applying therefore the rule prescribed in the 43rd Statute, on which he himself insists, and comparing it with the spirit if not with the letter of the 28th Statute, we should have been justified on the 13th of May last, if instead of declaring it vacant in general terms, we had declared that it had been already vacant more than four months. Even if no regard be had to the delay in the presentation, yet as he certainly might and ought to have been instituted within a week afterwards, it was certainly owing to himself that he was not in peaceable possession before the 9th of May 1806. Consequently without claiming the advantages of the Argument in regard to presentation, we might declare that his Fellowship was vacant on the 9th of May, which would be sufficient to bar a claim made on the 12th of May: and with the advantages of that argument, we may declare that his Fellowship was vacant in January last.

We will now recapitulate and bring into one point of view the several positions, which we have maintained in our defence. We have maintained:—

First, that the College Statute *De Collatione beneficiorum*, excludes from the College Livings every Fellow, who has one already.

Secondly, that although the Statutes given by Bishop Williams relative to his four Livings of Freshwater, Soulderne, St Florence and Aberdaron, permit us to present Fellows to any one of these Livings, even though they have benefices already, yet both the description which he has given of such benefices, and the absurdities which would arise from a contrary supposition, warrant the conclusion, that he meant not benefices in the presentation of the College, but benefices in the presentation of other Patrons.

Thirdly, that on the 12th of May, when the Appellant sent in his claim to be presented to Aberdaron, we were authorized by our Statutes to declare that his Fellowship was vacant.

The first of these positions admits of no doubt: and if we have succeeded in establishing either of the other two we were justified in refusing to present the Appellant.

But if your Lordship should be of opinion that we have established neither of them, we must then meet the Appellant on his own grounds, and argue with him from his own premises.

He asserts, that as he deferred institution to Lawford till May 16th 1806, his year of grace did not expire till the 16th of May in the present year. Whereas Mr Mainwaring the late Rector of Aberdaron died on the 15th April: that on the vacancy of a College Living the 43rd Statute requires that we should present to it in a month: and that, as Aberdaron was one of the Livings given by Archbishop Williams, the circumstance of his being in possession of Lawford was no bar to his presentation to Aberdaron.

But even if all these premises were true we should still entertain no doubt of being able to convince your Lordship, that our presentation of Mr Marsh was no violation of our Statutes. The 43rd Statute does not enjoin us to present to a Living a month after the vacancy as might be inferred from the statement of the Appellant but in a month after the vacancy is certainly known to us. The words of the Statute are, *volumus illius presentationem intra mensem post quam vacari constiterit*. Now Mr Mainwaring died at Church Stretton near Shrewsbury on the 15th of April at five in the afternoon*; and no proof can be requisite that the Master and Fellows of St John's College could not have knowledge of this event before the 17th. Indeed it could not have been known to anyone in Cambridge before the 18th if the intelligence, on account of the Margaret Professorship had not been sent by an express. Nor did the Master or the President know of it before the 18th. But as in consequence of the express the vacancy was proclaimed by the butler at the Fellows Table at Dinner Time on April 17th, which is our official notification, the month prescribed by the Statute might commence at two o'clock on April 17 but could not commence sooner. Consequently we kept within the strict letter of the Statute, if we presented to Aberdaron at any time before two o'clock on May 17.† The Statute in prescribing a

* This appears from letters sent from Church Stretton both to Mr Marsh and to Mr A. Mainwaring.

† That the 43rd Statute in prescribing presentation in one Month as well as the canon which prescribes presentation in six Months, means a calendar not a lunar month is certain. Sir Edward Coke in a passage of his institutes quoted in Burns' *Ecclesiastical Law*, article Lapse, says: "Because

month manifestly leaves it to the discretion of the Master and Seniors, whether they will present a week, a day, or an hour before the expiration of the Month; And if ever there was a case in which it was proper, that we should avail ourselves of every statutable advantage in order to resist unreasonable claims, it is the case of the Appellant. But by his own mode of calculation his year of grace expired on the 16th day of May, as he was instituted to Lawford on the 16th of May in the preceding year.* Consequently on the morning of the 17th of May the

this computation doth concern the Church, therefore it shall be made according to the computation of the Church, that is by the calendar for one half year, and not accounting twenty eight days to the Month." Here we have the authority of our greatest Lawyer that the computation of the Church is by the Calendar. Consequently Calendar months must be meant in every case which relates to presentations to Livings. If further proof be wanting we can add the opinion of Sir William Wynne at present the first Advocate in the Ecclesiastical Court. As by our 43rd Statute we are required to present within one month to Livings in general, so by the Will of Dr Smoult we are enjoined to present in one month to the living of Marwood in particular. But in 1782, on a vacancy of Marwood, some doubts were started whether the College ought not to present in a lunar month. Dr. Smoult's Will was therefore laid before Sir William Wynne, and the following question was proposed to him:—"Whether a lunar month of twenty-eight days is meant, or a calendar month of how many days? N.B. The last incumbent died May 7." To this question Sir William Wynne returned the following answer:—"I think the testator must be understood to have meant a calendar Month, that being the computation in all cases in which the Church is concerned. And I think the month will expire on the 7th of June."

In the present case therefore, as the month dated from the notification of the vacancy at two o'clock on April 17, it did not end before two o'clock on May 17.

* He says in one part of his appeal, that "by the constant practice of the said Society the year of grace, in the case of a rectory does not expire till a year after institution or induction." By the addition of the words "or induction" it should seem as if the Appellant here meant to gain a further prolongation of his year of grace. But it is not only false, that fellows are ever permitted to date the year of grace from the day of induction: it is even absurd to suppose it. For unless a Rector had a dispute with his parishioners about tythes, they would never object to pay without any induction at all. A College incumbent therefore might go on the whole of his life without induction, and consequently if his year of grace did not commence till the day of his induction he might retain both his College fellowship and his College living as long as he pleased. Instances of men deferring induction either through inadvertence or some other cause are very common. Dr Weston, now Canon Residentiary of St Paul's resided nearly three years at

Appellant had ceased to be Fellow, and Mr Marsh was then the Senior Fellow in Orders. Mr Marsh had likewise every qualification, which might be necessary for his acceptance of Aberdaron. He had no preferment from the College, nor indeed preferment from any other quarter: for the Tythes of Terrington, which are annexed to the Margaret Professorship by act of Parliament are annexed as an augmentation of the professorial salary, not as an ecclesiastical benefice, and require therefore neither institution nor induction. And he had already resigned his College preachingship into the hands of the Master, in the presence of the President and the Bursar who bore witness by their signatures to the act of resignation. Mr Marsh therefore on the morning of the 17th of May had a statutable claim to the Rectory of Aberdaron: and accordingly on the morning of the 17th of May, at a Meeting of the Seniors at the Master's Lodge the following entry was made in the Conclusion Book "Agreed to elect Mr Marsh into the sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron." By this election the Appellant could not be aggrieved for he had ceased to be Fellow.

Before 9 o'clock the same morning, as those present can testify, a majority of the sixteen seniors, as required by the Statutes, had met in the Chapel; and before 9 o'clock the College Seal was there affixed to Mr Marsh's presentation. The rule therefore prescribed by the 43rd Statute of presenting in a Month after the notification of the vacancy was strictly obeyed.

Since then our presentation of Mr Marsh to Aberdaron was as consistent with the Statutes, as it was reasonable in itself, We humbly pray that your Lordship will be pleased to confirm the same.

May 30th, 1807

It will be noted that we may infer from the above that the hour of the Fellows' dinner in Hall was two o'clock. The custom of proclaiming that a College Living was vacant by a notice read out by the butler in Hall continued till about 15 years ago. The form of

Marwood, one of our College Livings, without induction: and even then he would not have thought of induction, if a farmer with whom he had some difference had not reminded him of the omission.

notice, handed down from Bursar to Bursar was as follows:—‘The Rectory of Lawford, in the County of Essex, is vacant by the death of Dr Whitmore.’ This was read out aloud by the Butler at the Fellows’ table on three successive days. The Bishop seems to have been induced to give the case a re-hearing, but in the end decided against Mr Wood’s claim to Aberdaron.

Ely House,

29 June 1807

Reverend Sir

Within a few days after my arrival in Town subsequent to the close of the visitation of the Diocese, I received from Mr W. Wood, a Petition, that I would revise the last determination I delivered to yourself and to the Seniority; as far as relates to his claim on the Presentation to the Sine-cure Rectory of Aberdaron and the expiration of his Fellowship; by which he considers himself unstatutably aggrieved. However disposed I might be in candour to indulge Mr W. Wood in this particular, it is not clear to my mind that I am at liberty so to do, without the concurrence of the other parties concerned. That is yourself and the Seniority. Especially as you may have proceeded to regulate the points connected with the question subsequently to such decision. But as it seems to me a matter well worthy the consideration of the College whether they will not concur in submitting the whole to the Re-examination of their Visitor, I request you will communicate with the Seniority on the subject. And that you will send me the result of such conference by an early opportunity. As on the receipt of it I shall, with as little delay as possible proceed to act on it as seems most expedient and becoming the weighty trust reposed in

Reverend Sir

your faithful humble servant

JAMES ELY

P.S. I suppose Mr W. Wood has delivered to you some notice of this last Petition on Revision. If not I should recommend his being applied to for it.

Southampton Court,

August 9th 1807

Sir

In compliance with Mr Wood's Request that my answer to his Petition of the 16th June should be addressed to you. I use this mode of communicating it to him, and shall send a Duplicate to St John's College for the information of the Society.

Without taking upon myself to decide how far it may be competent to a Visitor to review his Judgment without the concurrence of all parties, I thought it right to signify the application I had received to the College, who, in return have sent the Reply which they had prepared to the original Appeal, and which I should have before required, if I had thought it needful, or that it could have suggested itself to my mind as unfavourable to the Petitioner that his case should be considered upon his own statement, more especially as that did not appear to me to want additional explanation and he had very properly annexed to it copies of those statutes of each Foundation upon which he relied, and on the construction of which the grounds of my decision so far as it respects the Act of the College in not giving to him the presentation of the Sine-cure Rectory of Aberdaron as a Fellow of the original Foundation are founded. This Reply contains the various motives stated by the Master and Seniority for their refusal to present Mr Wood, together with a circumstance not stated by him in either Petition, namely, that they actually proceeded on the 17th May last to elect Mr Marsh to the preferment in question, and had affixed the Seal of the College to his Presentation. But as I did not think it necessary in the first instance to wait for such Reply, I shall not advert to it on this, in any manner which may require my calling for a Rejoinder or the rehearing of the case by Counsel or otherwise on that account.

The true consideration, in my mind, is whether, consistently with the Statutes which are relied upon, Mr Wood as a Fellow of the original Foundation of the College had in virtue of his next immediate Seniority a claim which was obligatory upon the Master and Seniors to present him to Aberdaron. In the Statutes of the Foundation of John, Bishop of Lincoln, to whose Foundation and Donation Aberdaron belongs, no restriction as

to Seniority appears to be expressed, and although the Fellows of that Foundation, if any, or in default any other Fellow, though he should at the time be actually possessed of any Prebend or Living without Cure or with Cure may be eligible, yet by the Statute *De Collatione Beneficiorum*, Cap 43 etc. of the old Foundation, by which the Right of Preference in favour of Seniority (*si non gravissima causa obstitiret*) is created it is not so given without limitation but in these forms *Socio secundum suum Gradum maxime seniori (sive domi sive absens fuit) qui nullum beneficium nec praeendam nec ullam ecclesiasticam promotionem habet*, and can be obligatory as it appears to me in such cases only. I remain therefore of opinion to reject that part of the prayer of the Appellant by which he complains that he has not been presented by the Master and Seniority of the College to the said Sine-cure Rectory of Aberdaron, and at the petition of the Respondents do so far as I may or can, confirm their presentation of it to the Reverend Herbert Marsh. But whereas it is further suggested in the said Petition for a Review that with respect to an essential part of the Petitioners Appeal, namely the duration of his Fellowship no decision has been intimated to him, which he may readily presume to have arisen, as in fact it did, from his having omitted to make it a specific part of his original Prayer, and my Decision in respect to the presentation having been given on other grounds, I have referred at his desire, to his allegations in this respect together with the several Statutes of the College and the Reply of the Respondents, which he may peruse if he pleases, and having duly considered such question, am of opinion that Mr Wood's Year of Grace commenced from his date of Institution to the Rectory of Lawford on the presentation of the College, the date of which institution is stated by each party as on the 16th day of May 1806, and that he was, and is, intitled to the rights and emoluments of his Fellowship for a complete year from that date, and not from the date of his presentation, and I hereby decide accordingly

I am Sir your
Faithful etc
JAMES ELY

To George Frere Esqre, Solicitor of the Reverend W. Wood.

Wood was not satisfied with this decision, and moved the Court of King's Bench, 23 November 1808, for a mandamus to the Bishop of Ely to hear his claim to Aberdaron re-argued. This was refused by the Court. He then disappears from College life, but held Lawford until his death, 26 December 1821, at his sister's residence, Assembly Row, Mile End Road, London, aged 74.

R. F. S.

[*To be continued.*]

In Memoriam

VICTORIAE REGINAE IMPERATRICIS.

THE days are darken'd in this world she sway'd
 With the mild sceptre of a woman's heart.
 Consign to sacred earth her mortal part,
 To rest at last, in Windsor's royal glade,
 Beside the dust she loved forever laid :
 Then turn we to the future with sad eyes :
 But lo ! a spell is on the centuries,
 A memory that leaves us undismay'd.
 The sunset of a life serene and pure
 Flings a far splendour on the dawning years,
 Never to fade, while human realms endure.
 Yea, though we render tribute of our tears,
 New-crown'd, unwidow'd, she begins to reign :
 "God's love" hath set her "at his side again."

C. E. BYLES.

22 Jan. 1901.



AG THE BOATMAN.

IT is impossible to fix within a thousand years the exact period during which Ag flourished. Certainly it was very long ago,—further back even than the age of the Lake Dwellers ; for the Lake Dwellers were always a boating people, and Ag never knew what a boat was like, till he and Ilt found it out for themselves. It may have been before Britain became an island, if ever there was such a time : Ag knew nothing of islands or continents, and his world stretched no further than his hunting expeditions,—a few miles on either side of the valley in which he lived. No doubt old Frum, the white-haired oracle who lived in the next cave, had told him of the existence of another valley, almost a full day's journey to the north ; but Frum also reported that its inhabitants used to welcome strangers with a stone axe violently applied to the head : Ag had once put his finger in the dint which Frum's skull still bore as the lasting memorial of his one attempt to explore the world. As for the south, it sometimes happened that a strange traveller came from that quarter with a bag of flint arrow-heads to barter ; but such people spoke an unknown language and did their bargaining by gesticulation, so that Ag could never find out where they came from.

Ag had been brought up in a cave on the south side of the great gorge, through which the river ran backwards and forwards, as the tides ebbed and flowed. Eastward the gorge widened, till it came to the two bluff headlands which fronted the sea ; and westward

it opened into a broad tract of marshy valley, with long wooded slopes on either side, flanked by huge stretches of rolling moor. Ag had often travelled that way when the deer were shy nearer home; for far up the river was a place where, tide or no tide, the water (much to Ag's perplexity) always ran east, and the river came racing down over broad beds of tawny gravel, or fought its way amongst heaps of smooth grey stones. That was the nearest point at which Ag could scramble across to the northern bank: he could just throw a stone from the beach in front of his father's cave to the further side of the river at low water; but he had to travel twenty miles to reach the spot where the stone fell.

Ag's boyhood was distinguished by no remarkable events. Sometimes he was able to gorge himself with half cooked meat, when Vor his father had made a good day's hunting; but often (far too often in Ag's opinion) he supped on a handful of hazel-nuts, and cried his hungry little self to sleep on the great pile of skins at the back of the cave. He learnt all that the sciences of the age had to teach him: he could make fire by rubbing two sticks together, he could shoot a flint-tipped arrow tolerably straight, he could climb a tree to harry a wild bees' nest, he could run almost as swiftly and leap almost as nimbly as the deer that he was trained to prey upon. He was strong, active, and not by any means ill-looking when he was clean: he had keen dark eyes, and a dense tangle of dark brown hair, which on special occasions he combed with one of his mother's bone needles. There was nothing uncommon about Ag the boy: it was not until his chin was shaded by a half-grown beard that Ag the man did anything wonderful.

Then he fell in love,—no very marvellous affair even in those days; but it was the beginning of Ag's achievements. One of his hunting-forays had taken him to the north bank of the river, and at nightfall he found himself within a few hundred yards of his home,

and yet twenty miles away from it; for the river ran between. It was Urt the widower, Isca's father, who took pity on his caveless and supperless condition: Ag was carrying a load of venison, but he had no means of cooking it, and of course he offered it to Urt in return for his hospitality. Urt accepted the gift without any false modesty, and Isca cooked it so divinely that Ag must have fallen in love with her for that reason alone, if he had not already fallen in love with her for others. Isca was beautiful according to the ideas of the time: she had black eyes and dusky hair, and she looked such a picture in her neat frock of deer-hide and her mantle of fox skins sewn together with sinews, that Ag had lost his heart long before supper was ready.

Ag started for home soon after daybreak the next morning, but he sat down to meditate about Isca so many times during the journey, that it was midday before he reached Vor's cave. Meat was scarce, but Ag did not spend the afternoon in hunting: he sat on the river bank and gazed at the mouth of the cave which contained his idol, and occasionally he caught a brief glimpse of her. Once,—O what a moment was that!—she looked towards him and waved her hand; but that was the last time she showed herself, and Ag was left to glower despondently at the river. The river, he determined, was a great stupid kind of animal, which first ran this way and then ran that, as though it never knew its own mind: all that it could do was to divide unfortunate people like himself from the places where they wanted to be and the persons they desired to talk to. Why had he not been made with legs as long as the two great pine-trees on the hill top yonder, so that he might wade through the river and talk to Isca? But perhaps Isca would scarcely be pleased if a young man with hundred-foot legs came to pay her a visit: she might scream and run into the cave; and how could he follow her with legs of that size? No, everything was wrong, he concluded,—even the sun; for now the

sun went down upon his discontent, and before long he could see no more even of the doorway of Isca's cave.

Ag was a very persistent hunter during the next three days, but he got no credit for it at home. Every day he made a circuit round by the west, killed a deer or a wild white heifer, and carried a load of the best meat to Isca's cave, to win the approval of Urt. His own parents were by no means pleased when their son came home with nothing but the inferior parts of the carcase, and Ag was too shy to tell them the truth: he had always lost the rest in crossing the river. Vor thrashed him soundly, but Ag thought of Isca and smiled under the rod.

During the third afternoon the rain came sweeping down from the west in drenching torrents, and at day-break next morning it was as wet as ever. Rain was no great matter to Ag: even in winter his sole garment was a plain wolf-skin, tied over his left shoulder and hanging to the middle of his thigh; and in this summer weather he wore nothing but a kind of kilt of thin hide. A thorough wetting meant nothing unpleasant, but the rain proved a terrible catastrophe nevertheless: Ag ran cheerily westward through the dripping woods; but when he came to the crossing place, he found the river swollen to a roaring torrent of swirling brown water, with streaks and blotches of creamy foam where the big stones were battling with the fury of the stream. Not even to reach Isca durst he attempt the passage.

It was two days before the flood subsided,—two such weary and terrible days for Ag, that when at last he was able to reach the northern bank, he ran straight to Urt's cave and breathlessly explained to Isca that it was absolutely necessary for them to be married and live together: otherwise another flood might come and cause another enforced separation, which was more than he could possibly live through. Isca blushed coyly, and dutifully referred him to her father; but unluckily old Urt was not in the best of tempers. He had been living

sumptuously and lazily on the offerings of his would-be son-in-law, till the flood came : now he was hungry and disappointed ; for Ag had been in far too huge a hurry to think of hunting, as he raced through the woods. Urt said no most decisively, and all Ag's appeals and arguments failed to win him a single ray of hope. Isca sat at the back of the cave in silent agitation : she was too well bred to think of trying to influence her father's decision ; but the more she looked at Ag, the more desirable did it appear that the decision should be favourable, and at last she audaciously resolved to give him a hint. She raised her hand to her mouth, and made as though she were gnawing a bone.

Luckily Urt was sitting with his back towards her, so that he saw nothing of this awful impropriety ; but Ag's eyes had been fixed upon Isca all the time, and his lovelorn wits were still quick enough to grasp her meaning. Without another word he got up and quitted the cave, leaving old Urt to grumble plaintively about the niggardliness of the rising generation : Isca's maternal grandfather had lived in a state of continual repletion while Urt was courting him for the hand of Isca's mother. But an hour or two later he was forced to admit that there might be exceptions to the general rule ; for Ag came into the cave staggering under such a noble load of beef and venison, that the old man was considerably mollified. Then Isca cooked as she had never cooked before, Urt feasted to a dangerous degree of distention, and Ag sat on the floor of the cave meekly apologising for the flood, which had prevented him for two melancholy days from paying his respects to the one man whom he truly revered.

Urt was mollified : he admitted that Ag was a worthy young man and that he might find Isca a worse husband ; but when Ag treated this concession as a formal betrothal and proposed to hold the wedding feast on the following evening, Urt demurred. If Ag were married at once, he reflected, he would scarcely be so profuse or so

regular in his offerings of meat as if he remained for a while in expectancy; and therefore he set himself to raise objections. How could a fond father endure to be separated from his only child, when he was too feeble to travel the twenty-mile round to Ag's cave? And who was to cook for him in the days of his loneliness? If Isca were married, he might never see her again, and certainly he would starve.

Ag did his best. He promised that his presents of meat should be as large and as regularly given as Urt could desire; but Urt, who never kept a promise except under physical compulsion, had no faith in such protestations. Also he reminded his petitioner of the recent flood: what was he to do in winter, when the river was often impassable for weeks together? Flood or no flood, cried Ag, who was growing desperate, he would find some way of crossing, and hunt every day on the northern side; and Urt, knowing that such a thing was quite out of the question, closed with the offer at once, in the hope of receiving a constant supply of food while Ag was attempting to achieve the impossible. Let Ag only prove that he could cross the river yonder, in front of the cave, and Isca was his own. "You shall see me do it," said Ag, as he rose to go home.

Isca accompanied her lover to the door of the cave, and there bade him a disconsolate farewell; for to her the condition seemed just as impossible as it seemed to Urt. However, Ag had a noble confidence in his own abilities, and Isca had a touching belief in Ag: neither of them had the least idea how the thing was to be done, but that was of small consequence; Ag had sworn to do it, and to win Isca he could do far more wonderful things than that.

At any rate no doubts or misgivings clouded the serenity of Ag's happiness, as he ran his twenty-mile journey home in the glow of the summer sunset and the cool twilight of the quiet evening; but then his mind was all the while dwelling upon the end rather

than the means: his train of thought began with a beautiful picture of himself, as he rushed dripping but radiant out of the water into Isca's arms. Not until the next morning did he fully realise the difficulty of his task. It was a hot, windless morning, and Ag found it not unpleasant to wade into the water and make experiments: Isca stood on the other bank and smiled while Ag endeavoured to show her what an agile person he was, till his foot slipped, and the performance ended with an ignominious ducking. Ag soon regained his feet, gasped, spluttered, and scrambled ashore; but Isca was dreadfully alarmed, and shrilly commanded him to play no more dangerous tricks. Ag shouted back that there was nothing to be frightened of, but that was not his real opinion: he had never felt his heart thump so hard before.

However, for the present he could try no more experiments of that nature: the tide was beginning to flow, and for five desperately long hours Ag sat on the bank and watched it dolefully; for Isca had gone back to her cave: she was not going to stay there and see Ag drowned before her very eyes. But at last a dead tree came floating up with the turbid current,—a gaunt grey trunk with few branches, which had been swept down by the recent flood, stranded near the river mouth, and now refloated as the spring tide neared its full height. On it came, drifting slowly westward in the slacker current near the shore where Ag sat, the trunk lying awash and a couple of bare branches slanting up from the surface of the water. Wood was wood in the days when it had to be cut with stone axes, and Ag knew that the family stock was low: if only he could get hold of this lovely tree, perhaps his father would forgive him for having brought so little meat home during the last few days.

He waded nervously into the water, keeping his eyes fixed on the trunk, as it came floating towards him: the water deepened till it rose to his armpits, and already

the tree was slipping past him, just beyond his reach. He knew the risk of another step, but there was half a winter's firewood only a few inches from the tips of his outstretched fingers. The next moment there was a splash and a half stifled cry,—it was lucky that Isca was not watching him now;—the dead tree gave a sudden lurch towards the nearer shore, and continued its voyage: but Ag had vanished.

No, there was still a hand of him to be seen, clasped tenaciously upon the broken stump of one of the smaller branches, close against the trunk. A few seconds later a streaming head emerged from the water, gasping and spitting out nauseous mouthfuls: another hand and an arm next made their appearance and got a firm hold round the body of the tree; and in this amphibious manner Ag the Boatman sped along on his first voyage.

It was a moment of a lifetime, but Ag did not instantly realize its greatness. He had taken so much salt water into his stomach that he felt desperately unwell, and so much of the same liquid was irritating his eyes that he could not see where he was or what had happened to him. Indeed for many moments he imagined that he was dead, and found himself dreamily wondering whether Isca would cry when she heard the news; but in a little while his wits began to reassert themselves: the streams which had poured into his eyes from the spongy tangle of his hair, ran dry at last, and after blinking violently five or six times in quick succession he recovered his normal sight.

But even thus he remained for some minutes horribly perplexed. He could see that there was water on every side of him; he could feel that there was no solid ground under his feet: how was it that he was on the surface of the water and not at the bottom? The thing was clean contrary to the laws of nature, as he had hitherto understood them. Suddenly the truth dawned upon him, and the ecstasy of new-born knowledge drove the sense of danger from his mind; but luckily his muscles kept their

grip instinctively, even when the thrill of realization quivered through his frame and the deep gasp of wonder and triumph convulsed him. On he floated with the tide, half drunk with the glorious consciousness of having made a great discovery, and yet sublimely ignorant of its real greatness. He had discovered that it was possible to support the human body in the water; but that was not the phase of it which appealed to Ag: he had discovered how to win Isca, which was a vastly more important matter.

So he thought; but as a matter of fact he had only discovered the first half of the process. The tree went quietly gliding westward with the flow of the tide, and presently Ag began to feel some misgiving as to the manner in which he was to reach the shore. Already he was a mile above Urt's cave, and every moment the distance was increasing. At this rate his new method of crossing would prove no more expeditious than the old, and it was clear that something must be done. He loosed one hand from the trunk, and shoved against the water with his open palm, but that produced no appreciable result: he moved his feet up and down in imitation of walking, but still the tree floated serenely along, and refused to shift one inch from the course which the tide marked out for it.

He had travelled two or three miles by this time, and the current was slackening. Presently the tide ceased and the tree lay motionless, almost in the middle of a broad stretch of smooth still water, the glassy surface of which was dotted with floating branches and odd pieces of driftwood, which had come up with the tide. Ag knew that the ebb would not set in for a while yet, and the period of enforced waiting was wearisome: he had grown so familiar with his situation that the danger of it seemed to have diminished; clearly one arm was enough to hold him safely to his support, and there could be no risk in letting the other play with the water.

There is a certain delight to be got even from aimless

splashing, and for a while Ag merely splashed, till chance taught him a new amusement. He put his open palm against the water, and drove it through with a sweeping motion of his arm: the movement produced a curious little swirl on the surface,—a tiny pit in the water, which circled round and round in the oddest manner. Ag was pleased with the sight of it: he made another, and another, and another, laughing and wondering why on earth the water should behave in so curious a way. Presently he grew tired of this amusement, and looked up to see whether the ebb had yet begun. At the first glance he thought it had; for the tree had swung round appreciably from its former position; but when he looked at the banks of the river, it was clear that the water was as motionless as ever. Ag was thoroughly perplexed: he knitted his brows and tried to think why the tree had swung round; and as he pondered, his hand began mechanically to make the same movements.

In two minutes he was once more gasping with astonishment. Fortunate Ag! One great discovery in a lifetime is enough for most men, but you have made two in a single afternoon. Yes, he was sure of it: the tree slowly swung round, as he swept his hand strongly through the water; he reversed the motion, and the tree slowly swung back. Oh glorious Ag, first of Boatmen! That idly sweeping hand of yours is the first of a mighty race. Paddles, oars, sweeps, paddle-wheels, three-bladed bronze propellers,—they are all in effect imitations of your hand: they all work to move floating bodies, and that is just what your hand was doing at that wonderful moment.

In due time the ebb set in, and carried Ag back towards the east. It was hard work, but he used his newly discovered power diligently: little by little he brought the tree over towards the northern bank, till at last he was able to run it gently aground immediately in front of Urt's cave and under the very eyes of Isca.

The girl had screamed with terror, when she realized that the round wet thing beside the floating tree was the head of her lover ; but she screamed still more shrilly with delight, when Ag marched triumphantly out of the river and assured her that he had solved the problem. But even at that supreme moment she refused to let him kiss her : Isca was not particularly coy, but Ag was dripping.

However, she allowed him to take her by the hand, and together they made their way into Urt's presence. Ag reported his success, but Urt was incredulous : he must see it done, he said, before he believed ; let Ag go and do it again. Ag knew that he could not repeat his exploit till the high tide of the following morning, and he was growing too wise to argue : he borrowed Urt's weapons and went hunting ; and Urt was so gratified by the supper he provided that he allowed Ag to sleep that night in his cave.

Ag's slumbers were somewhat sounder than usual : it was not until an hour after sunrise that he awoke, and then it was only because Isca roused him. Urt had disappeared, and Isca was crying : she could only sob and point to the river ; and when Ag ran out of the cave, he saw a heart-breaking spectacle. There on the fore-shore was Urt, lustily plying his largest stone axe on the tree which had served Ag for a ferry-boat.

Ag ran to the shore, and expostulated as angrily as he dared, but Urt was inexorable : a tree was a tree, he declared, and therefore meant to be cut up and burnt. Unless Ag was prepared to give up all hope of marrying Iscá, he had better make the best of it and help to carry the wood to the cave : then he might kill a deer, and then, when Urt had breakfasted, he might show him how to cross the river.

The truth was that Urt had been horrified by the rapidity with which Ag (unless he was lying) had achieved the impossible, and he had no intention of losing his supply of venison yet a while : in any case there was no

harm, he thought, in taking precautions. The tree was fairly rotten and easily cut; and when Ag appeared it was reduced to a bare log about eight feet long and eighteen inches thick. Ag was furious, and positively refused to let Urt have another chip: Urt declared that Ag should have no Isca, and Ag swore that Urt should have no more meat. The quarrel was on the point of ending violently, when a wild scream from Isca interrupted it: the tide was flowing, and while the disputants had been shaking their fists in each other's faces, the log had floated away, and was now drifting slowly towards the west.

Ag uttered a howl of vexation, and rushed into the water to rescue his craft. He caught it before it passed out of the shallows, and began to push it back to the place where Urt and Isca were standing: it was not much use now, he thought, but wood was wood. Stay! Why not try in the shallow water whether it would still support his weight? He pushed it a little further from the shore, till the water rose to his waist, threw an arm round it, and lifted his feet from the bottom. The result was another yell of triumph: the log bore him easily, and Isca was not lost yet.

The discovery gave him confidence, and he was smitten with a desire to display his accomplishments before Isca. He tried to sit on the log, but the log rolled over, and Ag went souse into the water. Isca laughed this time, and that made Ag angry: he made three more attempts and got three more duckings, the last of which nearly brought about a catastrophe; the log slipped from his clutches, and went floating away with the tide. It was a desperate crisis, for the tide was now rising rapidly; but Ag made a dash for it, and just as the water was lapping over his shoulders, he was able to seize the thicker end of the log. The next moment the tide swept him off his feet.

The end of the log sank, as the weight was thrust upon it, and for one awful moment Ag's head disappeared.

Isca screamed with terror, but her scream was quickly echoed by a wild cry of joy, as Ag reappeared ; his head and shoulders rose above the surface, his outspread arms were floating half submerged, and six feet in front of his nose the smaller end of the log projected obliquely from the water. Somehow or other during that dreadful moment of immersion he had contrived to get the log between his knees, and in that position he could balance himself without rolling over.

He made a sweep with his left hand to turn his craft towards the shore, and then another cry broke from his lips ; for he had made a new discovery. The short log was far easier to turn than the full tree ; in three seconds it was pointing towards the bank : but alas ! it was thirty feet from the beach, and the tide was running. Then a chance inspiration flung him into a still greater discovery. He swept both hands through the water simultaneously, and the log moved forward.

Ag yelled with delight, and repeated the action with his full strength, till presently the nose of the log struck the shingle of the foreshore. Isca came running towards him, but Ag could not wait to explain ; he pushed the log back into the water, and tried to paddle against the tide ; but that was too much for him, and he was obliged to wade through the shallows to the spot where Urt was waiting. He told Urt to open his eyes and behold the marvellous : Urt frowned, and said that this was not hunting ; but Ag took no notice of the hint. He pushed well out into the stream of the tide, and began to paddle with his two hands.

The log moved rapidly westward with the tide, but Ag paddled vigorously, and every stroke sent him a little further from the bank. Before long he passed out of sight round a bend of the river, and Urt turned to comfort Isca with a prophetic assurance that Ag would never be seen again. Isca, however, was not there to hear his croakings : she was running along the bank, gazing rapturously at the voyager and uttering shrill inarti-

culate cries of delight. Urt sat down on the shingle and brooded gloomily over the perverse wickedness of young men who insisted upon drowning themselves, when they ought to be hunting; but after a time a loud shout broke in upon his melancholy meditations. The tide had turned, and Ag was reappearing round the bend of the river.

He was close to the southern shore now, and a few more strokes drove the nose of his craft aground. The thing was done, Isca was his own, and the world (so Ag thought) was a glorious place to live in. He danced about the foreshore and shouted, till a crowd of people from the caves that dotted the high bank of the gorge came running out to see what was the matter. Vor came with them, and clouted Ag on the head for behaving like an idiot; but Ag was too happy to care: he made a speech to the crowd and explained his discovery, but the crowd set him down as a liar, or a lunatic. Even if he could cross the river, what was the good of it, said they? It brought him nothing to eat, and it was a wicked waste of firewood: the whole performance was foolishness in their eyes, and they retired in disgust. But Ag would not let his mother go; he made her sit on the bank by his side, and listen to the praises of Isca.

At low water Ag rolled his log down the foreshore and tried another voyage. There was very little land-water in the river, and at this state of the tide he could without difficulty propel his craft against the gentle current: he landed below Urt's cave, rolled his log above high water mark, and marched up to demand his bride. Isca met him at the cave door, and without waiting for a remonstrance Ag threw his arms round her and hugged her affectionately; but unluckily the foreshore where he had landed was a mud-bank at low water, and Ag was in a dreadfully damp and dirty condition. Isca looked gloomily down at the mud and water with which his embrace had streaked the pretty fawn-skin of her dress:

it was the finest garment in her limited wardrobe, and she had just put it on for Ag's special honour; but the lubberly fool, instead of complimenting her upon its elegance, had ruined it utterly. Certainly he did not love her the least bit.

Urt came out of the cave scratching his head, as he tried to invent some excuse for breaking his promise: but Isca quickly supplied him with a substantial reason.

"Just see what you've done to my clothes," she cried. "It's not the least use asking father to let you marry me. Never, never shall you do anything of the kind, till you can cross the river without getting wet."

Urt jumped at the chance and applauded Isca's sentence; but at the same time he desired that there should be no falling off in the presents of meat, and even hinted that there was an affable youth on his own side of the river who was likely to prove an obliging suitor. With that warning he retired into the cave; and since Isca had already disappeared to clean herself, Ag was left to wrestle with disappointment and perplexity by himself. He waited some time for Isca to return and forgive him, but Isca showed no sign of coming, and at last he wandered back to the river, moodily picturing the time when Isca should repent of her peevishness and ask him to come back. Then he would laugh and refuse: he would find out how to cross the river without getting wet, but he would never speak to Isca again. Also he would break the affable youth's neck, whenever and wherever he found him.

He ferried himself over to the south side, and there found Ilt, old Frum's sixteen-year-old grandson, finishing a drinking vessel. It was only a rough bowl of wood clumsily hollowed out, but Ilt's companions thought highly of it, and challenged Ilt to fight for its possession. The timely arrival of Ag rescued Ilt from violence, but the baffled robbers were vindictive: one of them snatched up the bowl and threw it into the river.

However, he reckoned without Ag, who put out in

pursuit of the bowl and soon overtook it, as it floated slowly westward on the early flood; but just as he stretched out his hand to seize it, a new idea came into his mind, and he paused to consider. The bowl, he observed, was floating rim uppermost, and there was no water in it: obviously the thing he wanted was a bowl large enough to hold himself. That was enough for the present: he took the bowl between his teeth and made his way ashore, where he found Ilt waiting to thank him.

Ilt became Ag's faithful ally and assistant after that, and for several days the two puzzled their brains over the making of the big bowl; but it was such a tremendous undertaking that they scarcely knew how to begin. Now and then Ag would make a voyage on the original log, and display his growing skill in front of Urt's cave, just to tantalize Isca; and every morning he would kill a buck and leave the best of the meat at Urt's door. He was not going to marry Isca himself, he vowed; but he certainly was not going to let her be thrown away on the affable youth. However this was a melancholy kind of pleasure, and on the fifth day Ag surrendered: he humbly begged Isca's forgiveness, which she graciously consented to bestow, as soon as he had sat in the sun long enough to be quite dry. Urt, however, was inexorable: there was nothing for it but to make the big bowl.

Two days later the weather broke and another flood came,—so strong a flood that the tide never flowed at all, but merely mounted up to something above its usual height, while all the time the driftwood and rubbish floated slowly towards the sea. Ag was in his glory then: he voyaged about the river and picked up so much wood that he was able to make handsome presents to all his neighbours, and so won a popularity which soon proved profitable. But he gained more than that. Towing a big branch ashore by a thong of hide, the end of which he held in his teeth, was terribly hard work; but Ag was an enthusiast: it was a sore trial to let the

smaller pieces of driftwood go, as he struggled with his unwieldy charge, and at last a fine straight six-foot oak branch proved too tempting. He picked it up, and held it in one hand, while he paddled a few strokes with the other: then he shifted it and paddled a few strokes on the other side; but the result was not satisfactory, and passing the stick from side to side was tiresome work: he tried to keep it floating in front of him, balanced across his chest, but that impeded the sweep of his hands. At last he seized the stick with both hands and raised it above his head: he was just in the act of throwing it towards the shore when the right inspiration came, and a joyful shout announced that he had made another discovery. He dipped one end in the water and drove it through, then he did the same with the other, and so with either end alternately. The effect was glorious, and in a few moments he was ashore.

It grasped the idea at once, and improved upon it. What was wanted, he said, was a hand at either end of the stick; and since neither he nor Ag could spare their own, they must find a substitute. The blade-bones of a deer were the very thing, said Ag; and before long the stick was furnished with a pair of them, fastened firmly in place with thongs of hide. Hence it comes that people speak of the blade of an oar to this day.

The new paddle proved marvellously effective, but driftwood was useless for making the big bowl: Ag only voyaged after it because he felt that he must voyage after something. However, on the second day of the flood, a great uprooted sycamore came slowly floating down, as the land-water battled with the slackening tide: Ag saw it, and knew that his chance had come.

A few minutes later an excited crowd had gathered on the foreshore. The men were grateful for what Ag had already given them, and they saw pleasing possibilities of double fires all through the winter in the great trunk and sturdy branches: they were also filled with immense confidence in Ag's powers, and without a

murmur they obeyed his directions, even when he ordered them to lend him the ropes of twisted hide which formed their most treasured possessions. Ag knotted all the ropes together, and pushed out to meet his prize with the end of them between his teeth.

The rope paid out quickly, till at last there came a jerk which all but pulled Ag from his seat, and (oh the vexation of it!) he was still ten feet from the nearest branch, and the tree was slowly sweeping past him. He shouted to his assistants to let the shore end go, but that was too much for their faith: they firmly refused to commit their treasured ropes to the river and Ag, and for a moment Ag was in despair. Then he swiftly paddled ashore, reviled their timidity, pulled off his wolf-skin tunic, borrowed a cutting flint, and divided the garment into stout strips. The men grasped the device instantly: more skins were immediately sacrificed, and the strips knotted together to eke out the deficiency of the rope. Then the whole company ran a few yards down the bank, and once Ag voyaged out into the stream.

Tying the rope to the tree was a delicate business, and Ag all but upset in attempting it; but presently it was made fast to a thick branch which sprouted from the middle of the trunk. Ag paddled himself clear and gave the signal to pull, but the next moment cost him all his popularity. The men raised a cheer and tugged heartily, the great tree swung round till it was athwart the stream, the stream was gathering strength as the tide slackened, and its force was too much for Ag's assistants. In a moment the foremost of the team was pulled into the water, and a sudden panic seized him; he loosed his hold, and the rest followed his example one after another in quick succession. In less than a dozen seconds the tree was swinging along down the tideway with all the treasured ropes trailing behind it.

There was such a howl of execration from the shore that Ag thought it wise to keep to the water for a time.

He paddled back to the tree to save the ropes, and a cheer greeted the attempt; but the cheer was changed to another howl when the men saw what followed. Ag had been pondering over the disaster and had discovered the remedy; he passed himself along to the butt of the tree and fastened the rope to the stoutest of its roots, then he brought the bight of the rope ashore, and ordered the men to hold it and stand firm.

At first the men sullenly refused, but Ag pointed out that unless they did as he told them their ropes were gone; he was not going to save them for a pack of ungrateful idiots. Presently they made the best of the matter and obeyed him, grudgingly at first, but soon with growing wonder and renewed admiration. The rope tightened, and the great branchy head of the tree swung down stream; but that was not all. The strain doubled as the water piled itself in a low mound against the base of the trunk, but the men set their teeth and dug their heels into the gravel, while the tree slowly sidled shorewards, till at last the undermost branches took the ground a dozen yards from the shore.

The men would have dropped the rope in their joy and excitement, had not Ag, who was once more a hero, sternly commanded them to hold on till the tide fell. But it would be fully half an hour before the tree was safe, and to wait half a minute was more than they could endure. The few remaining garments of the party went the way of the rest, and the prize was soon moored to a sturdy tree which grew on the bank above the foreshore. An hour later twenty flint axes were hard at work on the branches, and by nightfall only the trunk and the larger limbs remained.

Ten feet of the base of the trunk was what Ag claimed as his share, but he also bargained for the assistance of the company in cutting the log in two. This was a wearisome process at first, for the trunk was of sound wood, seven feet in girth, and flint axes were too precious to be used recklessly. Chip, chip, chip

they went at it, in relays of two men together, while Ag scoured the country for deer and wild cattle to feed his workmen, as well as for his daily offering to Urt; but at the end of three days the nick was no more than three inches deep. Possibly the work would never have been finished if Ilt had not come to the rescue.

Ilt had no axe of his own, or he would certainly have helped to hew, and perhaps would have been too tired to make discoveries. He used to sit on the log and watch the toilers wearily hacking away, and sometimes he would fetch them wet sand from the river to put on the axes when they rubbed them against the sharpening flints. It was that which first gave Ilt his great idea. If wet sand, he argued, could help to wear away flint, why not have an axe of wet sand to cut the wood with? The men laughed at him, as men have laughed at inventors in later times; but Ilt was struck with the notion, and when work was stopped for the midday meal Ilt went dinnerless and set to work. He brought a double handful of wet sand from the foreshore, laid it in the nick which the axes had cut, and rubbed a stick backwards and forwards in it. The sand soon worked itself away and the stick broke, but Ilt got more sand and a stronger stick and persevered. When the men came back they laughed at him again; but Ilt pointed triumphantly to the nick—there was a hollow at the bottom of it a finger's breadth deep, and no axe of theirs had made it.

Ilt was appointed Master Workman on the spot, and before long he improved his invention. He chose a tough slender oak branch from the driftwood which Ag had brought ashore, and set four men, two at either side of the log, to rub it to and fro with a strong pressure along the groove; the rest of the men were ordered to bring continual supplies of wet sand, which Ilt himself applied judiciously as he sat astride of the trunk. By nightfall the cut was half-way through the log, and the next afternoon it was finished. Great was Ag, but greater still was Ilt the ingenious.

Meanwhile the roots had been hacked from the base of the tree and Ag had a round ten-foot log to make his big bowl of, or rather Ilt had; for Ilt had taken command of Ag and the log and everything connected with either of them. Ag had a scheme for the hollowing of the bowl, but Ilt would not listen to it; he ordered Ag to go and collect driftwood, and Ag meekly obeyed. Ilt piled the wood along the top of the log and set it on fire. Ag endeavoured to expostulate, but Ilt threw wet sand at him, and Ag had to remember that Ilt was a genius. After a while the fire burnt itself out, and then Ag was ordered to chip away the charred surface of the log. This time Ag obeyed more cheerfully, for he was beginning to see light, and the process was repeated till the top of the log was flat and smooth.

Next came the hollowing of the bowl. Ilt made a little mound of wet clay round the edge, covering what was to be the rim, and set to work with his fires again, renewing the clay as it dried with the heat, and plastering it down the sides of the hollow as the depth increased. Ag chipped away at the charred wood, and coughed as the black dust flew up into his mouth and nostrils; and so in course of time the big bowl was finished.

When the next high tide was at its highest the new craft was launched. Ilt held the gunwale while Ag stepped proudly on board; then Ilt removed his hand, and Ag rolled ignominiously into the water. Fortunately the water was shallow, and he quickly scrambled ashore; he was almost crying with vexation, and the sight of Ilt's laughing face was too much for his feelings. He gave his young assistant a sound thrashing, and both of them were the better for it.

Ag and Ilt had a good many duckings during the next few hours, for they took turns in trying to manage the new craft, and it was long before they could make the smallest attempt to paddle without an immediate disaster. However, Ilt hit upon an effectual device at last. Ag's

father had two branches of the original tree, and as Vor was away hunting Ilt and Ag quietly took possession of them. Ag also borrowed a number of his father's deer-skins and tore them into strips, with which they bound the branches securely to the big log, one at either side, so that the lower half of each lay in the water. Then Ilt ordered Ag to try again.

This time the experiment was a triumphant success. Ag plied his bone-bladed paddle vigorously, and though the big bowl was somewhat clumsy and erratic he found that he could guide it very nearly as he pleased, and could even force it along against the easier current beside the shore. Ilt ordered him to come back and change places, but Ag had not been working for Ilt's amusement; he shot out into the river, swung obliquely across the main stream of the ebb, and then paddled back in the slack water till he was opposite the mouth of Urt's cave.

Isca was waiting for him. The ebb had uncovered the mudbank, and Ag was still damp from the effects of many upsets; but Isca raised no objections on that score: clothes were clothes, no doubt, but then kisses were kisses, and that settled the question. Urt was furious when he came out of the cave and was reminded of his promise; he tried his best to quibble, but Isca boldly threatened to get into Ag's boat and leave him altogether if he refused his consent, and then Urt sulkily surrendered.

The wedding feast took place on the following evening, after Ag had hunted all day to provide the meat. Isca cooked it divinely, and a large party revelled in front of Urt's cave under the presidency of Urt himself. But Ag's parents and many of his neighbours were too old to travel the twenty miles round by the ford, and accordingly another banquet was held on the southern shore, to which Ag carried supplies at short intervals in his newly invented boat. Ilt invariably accompanied him, for Ilt possessed an appetite almost as remarkable

as his genius, and he had no objection to making alternate suppers on either side of the stream, not to mention intermediate refreshments consumed during his numerous voyages.

That is the end of the story. Of course Ag and Isca lived happily for the rest of their lives. Urt died of overeating within a month of the marriage, so conscientiously did Ag fulfil his promise of free venison; and as for Ilt, his subsequent history is too long and complex to be compressed into a concluding paragraph.

R. H. F.

CREDATUR ATHANASIÈ!

Incomprehensible,
Irreprehensible,
Incontrovertible Whole;
Spirit Invisible,
God Indivisible,
Infinite Essence of Soul!

L. HORTON-SMITH.



SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Not fashioning yourselves according to your former lusts in the time of your ignorance : but like as He which called you is holy, be ye yourselves also holy in all manner of living.—1 Pet. i. 14, 15.

IT is a great thing to have a standard of life. For want of one men drift and waste time and strength. In the book which we all read at Oxford for Class or Pass we were taught on the first page by the wisest of the Greeks that everything had its end or goal; and that man's thoughts about himself must be aimed at finding the end, or goal, or aim of his own life.

I suppose that even if a man chose a wrong or low end his life would gain in consistency and force; it would be more effective for evil. But as most men don't mean to do wrong, but slide or fall into it, a real attempt to choose what Aristotle calls an end, or we may call a standard, would with most men lift as well as steady their life.

Here, in these words, are two standards. The first is very easy to understand. Fashioning yourselves according to your desires.

One might call this ironical, or scornful; only that Bible language is generally too direct and too grave to be so described.

But it might be a subject for irony—a life which has for its standard the satisfaction of its own wishes—that motley and varying crew: the many desires of all sorts and kinds crossing, and clashing, and competing, some looking up, some pulling down; some

innocent and instinctive, but easily running to excess ; some wrong outright—selfish or mean or base—some of a doubtful sort between the two. But to call these a standard, to find any rule or guidance in them—what a mockery ! We can all see that when we think ; and that is one good thing which comes of thinking. But how many of us, seniors or juniors, can say that this please-yourself philosophy has not had too much hold upon our life. We have followed too much the devices and desires of our own hearts. Notice how the Apostle speaks of it—“ your former desires in the time of your ignorance.” It had been the natural thing for them left to themselves : it was the life a man would lead till he learnt better.

I shall not say more about this to you, brethren, except to ask you to think seriously how many lives are frittered and wasted in this way ; how many are drawn hither and thither, scattered, or in the old sense of that word dissipated in this way : while, as the down-grading of that word reminds us, many with “ Pleasure at the helm ” will steer on to the rocks, or into the whirlpools of real evil. Drift, at first self-indulgent, then, perhaps, becoming selfish or vicious, but at any rate a feeble and enervating thing is the bane of how many lives ? Perhaps our time, which presents so much to distract and occupy, makes drifting particularly easy.

Now for the other half of the sentence. A great contrast ; for here is the Christian Standard. The real strength of a religion is the height and greatness of its demands. The Greek standard was making the beautiful best of all your faculties : it was not a little true ; and how it has held men fascinated ! The Buddhist standard was the sacrifice of all desire. It mixed a great truth with a dark falsehood ; and it had a more profound and mysterious attraction than the Greek. The Christian standard is the Life of God, and it has unique power to dignify and control and quicken.

Be ye holy for I am holy. All that men call Chris-

tian doctrine is included in that. For it says that God is, and that we can know Him, which means Christ; and that life in us has power to be like His, which means forgiveness and the Holy Spirit; and that there is natural kinship between us and Him, which means Eternal Life and the Kingdom of Our Father.

It is all there, if God helps us to see it. But, it may be said, what help in this majestic abstraction as a working standard for life? I am holy. It is a focus of burning light. But what eye can read in it that which the little lives of man copy. A Christian, of course, has the blessing of one clear, simple answer to this question. It is that through Christ God is known—‘the knowledge of the light of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ.’

But, perhaps, by the help of that light we may find some answer another way.

I am holy. What does the word mean? I turn to your great Cambridge commentator, Dr Hort. “Separated for consecration to God.” It often means that; but when said *of God* it plainly cannot do so. ‘Separate in the sense of eminence or perfection: in freedom from defect, and completeness; in purity; in personal and intrinsic perfectness.’ This can be said of God, and indeed of Him only: yet there is something here to work by in imitation. To be steadily one’s best and truest self not because it is oneself, but because it is the likeness of God; to separate oneself from defiling things; to live with singleness and sincerity. This is imitation of God Himself. It takes us above the aimless, shallow, shifting life that is according to the desires.

But if God’s holiness means the perfectness of His Being, what, we ask, is that Being?

Surely He has given us answers not less real because partial.

For example, it is a Being of energy and order. *Semper agens, semper quietus*. God has turned many leaves of the book of Nature for us in the last half-

century, and given us a new sense of the sway and majesty of order in His work, that is in the universe.

And is it not true that within limits the knowledge of that Order ennobles Life? It is seen by Science, and in a different way it is felt by Art. And though not every Scientist's or Artist's life is good or high, any more than every religious believer's is, yet the touch of the great Order on the man of Science and the man of Art is, in itself, a dignifying, steadying, lifting thing.

Evidently there is something then for imitation. Life with a purpose, centred, disciplined, ordered for that purpose; strenuous, persistent for it; faithful to it; such a life is in a measure holy, for God is holy.

But this carries us only a little way. We can come nearer God than by having a purpose; for our purpose may be like His. Be ye holy for I am Holy: the words come again from Our Lord Himself in more human tones; Be ye perfect as your Father which is in heaven is perfect: and another Gospel gives them in yet another form; Be ye merciful as your Father is merciful. Nature is witness of purpose in God: in Christ we learn its nature: it is a purpose of Love. Mercy, and all the actions and fruits of mercy, help, service; these are the symbols by which it is known.

We are, as individuals, and the Church has often as a body been, inconceivably slow in really getting hold of some of the things most clearly contained in that which we believe. Here is one of them. The Christian standard in the Life of God is a standard not only of perfection, as though each of us stood alone, but a standard of perfection by love; of perfect service to others; of going out of oneself (as we may reverently say God did in Creation and when He gave His Son and does by providence and grace) in love and help.

Here is the highest thing possible for man; but it is a thing that takes all the homeliest and most practical shapes. Whatever a man's profession and calling is

to be it is part of the world's work ; it comes under the great law of service. He may, and ought to, get his living by it ; he may hope to distinguish himself and shine in it ; but if he thinks truly he will see that neither the profit nor the reputation are the bottom reasons for its being done. This is to be found in some service or usefulness to human life of the work itself. You will see how much this is forgotten in common thought—perhaps specially in a time of strong competition like ours. Yet it is a simple moral truth, given back to us when we try to think of things in God's light. I leave it to you to think how much it does to ennoble drudgery and routine, and to help us in feeling that very common work here may be indeed a school for greater work beyond.

This truth gives dignity to all work ; but it also gives a standard by which different kinds of work may be compared. Different forms of work happily suit different men, and all are honourable. But we cannot help regarding some as higher than others, and I would venture to say that the real test of higher and lower is this, which has in it most of service, and of difficult or needed service, to human life. The great callings of the Christian Ministry, of Education, of Medicine, gain each their special honour by this test. And that of Law, rightly regarded, and in its higher aspects, is not far behind. I commend this thought to those of you who have still the choice of a profession to make.

But a man's life is wider than his professional duty, and he is a poor citizen and a poor Christian who thinks of his time and thoughts and interest as divided between necessary business and leisure. These are not the men to whom the best life of a country owes most, but such as feel that they owe duties of a wider kind to the service of God and man. It is a duty for all, *e.g.*, to help make a healthy, clear, vigorous, benevolent public opinion. It is a duty for a man, wherever he is placed in life, to be felt as one of those sturdy servants of good

causes who can be relied upon when there is good work to be done. It is a duty for us all according to our power to swell the volume—alas, all too small, of the forces which make for the bettering, and helping, and enlarging, of the life of their community—be it city, or village, or parish, or nation, or Church.

I am with you here to-day to thank you for the work of your College Mission in crowded Walworth—and to beg of you to go on doing for it what you have done—and more. I might easily tell you—I should like to tell you—what some of you have seen for yourselves, the greatness and the variety of the need for such work, the pathos of the lives of men, women, and children in dull and squalid streets—out of sight of all the things which give to our life its grace, and spaciousness, and charm; with the streets, dirty in every sense, for the playground of the children; with homes which can hardly be homes, so closely are they packed and jammed together several in a house; with constant anxiety about the work on which a livelihood depends, obtaining it perhaps when they have to walk an hour to it early and back from it late, and when it is obtained tied to such a round of unchanging grey lives and unattractive drudgery, and yet with such a variety of human interest, such a response to the touch of kindness and sympathy, such opportunities for what University men can do amongst them.

But this I cannot do now, and on that part of the matter I will only ask you to come and see for yourselves. That is worth reams of talk. You will certainly be interested. Very likely you would look back upon a day or two spent there as giving you more interest and more fresh knowledge of life than any other days in the year.

Will you consider it? But I believe that there is another way to lay hold of men's interest, which, with some at least, is more powerful, and goes deeper. I mean the way of looking to the principle of the matter.

That is what I have aimed at here. The Christian standard of life is the imitation of God, and all forms of human excellence are summed in this: steadfastness, self-control, purity, integrity, patience, and order—but above all these *love*. And if I have led your thoughts rightly this morning that highest thing in the Divine life must find its reflection in every life which desires to be Christian—in an active desire to help, and serve, and bless.

England has a great vocation to serve this world, and will be Christian in proportion as she understands and answers to it. But there is a call, of unequalled force and strength, to Englishmen to serve England, not only by fighting her battles abroad, but by service to her great populations at home. I am quite certain that a College Mission, as representing this and giving some opportunity for it, is a feature of real and inestimable value in the life of a College, more valuable perhaps than some which seem more distinctly academic. For it brings the touch of the great world, it adds to College life, so splendid in its opportunities of self-culture in body and mind, its reminder of the great human needs which, after all, all self-culture should help to serve.

This is the way in which I ask you to think of it; not as a beggar, which comes to you for the alms of a terminal coin; not as the fad of a few who have a turn for slumming; not as rather a generous thing which you do by helping a poor parson in a hard place: but as a real part of your College life, which helps to keep it all stronger and truer and better, by giving a definite, prominent, and honoured place in it to that work and spirit of service which is no small part of life after the standard of God.



PRAETERITA.

CAMBRIDGE again! my heart is strangely beating :
Dear Alma Mater, greeting! once again
Your truant son returns: a ringing greeting,
Dons, deans, and proctors, "bulldogs," Cambridge
men.

The Station-bar! "Adonis" up at college,
Still loves the shrine, where beauty flits around ;
Where "Hebe" dallies still—a nymph of knowledge—
Who softly smiles at words of honeyed sound.
A porter comes: "A cab, Sir, yes Sir" (winking—
A "Cambridge wink"—my luggage-label cons)
"Dry weather, Sir, oh, thanks, Sir"—leaves me thinking,
"It can't have changed since I was up at John's."

The old-world courts, like little realms of quiet,
Seem, in the peaceful noontide, full of nooks ;
Where dreamful contemplation, far from riot,
Might solve the secrets of a thousand books.
How altered! from the time when I and others
Disturbed with moonlit mirth these cloisters hoar :
Here reigns an order new of studious brothers ;
A grave republic, rapt in ancient lore.
Sweet music sounds—it must be Liszt or Handel,
Mozart, Beethoven—shades of songful swans !
"What ho! she bumps!" and "Love" by Harry
Randall—
Things can't have changed since I was up at John's.

Old lime-tree walk, with languorous branches blending,
Great Trinity, where oft on golden eves
'Neath magic skies, I well remember bending
To *one* fair face, and thinking that the leaves
Were whispering of the lovelight in her glances—
And sombre seem the voices of the trees,
And dim the scene: the dying sunlight dances
Faintly and coldly on the silent leas.
Ah! hearts grow grey: *here*, all seems young, un-
changing:
I hear the Chapel-bell—the student's "Pons"—
I'll get my gown, nor let my thoughts be ranging
On dear old times, when I was up at John's.

H. T. RICHARDS.



FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA.

THE following pages are an extract from a letter sent to friends at home from the Far East in the year 1898. The writer hopes that the present state of affairs in China may give them an interest that else were lacking, and that is his only excuse for offering to readers of the *Eagle* this homely account of first impressions of a strangely fascinating land and people. He would add that through a more intimate acquaintance with Chinamen, acquired since this letter was written, he has learned both to like and to respect them.

Before turning in that night we sighted the lighthouse, which stands on a small island nearly thirty miles outside the island of Hong Kong, and we passed it soon after midnight. I was sleeping on deck, and was awakened just as we passed the lighthouse by the whistling of our vessel and the stopping of the screw. We had almost run down three large junks, and they were gliding under our stern almost grazing us. They were my first glimpse of China, and they were typical of the place—heavy, old-worldly, fantastic, and yet immensely picturesque and fairly efficient. We seemed to be shut in on every hand by hundreds of small bright moving lights, the masthead lights of a fleet of junks going down before the wind to the open sea. At dawn we found ourselves at anchor in the harbour of Hong Kong, opposite the naval arsenal.

I had known that Hong Kong was an important

centre of our eastern trade, but I had not expected so imposing a sight, so fine a city, and so magnificent a harbour lying amid so grand natural surroundings, and my heart swelled with truly British pride. The harbour is the strait, about a mile broad, between Hong Kong and the mainland, and is completely shut in on every side by high rugged hills. The Peak of Hong Kong rises to a height of nearly 2,000 feet, and at its foot, on a narrow strip of sloping ground, is the town of Victoria, with the docks, and warehouses, and business quarters, and a few large hotels and clubs. Behind these, stretching almost half-way up the hill, are the houses of the Europeans in one part and the Chinese quarter in another. The harbour was full of shipping—a big British cruiser was steaming out past us, and between us and the shore was a British battleship, and cruisers, and gunboats, and several U.S.A. cruisers, put in for repairs. I counted more than twenty large ocean steamers and as many large sailing ships, and besides these there were in every direction smaller steamers, hundreds of steam launches, and thousands of junks and sampans. The junks, by means of which the ships are loaded and unloaded and almost all the distributing trade is done from Hong Kong, remind one of the pictures of the old warships of the time of the Plantagenets. They have one, two or three masts according to their size, and on each mast is a big lug-sail of matting with sloping cross-bars of split bamboo. The stern is broad and very high, and the waist where the cargo is stowed narrows down to the sharp low bow or nose, on either side of which is a large eye—For how can a ship find its way about without eyes? says the Chinaman. On the deck of the high stern are generally a few old cannon ready to repulse pirates, or to engage in a piratical attack as circumstances may require. In the stern live all the crew and their families. There you may see the women and children cooking great bowls of rice and preparing other vege-

tables. Through big eye-holes in the stern project two enormous oars, and when the breeze is weak these are used with a sculling motion to propel the junks, very often a whole family working each of them. The sampans are like very small junks, and are used chiefly for passenger service. They are 'manned' almost entirely by women and girls. These women of the lower classes do not cramp their feet, and are healthy and pleasant looking. We landed and secured our passages by this boat and then booked for Canton, for which place we started at six o'clock in the evening on a big river steamer. If you look at the map you will see that Canton lies some way up the Canton River, nearly 100 miles from Hong Kong. It is a big river, and at Canton is about as broad as the Thames at London Bridge, and ocean-steamers can go up as far as the city. Of course we did not see much of the river or the country on the passage up as it was a dark night, but we slept on board, and in the morning, after anchoring for some hours during the night, we did the last six miles by daylight.

I was wakened at earliest peep of dawn by a shock and a loud grating, and thought that this time we really had run down a junk, but we had merely touched a big pile in going through a gap in one of several of the barricades of piles and chains which the Chinese have built across the river for purposes of defence from foreigners. It was a fine bright morning, and under a primrose sky the lovely green of the rice fields stretched away on either hand to distant rounded hills that bound the river valley. All this level country is intersected by numerous rivers and innumerable canals, which are the only roads. It is a great rice and fruit country—the rice fields are surrounded by fruit trees, and small villages on the banks of the streams nestle among the trees and the rice in a homely fashion that brought to mind the rivers and hamlets of Norfolk. Many trading junks were working up and down the

river, and patient fishers were at work in their small sampans tied to the banks or anchored in mid-stream regardless of steamers. Among the most curious river-sights were the duck-boats. A duck-boat is a small junk with a large platform built out on either side bearing many small pens for the ducks. The boat is anchored on the river-bank, and all day long the hundreds of ducks wander about the banks and the adjoining rice-fields picking up grubs and worms. At nightfall the duck-herd calls them home, and they come all waddling up the plank from the bank to the boat and return to their own particular pens. These ducks are hatched out in incubators, and when full grown are taken to the markets at Canton. Another curious sight is the procession of boats bearing away the sewage of the city to put it on to the fields. This is their only means of disposal of filth, as they have no sewers or drains, and there is much to be said in its favour. As the sun rose and we came near the city we could see—not the city itself, but a pall of grey smoke rising from the fires at which its three million inhabitants were cooking their rice for breakfast. The junks grew thick, and we came across some propelled by a large stern wheel, the wheel being turned by about thirty coolies working treadles—a good illustration of the cheapness of labour in a country where coal is abundant. Then we came into the river-side suburbs, and then passed the European settlement and customs house. This European quarter is a small area shut off from the rest of the city by canals, the bridges over which are guarded by gates and policemen. The city itself seemed to stretch away indefinitely far on the north bank, the only buildings prominent above the general level being tall “pagodas” and huge square buildings of many stories. The latter are the pawn shops, in which the wealthy people store all or most of their valuables in order to preserve them from fire and thieves. We were now in the midst of the floating city

of junks of all sizes, in which it is said that nearly half a million of the people of Canton have their permanent and only homes.

On coming alongside the wharf we were at once discovered by Ah-Cum, a pleasant-looking old Chinaman who makes it his business to conduct the occasional European visitors through the city. Although he has hardly been outside the walls of Canton, he speaks English quite as well as I do. He provided chairs for himself and us, and taking our lunch with us we set off, with three bearers to each chair, two in front and one behind. The chair is an oblong box slung between the middle of two long springy poles and having an awning which keeps off sun and rain. There are no vehicles in Canton and no beasts of burden other than the coolies, who carry huge weights in a pair of baskets hanging to a pole across one shoulder or between two men. The streets are far too narrow for any other kind of transport arrangement. They are all about the same width, namely, between two and three yards, and the houses, with the exception of those of the Viceroy and other very great people, are of the one style, namely, tall, three or four storied, and with the width of one room only. The partition wall between each two houses appears on the street as a thick buttress of dull grey brick. The ground floor of each house has no front wall, but is open to the street, and is a single deep narrow room which serves as both selling shop and workshop. As you ride past in your chair you see in the subdued light of each one a group of almost naked yellow-brown people hard at work with the same ingenious but primitive tools and methods that their forefathers have used for thousands of years. The different trades are grouped together just as in London, so that you pass in turn between long rows of blacksmiths, wood-carvers, silversmiths, embroiderers, shoemakers, fishmongers and so forth. Along the narrow street are two never ending streams of people going in

opposite directions, and keeping always to the right hand. Coolies, almost naked, amble along swiftly with their heavily weighted poles, sweating in streams and grunting at every step: grave, respectable merchants and shopkeepers with long white gowns and a fan in the hand, and frequently spectacles on the nose, gaze at you with an air of absolute indifference; children are bobbing about everywhere, and holding up their hands to you they shout "Chin chin," which I believe means "Howdy do"; subdued, not unpleasant looking little women, with black coats and trousers and tightly drawn hair, glance demurely at you, and here and there a sturdy ruffian stands scowling with an old-fashioned musket over his shoulder—he is a policeman, and a singularly inefficient finger of the law. To clear a passage for our chairs our coolies keep up almost continually a hoarse shouting, and as our procession goes by the two streams of yellow faces stop and every pair of eyes is fixed on the foreign barbarian in the chair. Most of the faces express a mild curiosity, some seem slightly amused, some completely indifferent, some distinctly hostile, and all utterly unsympathetic. The gaze of these thousands of unsympathetic eyes at close quarters as you ride on through mile after mile of these dim narrow streets has a curiously uncanny effect, and you have to pull yourself together and remember that you are a Britisher. Now and then the shouts of our bearers grow louder as we meet another chair with bearers. All these other chairs have semitransparent blinds drawn down on every side, so that the occupant appears as a mere dark shadow, unrecognisable to those without. Sometimes a number of sturdy ruffians in gaudy uniform, trotting before the chair, announces that a mandarin or other great person is within. Everywhere is a penetrating odour of the people, an odour which has something of the pungent quality of that which comes from a pigstye and is about equally disagreeable. The streets are paved with large slabs of granite, and here and there

we ascend or descend a short flight of steps or cross a narrow canal on a steep little bridge.

We had been told that there were to be executions that morning, so Ah Cum led us first to the execution-ground. It is a squalid patch of waste ground about fifty yards long and twelve broad, on which we found no heads actually dropping off, but merely a basketful of them lopped off some days before and now beginning to rot. We had been wrongly informed. Ah Cum remarked of his eldest son, who had brought the false news—"He is a silly fool, no Chinaman can tell you the truth." So we went on to see a temple, and arrived just as a long and fantastically gaudy religious procession was about to leave it. M—— at once got out his hand-camera, but Ah Cum called him hastily away; he had heard the leaders of the procession telling the crowd to stone us if we should try to take a picture. So amid the explosion of many crackers and rip-raps the procession marched on before we could get more than a most confused impression of it, and we were left with an attendant crowd of ruffianly loafers to examine the temple. It proved to be a temple of horrors. In small cells all round an open yard were groups of painted wooden figures, about half life-size, illustrating the various forms of torture and death-punishment that are practised, such as sawing the body across in the middle, or chopping off the flesh bit by bit with heavy knives. It was a horrid sight, but the next thing was almost worse! We came to a small open space where a house stood back a little way from the street—against the wall was a row of most grotesque weapons, axes, spears, and halberds, all much more distinguished for uncouthness and weirdness of design than suited for use in fighting. It was a police station and prison. For a small fee a half-naked wretch took down a key, and opening a door in a side alley showed us into a low squalid room, where crouched about a dozen degraded beings of human shape. Each one had

around its neck a huge square table of wood, on which were papers with writing describing its crimes. Their horrid eyes gazed at us with dull surprise like the creatures of a nightmare. I felt almost sick, and began to hope for the end of our tour, but presently things improved; we had done the lowest quarter of the city first.

Our next visit was to a quiet walled garden frequented by the richer people. There were courts with a few trees and fish-ponds and covered walks. There, I expect, many of the shopkeepers get their only breath of anything like fresh air and their only glimpse of sky. Our next visit was to the examination ground, perhaps the most interesting and curious of all the things we saw. We passed from the street through large gates into a broad open space about 150 yards long, having a square pagoda across its middle. On either side of this open space, and at right angles to its length, are a great number of narrow alleys, about seventy on either side. On to each of these alleys opens a row of nearly a hundred small brick cells, each one just large enough for a man to sit in it on a board put across it against the back wall, and to write on another board put across it so as to serve him as a table and to shut him in. There are about eleven thousand of these small cells, and the whole place is surrounded by a high brick wall. Every three years an examination for the selection of candidates for the government service is held here, and every cell is occupied. Each candidate remains in his cell for two periods of twenty-four hours each, and has an examination paper set before him. His task consists chiefly in writing essays on the works of Confucius, Mencius and other classics. These examinations are open to males of all ages and classes, and since success in them is the only legitimate opening to the public service, with all the opportunities it affords for squeezing money out of other people, there is always a surplus of candidates. Of the eleven thousand who compete at

Canton only about ninety are chosen, and these, after some years further study, go to Peking for a final examination, in which again only a small proportion can hope to succeed. It is rumoured that the Emperor has just now issued an edict to the effect that the examinations shall in future be made partly in subjects of western science, and if this be put into effect it must tend to modernise China more rapidly than any other change that could be made from within or without the empire.

From the examination ground we went to the temple of a thousand shrines, the greatest monument to the universal ancestor-worship of these backward-looking people. It is a great covered court, through which run parallel alleys lined on either side with closely set life-size effigies of the great men of the past, now deified—it is a sort of national portrait gallery on Comte-ian principles. Among all these figures one alone wears a hat, and he, squatting in a position of high honour, is said to be Marco Polo, the great traveller. Very little reverence seems to be paid now to these images. The whole place swarms with low ruffians, vagabonds, cripples, and children, and is dirty and uncared for. From this place we went on to a curious institution for which we have no name in English. It consists of many rows of small one-roomed cottages, in each one of which the body of a well-to-do citizen lies in state for a period varying from a few months to many years, according to his wealth and the ability of his relatives to pay house rent for him. The body is shut in a massive coffin of hard wood, which, in the case of a rich man, is beautifully polished or lacquered and may cost hundreds of dollars. At the head of the coffin stand two paper servants, with paper pipes and paper tobacco or opium—at the foot a small lamp burns perpetually, and occasionally, perhaps once a month, the relatives come to visit the dead. The coffin is afterwards buried outside the city walls in the open country, in some spot chosen by a professor of Feng-shui.

The next scene was the best of all. We mounted a series of steps and sloping paths until we found ourselves on the top of a grassy hill, the highest point of the city. The city wall crosses the summit of this hill, which is crowned with a huge five-storied pagoda that is or was the chief watch-tower. The place seems empty and almost deserted now save for a keeper and occasional citizens who climb the hill to get a breath of fresh air and a wide view. Steep staircases of massive timber lead to the topmost story, in the middle of which is a shrine with five huge effigies or idols—I hardly know which is the more fitting name. One of them is the figure of Confucius, and a few people who came up made obeisance before him. The front is open, and affords a splendid view over the city and country, with the great river winding through it. On either side the walls can be traced by the eye for miles, bounding the city sharply, until they become indistinguishable on the south side where the city has overflowed them towards the river bank. From this place we rode along the grass-covered road which runs on the top of the wall. On the outer side this road has a high battlemented parapet with a raised ledge beneath it for fighting men, and here and there on this ledge are heavy useless-looking cannon and occasional watch-towers, but no soldiers or watchmen.

Descending from the wall we resumed our passage through the narrow stinking streets, all just as I have described them, save that in the better parts of the town, where the more wealthy shopkeepers live, the shop fronts are closed by huge vertical poles at short intervals, one of which is put aside during the day time to leave a doorway. The daylight which can find its way down between the high houses is still further obstructed by the multitude of hanging signboards and lanterns with their queer vertical characters, and if these seem insufficient to exclude the sunlight absolutely, a frame with strips of bamboo is laid across between the roofs of the houses

so as to filter the light through a close grating. We passed the somewhat squalid house of the Viceroy, and strolled through the gardens of the Tartar-general, the commander of the Tartars or imperial troops, who occupy a separately walled-off quarter of the city. The high wooden gates of this garden are adorned with paintings of two terrible warriors, quite sufficiently imposing to make the gates impregnable.

And then Ah Cum began the real business of his day. We were led into one shop after another in different parts of the town, and in them diligent and keen traders spread out before us many curiously wrought, gorgeous, and even beautiful things—weapons, carved ivory, silver ware, embroidered silks, lacquer-work, jewellery etc. Of course we spent some cash and Ah Cum got his percentage. In the shops we saw the manufacture of most of the things going on and very interesting it was. Much of it involved very minute and careful work, and that sort of work is probably the cause of the many evident eye-troubles and spectacles that one sees in the streets. Ah Cum brought us back to the European settlement at four o'clock and as we crossed the bridge it was pleasant to hear the gates swing to behind us on those three million yellow faces and to see the cheerful gardens lying open to the sky. We settled up our accounts with Ah Cum and exchanged elaborate farewells, feeling that he was the best guide that ever was in any land, and that there exists at least one honest and decent Chinaman. In half-an-hour we left the wharf and steamed down the river, which in the evening light was shewing at its best, and reached Hong-Kong soon after midnight.

Hong-Kong has been wholly built under British supervision so that there is no part of it characteristically Chinese. The streets are fairly broad and well paved and clean, but in the native quarter, which is really the native three-quarters, the houses are built in the native style with open fronts and

three or four stories high. The thing best worth doing in Hong-Kong is to take a rick-shaw just after sunset (there are practically no other means of conveyance than rick-shaws and chairs) and ride the length of Queen Street, the main street of the whole town, which runs parallel to the wharves but at some distance behind and above them. All the lights are just then lit and it is a fairy scene. Hundreds of rick-shaws and chairs are flitting to and fro, each with its small bright lamp. In front of each shop are several large coloured lanterns with the owner's name painted on them in native characters, and within each shop, where the industrious people are still at work, are perhaps half a dozen brightly burning oil-lamps. At long intervals a great arc-lamp, high overhead, lights up the fronts of the houses. As you pass the narrower side streets each one is a vista of hundreds of closely scattered coloured lights, and those on the lower side give a glimpse of the harbour, where also thousands of lights from steamers, ships and junks are brightly reflected in the water. The street is swarming with pig-tails, and here and there is a European; at one place two tall Sikh police, one armed with a short musket, and another a big English policeman with a heavy revolver at his belt, and everywhere the native policemen in trim uniforms. Tommy Atkins with his heavy boots clumps about in small groups, or you may see him dancing a hornpipe with Jack Tar in a well-lit bar-room while other Tars and Tommies look on with enthusiasm. One evening we went to the native theatre. The building was somewhat like an English theatre in its internal arrangements. We paid a dollar each, a fancy price charged to Europeans, and were conducted to stools on the open stage at one side of it, like the London gallants of a bygone day. There were no side-scenes and no drop curtains, only a frame work on two poles held up by attendants and through this the actors walked off at the end of each act to pass behind an open fretwork screen into the dressing room. The

"gods" in the gallery were mostly half-naked but were better behaved than those at home. The stalls were filled with very respectable men and a few women, all intent on the play, except when they turned to examine us the only Europeans in the place. On the back part of the stage was a string-and-drum band. It played almost continuously a not unpleasing music that seemed to have a distinct "leit-motive." The play seemed to be a satirical comedy with frequent songs interspersed. All the actors spoke in high long-drawn-out falsetto notes and their singing was in a similar style and not at all pleasing—it had no volume and very little melody. I judged that the dialogue was clever and amusing, for the people in the stalls were on the whole a clever, serious and even intellectual-looking lot, and seemed to follow it with much interest and edification. One big Sikh policeman wandering about the back of the stage represented British law and order. Everybody was smoking or drinking tea or eating fruit, and the whole thing was a pleasing instance of rational entertainment. I ought not to leave unnoticed the fans; everybody, except our unfortunate selves, had a fan and used it continually.

After the Queen street ride, the thing best worth doing is to go up to the "Peak," also at sunset time. This is most easily done by taking the wire-rope tram-car. The lower station is a little way up the hill, so unless you are feeling very energetic and English, you accept the importunate invitations of a pair of chairmen and ride up in comfort to the Station. Some of these chair-coolies are beautifully built, sturdy little men, and two of them swung me up to the station at a round pace without turning a hair. Their dress is most becoming—a huge straw hat somewhat like a flat sort of mushroom, a loose short linen jacket, and a pair of loose linen trousers, usually rolled well above the knees, leaving exposed a splendid pair of brown legs. The tram-car is drawn up by the wire rope at a very steep

angle and lands you at a height of about 1,500 feet in front of the Peak Hotel. From this place you can wander about on smooth paths over the summits of two high peaks and their connecting ridge and inspect a large barracks, signal-station, and about two hundred large villas where the well-to-do English people live in the hot season. There is a fine view over sea and land from here, and if you go up at evening the harbour and town are a fairy scene. If you imagine a town of villas built on the summits of Helvellyn and Dollywaggon you will have some idea of the Peak of Hong-Kong. Another of the sights is the "Happy valley" some little way out of the town. There is a race-course and polo- and cricket-grounds, and at one side in the slope of the hill a beautifully kept cemetery in which are laid at rest the bodies of very many British soldiers and sailors whose lives were the price paid by England for this prosperous colony. It seems a little incongruous to find these graves in the "Happy valley" where all English Hong-Kong goes to play and flirt and make merry.

And now we are on board a big Japanese steamer, the largest by far ever built in Japan, and of course they are very proud of it. We have British officers and engineers, but the rest of the crew and most of the passengers are Japs. I don't find the Japs nearly so attractive as the Chinese on my present slight acquaintance with both. Of course, in the streets of Canton we saw a great quantity of ruffianly riff-raff, very low horrid creatures, but in Hong Kong the Chinamen are on the whole much more pleasing, and many of them are distinctly fine looking. Imagine a tall strongly built man in a long flowing over-robe of white silk striding along with swinging masterful gait—a big, massive, well filled head, strong, well cut features, and dark flashing eyes. The absence of beard and the shaven forehead, with the glossy black hair drawn back to the massive pigtail, enables the

features to appear to advantage, when, as in this and many other cases, they are admirable. The weakest point of their faces is the chin. Their mouths are often good—firm, and sweet, and patient, and their noses well shaped, while the markedly oblique narrow eyes are a rarity, though they do occur. I should much like to have a Chinaman for my servant. A good one would work hard, carefully and continually, and be clean and noiseless and cheerful, never expecting a holiday—and, above all, he would never seem to be asking the “Eternal Why”! and that alone, to an out and out modern like myself, would be intensely restful.

W. McD.

AD VICTORIAM

REGINAM NOSTRAM DECESSAM

a.d XI. Kal. Feb. MDCCCCI.

AS year shall swiftly follow upon year
And bring with it its hopes, its joys, its gains,
New glory wax as older glory wanes,
New truth be seen clearer and still more clear,
The soul that builds for fame may oftentimes fear
What shall the end be of its weary pains :—
“ Shall Time uncover all my hidden stains
Or drown me in oblivions waters drear ? ”

But in *thy* presence Time himself is weak,
Who, living for thy people, sought no fame
But loved and laboured till thy days were done :
The world with all its tongues thy praise shall speak,
And English hearts for ever at thy name
Thrill, as the name of ‘ mother ’ thrills the son.

G. C. M. S.



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

*[The following letters have been received from a member of the College,
now serving with the Forces in South Africa.]*

Olifantsfontein,
27 November, 1900.

Dear—,

I believe that the last time I wrote to you was from Machadodorp, when we were on our way down to join a provisional battalion at Pretoria as a step towards going home. Our first day we did not make much way ; we started at 7 a.m., and by 11 a.m. had got to Dalmanutha, about 15 miles. By this time the engines were short of coal and water, so they left us and went to Belfast, not getting back till 9 a.m. next day. We got to Pretoria on October 13, and were put in No. 2 Battalion. Nearly every day a Company or so went down country, and we thought our time would soon come. On the 23rd however we had half an hour's notice to get ready with our blankets ; we came as far as Irene by train, and then marched on here in the dark, arriving about 2. Here we have been ever since, together with the Volunteer Company of the Welsh. The night we arrived we just lay down by the side of the line. Next morning we moved into some tin sheds, which had been put up by the Cornwalls. These were all very well so long as it was dry, but let in a good deal of wet if it rained. The duties are pretty heavy ; half the Company have to sleep at the trenches every night, which means that you are out every other night, and sentry comes about once in every four. We were

lucky however in getting tents for the trenches after we had been here about a fortnight, and now we have all got tents. Those who are supposed to be sleeping in the trenches have to stand to arms from 3.30 to 4 a.m., so you might think of us some night when you are making a late sitting of it and turning in about 2. We have had rain, for a short time, about three days out of every four since we have been here, and once or twice real good soakings. One day a mess tin, with perpendicular sides, which was standing on the roof of the tin sheds, caught about two inches in half an hour, and there was about one inch of water all over the ground. We have had one or two scares here: one day I was on day-post about a mile out of camp, and firing of heavy guns had been going on some time. After a bit two officers came round and told us to keep a good look-out, as the Boers or our own men might come over the hills at any time, as French was having a battle the other side. I am afraid we were not as impressed as we ought to have been, having had these sort of warnings before, and finally the guns turned out to have been 15 miles away at Pretoria for Prince Christian's funeral. I don't think anybody here takes much notice of extra warnings, and personally I don't think I shall expect any Boers till I see them. I think they would have a bad time if they turned up, as we have about 400 rounds a piece, good trenches, and any amount of barbed wire entanglements. I don't know when we are likely to get back; one day we hear we shall be here another two months, and next day we hear we may move any day. I shall be very sick if we are not back in time to keep a full Lent Term. Best wishes for your birthday and Christmas.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Was rather surprised to see in a *Sportsman* the other day who the President of the C.U.B.C. was.

Vereeniging,
30 December, 1900.

Dear —,

We have moved down a bit since I last wrote to you. It would be a very good place if they only had some boats and rather better grub. I believe we are getting some stores down to-day to start a dry canteen, so the grub will probably improve. There was one boat but it is no good, as it has been knocked to pieces on the rocks, and we have nothing to patch it with. Some one has had a try at it with a piece of canvas put on with horseshoe nails. We have had one or two alarms of sorts, but nothing of any interest. They just get you out to the trenches, the Boers clear off, and you come back to camp. Yesterday nineteen men of the Rifle Brigade came in; they had to cover the rear of a convoy, and having used up all their ammunition got collared. The main lot took the convoy off and opened on the Boers, killing one of the Rifle Brigade prisoners. They took their rifles, which were handed to them nearly red-hot from the firing. When the ammunition was asked for, one man shewed them the empty cases on the ground. This was on Boxing Day, from then till Saturday night the men had to walk about with the Boers, who brought them to within about twelve miles of here and then left them. We hoped they would be kept here and so lessen our duties, which are pretty heavy, but they started this morning to rejoin their regiment. When I wrote to S. the other day I think I said we had no idea when we were likely to move. Almost before the letter can have left here, things took a turn for the better. We were paraded to hear a notice from the War Office read to us, the drift of which seems to be that they are going to consider we have done our share, when we have put in a year. It was so worded that it depended on the commas whether it meant the year to count from the day we were sworn in, or from the day we landed. The captain said the

Canadians when in the same position asked for something more definite and their year was counted from the time of enlisting. If this is to be the case with us, we shall be on the move in about a fortnight. Christmas here was rather a new experience, but better than I expected. I am very anxious not to be here for too much of January, as it is the rainy month. A man from the mines who came to our tent to-day to borrow a stop-watch for some job connected with the flow of the river, said that they get about 25 inches of rain in the year, and might get 12 of them in January.

To-morrow there is a gymkhana with one or two things I should have gone in for, but as I start 24 hours duty at 6.30 to-night, it is no go. It is furiously hot 100° F. in the tent between ten and eleven in the morning, and now I should think it is hotter still. Most of us are still wearing serge, the drill I expect will arrive in time to be served out to the men who are here next winter. How is the Boat-house getting on? It seems as if I shall make use of it after all as I hope to put in two terms for my second M.B. The last three months I have read more novels and played more whist than I should think I have done in the last ten years. One man got Cavendish at Pretoria and at one time I thought I would work it up, but when I found it went as far as knowing and recognizing leads, down to leads headed by nines, I thought it rather too much of a good thing. The rest of the Company cannot quite understand how we go on playing for no money. One or two of them have made at one time about £30 in a fortnight or so.

2 January. We had a real high class alarm on the 31st, and all were in the trenches to see the New Year in. I had just started to do a three hours turn of sentry out on picket when a man came to tell us to fall back and get into the trenches. We were not much surprised as we had thought we had heard guns in the distance, and the alarm bell in the station. We simply had to

stay in the trenches all night, no one turned up here. The Boers were trying to blow up the bridge at Meyerton where we were about six months ago. It is 18 miles north from here by rail. They failed to do it any harm, however, but succeeded in blowing up the line in four places about the same distance down South. It must be a trifle annoying to them after all their trouble to see just about the same number of trains go through as usual, everything being mended in a very short time. The gymkhana came off next day, but I was not there. A team from our Company won the tug-of-war and that was all we got. The boxing was as I rather expected it would be, a bit of a slogging match. One of our section went in and has got his mouth and nose rather the worse for it to-day.

January 4. On guard at Vaal bridge yesterday and the night before; had a lot of rain. I woke up to find a lot of water coming under the walls of the hut and myself and blankets lying in it. One result was our cooking had to be done in the hut, and as there was no chimney or hole in the roof you got your eyes rather smoky. Glad to say rain left off about one. Commandant is a sportsman, he gave us all a quarter of a pound of 'bacca per man for New Year's Day. Also got us an extra ration of rum because of the rain.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Vereeniging,
8 January, 1901.

Dear —,

I wonder how much of my last letter you got, as I have heard it was found in the letter bag not stuck down and two sheets were loose. We were called out in a hurry, and I asked a man to post my letters and stick one of them down; he posted them right enough but did not fasten up yours. The M.I. had gone out patrolling; they passed some buildings of sorts in which

some Boers were without seeing them. The Boers then came out and followed them for some distance, then they dismounted and fired at them. No one was hit, but they seemed to have made for camp for all they were worth. The Boers then mounted and galloped after them, shooting one through the heart, killing him almost at once, and wounding another badly. One of the M.I. had in the meantime fallen off. We were turned out with the field gun, but nothing more happened. After this performance the M.I. accused one of our pickets of not firing on the Boers when they ought to have done so. One of the men they wanted shot was I believe the butcher going out to kill, and was within quite a short distance of another of our posts. The others were well out of range. One of our men has been up and the Commandant was quite satisfied with what he had to say. The evening of that day we were served out with thick short jackets, usually served out for the winter. Good old Army! Yesterday I was sent off with a party to fetch a Sergeant of the K.R.R. who had been drowned crossing the drift to fetch rations. The river has risen from the rains and it does not look as if they ought to have tried to cross. The nigger was got out, but all four mules were drowned. When we got down there they had not yet found the body, so after waiting a bit most of us came back. I have not heard whether he has been found yet. I have just had a cutting from home giving a short account of the Trials. It seems as if T. J. has caught hold of Tudor at last.

9th. Yesterday we sent out some men to pull down the kraals where the Boers were who shot the M.I. The people about here say Boers have been coming down to them to sleep for the last six months. Hope the Lents will have good luck.

Yours truly,

* * * *

Vereeniging,
22 January, 1901.

Dear—,

Thanks very much for the baccy, which I got on the 10th. I am not sure what the date of the English post-mark was, but I think it was the 18th or 19th December. I am therefore afraid the other tin must have gone wrong, but many thanks for it all the same. It strikes me that the post-office stores down South must be very elastic, or else some of the people there must be pretty well fed up on baccy, chocolate, etc. I heard that the Absent Minded Beggar Fund was going to undertake the distribution of a lot of private stores that had got blocked at Cape Town, but whether the distribution was to be amongst the owners, or to Hospitals and people they can easily get at, I don't know. If you don't buck up with the Boat-house I shall be back before the opening, and then I think it would be a very fitting thing for you to start as first man from it in a boat, and I would come along as make weight, so that you should not get blown away, being so light just now. I was quite reminded of an Eight watching the niggers hauling on the ropes with which they pull the iron girders about, which they are squaring up and mending to put up in place of the wooden span that now completes the bridge. They pull well together, taking the rope right down to the ground as they reach forward, and lifting as they pull back. Sometimes there are, I should think, 30 or 40 on together, and then you can notice what has been seen elsewhere, that the gentlemen towards the bows do not over exert themselves. There are some fine men amongst them, but the best specimens I have seen were up N.E. round Barberton and Avoca way. One youngish one there, as far as I know what the prize points of a man are, was almost perfection. Up there they are not "civilised" (*vox technica* about here) and don't seem much the worse for that. Sometimes when going to work they would start yelling a

sort of war cry, waving their picks, shovels, or whatever they had, and charge off like fury.

The other day some 'Strathconas' went through on their way home; they have done less time than we have, and are mounted, so it rather beats me how they got off.

January 26th.

On the 22nd they started stirring us up again early in the afternoon. A scout was chased in by 11 Boers just about dusk. Three were seen to go into a wood about a mile from camp. Some niggers were sent out to see if they could make anything out. When they got back they said the Boers had settled in the wood for the night. The numbers I have heard as being there were 120, 150, 250, 350. Some of the men on the picket nearest the Boers said they could hear their horses. It was decided to wake them up a bit, so the pickets were warned and some of them withdrawn to the trenches. About 9.30 the field gun was moved a few yards to the corner of the camp, and the Maxims taken about 500 yards out in front. Then the game began, all in the quiet of the night (as bed-time is soon after 9 here) much to the surprise of the civilians. I was on the far side of the camp at our trenches and saw nothing but one shell bursting. After they considered they had given them enough they chucked it, and we all went to bed and slept peacefully till stand to arms time at 6 a.m. Now comes the funny part: Yesterday I went to get a breakfast at the hotel next us. Sitting next me was a man who has something to do with the coal mine, and he said that over in the refuge camp they had got a casualty list made out already, and the kids were talking about the wounded men. The beauty of it is, I believe, the Boers never fired a shot at us. About 12 o'clock there was a shout for men to take the field-gun out at once. We turned out and dragged him about a mile. They only fired one shot and that was

500 yards short. It seems some Boers had been reported to be playing round a house out there, and as they wanted to try the range they made use of this excuse to let drive. The mules were good enough to bring the gun back, so we marched in. Last night I was on the picket nearest the wood the Boers had come to the night before. There is a corporal in charge of that and the one next it, and he stops at the other one, while the senior private of the three is in charge of the one I was at. As the other two had only done three years I was boss. Soon after dark I saw what at first I thought was a very fine shooting star, but another man who was there said he had seen it twice, so we decided it must be a rocket. He asked if we should report it, so I said he could go and see the corporal. He was then sent into camp and found it had been reported by the bridge guard as well. He said they were sending out some blacks to have a look round. When I came on again for the second time the man I relieved told me the Boers were in front of us. He also said the field gun and Maxim had been got out, and all the pickets were doubled. Nothing turned up however.

Just back from fetching meat—5 sheep weighed 105 lbs. Weighed myself, 108 lbs. in shoes with coat off so I am afraid we should not be the evenly weighted pair of yore. The appetite is too hot and innards playing funny little games of their own.

Yours truly,

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THE HISTORY OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

University of Cambridge. College Histories. ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, by James Bass Mullinger M.A., Lecturer and Librarian of the College and Lecturer in History to the University. London, F. E. Robinson and Co., 20 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, 1901. Price 5s.

All members of the College will welcome the publication of this work and unite in congratulating Mr Mullinger on the results of his labours. It is charitable to suppose that we have all at some time or other read or dipped into Prof J. E. B. Mayor's edition of Thomas Baker's History of the College. The manuscript of this work, prepared with infinite care and labour in the first half of the eighteenth century, had to wait over one hundred years for an editor. Prof Mayor when publishing Baker's text added to it illustrative notes and documents amounting in the whole to four or five times as much as the original text. The result is a monument of learning and research. But it must be confessed that it is not a continuous narrative, or very easy to read. This criticism is not in any way meant to reflect on Prof Mayor's labours, for he regarded himself as an editor and not as an independent author. Mr Mullinger on the other hand has given us a continuous account of the corporate history of the College and of its more distinguished members from the earliest times down to our latest 'Blue' for cricket.

The volume under review is one of a series of College histories; its scope is indicated by the following extract from the prospectus of the series:

Each volume will be written by some one officially connected with the College of which it treats, or at least by some member of that College who is specially qualified for the task. It will contain: (1) A History of the College from its Foundation; (2) An Account and History of its Buildings; (3) Notices of the College with any Important Social or Religious Events; (4) A List of the Chief Benefactions made to the College; (5) Some

Particulars of the Contents of the College Library ; (6) An Account of the College Plate, Windows, and other Accessories ; (7) A Chapter upon the best known, and other notable but less well-known Members of the College.

Each volume will be produced in crown octavo, in a good clear type, and will contain about 250 pages (except two or three volumes, which will be thicker). The illustrations will consist of full-page plates, containing reproductions of old views of the Colleges and modern views of the buildings, grounds, etc.

It will be observed that Mr Mullinger was much restricted as to space. For although the History of St John's is one of the "thicker" volumes, 320 crown octavo pages is but a small allowance for the matter to be treated of. It is no small achievement to have worked successfully under these limitations. While Mr Mullinger's account is never so compressed as to be lacking in interest, he has omitted nothing of importance.

The history is divided into chapters which correspond to the great movements outside the University, as will be seen from the following headings of some of the chapters : *The Reformation and the Catholic Reaction* ; *Under the Anglican Rule* (1595-1644) ; *The Puritan Domination* (1644-1660) ; *From the Restoration to the rise of the Nonjurors* (1660-1689). In each chapter we have an account of the changes in the College itself, of additions to buildings or increased endowments. And each chapter closes with an account of those members of the College who came to the front of their generation in Church or State, in Literature or Science. Great care must have been required to apportion to each section sufficient space to do it justice, never allowing enthusiasm for architecture to do injustice to biography, or partiality for one study or individual, to curtail the allowance of another.

The volume opens with a chapter on the ancient Hospital of St John, to whose site, buildings and estates the College succeeded. In those remote days Papal bulls, Royal licenses, Episcopal consents were required for such a change, which in effect was probably not greater at first than many a new scheme of the Charity Commissioners for an ancient charity. Mr Mullinger draws attention to the many evidences of continuous corporate existence and points out that payments made by Peterhouse and Pembroke to the Hospital are still made annually to the College ; thus shewing that, though they may be senior as Collegiate Societies, they are junior to St John's

in corporate existence. Passing to the early history of the College, Mr Mullinger gives a very interesting summary of Bishop Fisher's Statutes; here as elsewhere in his History, his wide knowledge of history in general and of University history in particular enables him to shew us in a few concise sentences how our own history is related to that of similar institutions. One interesting feature is that after 1629 when the Register of Admissions to the College commences the average entry for periods of ten years is given at the head of each chapter. The average annual entry between 1631 and 1640 was 55. During the Commonwealth the entry was a little over 61, and this rose for the ten years after the Restoration to 66. Between 1765 and 1770 the average entry had fallen to 32.

With all the claims on his space Mr Mullinger still finds room for some sketches of life within the College walls, giving a letter written in 1762 by Christopher Hull shewing that somewhat rough practical jokes were played by the Undergraduates upon one another. The career of Ambrose Bonwicke gives us some idea of a studious lad and the diary of Abraham de la Pryme gives us another glimpse of the studies of his day. The brilliant John Hall who entered the College in 1646 in his essay on Recreations recommends 'shittlecock' as fit for students. It "requires a nimble arme with quick and waking eye." In 1750 the Senate passed certain regulations for the government of persons *in statu pupillari*, and there we read that any such "who shall be found at any coffee house, tennis court, cricket-ground, or other place of publick diversion and entertainment, betwixt the hours of nine and twelve in the morning, shall forfeit the sum of ten shillings for every offence." In the nineteenth century sports take a more prominent part in College life. Mr. Mullinger gives in an appendix a short history of the Lady Margaret Boat Club, and a list of Cricket "Blues." It is curious to note how much more literary rowing men seem to have been than the devotees of other sports. Of the Lady Margaret Boat Club we have a printed history by Messrs R. H. Forster and W. Harris. And of the Lady Somerset Boat Club there are ample records in elaborately kept Minute Books. While on the other hand we read: "The College Cricket Club possesses no written records, and the date of its foundation is unknown." Prof W. H. H. Hudson has recently handed over to the custody of the Bursar

the Minute Books of the Lady Somerset Boat Club. His example is one which might well be followed by any old members of the College who have similar records in their keeping, while the pages of the *Eagle* will welcome any reminiscences throwing light on College Life at various times—a hint we have the less hesitation in making, since Mr. Mullinger in his preface expresses approval of such a course.

A word must be said in praise of the illustrations to Mr Mullinger's volume. They are all very good and clear, and do justice to our stately buildings. Two seem of special interest; one the interior of the College Library, the other a view of the West Window of the Library, with the "Bridge of Sighs" and Wren's bridge in the background, taken from some point to the North of the New Court.

We regret that exigencies of space compel us to make our notice brief, but we console ourselves with the reflection that the volume itself will be in the possession of all interested in the long, varied and honourable history of our College.

Obituary.

GEORGE BAKER FORSTER M.A.

Mr George Baker Forster, who died on the 18th of January at his residence near Corbridge-on-Tyne, was born at Haswell in the county of Durham on October 13th 1832, his father, the late Mr Thomas Emerson Forster, a well-known mining engineer, being at that time the resident viewer of Haswell Colliery. His godfather was the late Mr George Baker of Elemore in the same county, a member of the same family as Thomas Baker, the historian of St John's College.

Mr Forster was educated at Shincliffe under the Rev Isaac Todd, at Repton School, and at St Peter's School, York. In October 1850 he came into residence at St John's, and in January 1854 he went out in the Mathematical Tripos as 48th Senior Optime. It was on the river, however, that his chief distinctions were gained, and perhaps not the least valuable part of his education—his first experience in the management of men. As a freshman he rowed No 4 in the Lady Margaret second boat in the Lent and May races of 1851, and in the two terms his crew made ten bumps out of a possible eleven, finishing fifth on the river. During the two following years he rowed either 4 or 6 in the first boat in every race; only once during that time did the crew finish lower than second—they lost a place in 1852 through the breaking of an oar—and on several occasions they all but succeeded in displacing First Trinity from the head of the river.

Mr Forster twice represented the L.M.B.C. in the University Fours, rowing 3 on each occasion. In 1852 the crew was unsuccessful, but in the following year they beat Third Trinity in the final heat, in spite of the fact that during the night preceding the race their boat was tampered with and a large number of minute holes bored through the skin; fortunately the mischief, which was supposed to be the work of some miscreant who had betted on the race, was discovered in time for sufficient repairs to be carried out. This boat, it is interesting

to remember, was one of the very earliest keelless ships of the pattern now in use, and Mr Forster was fond of relating that when first they tried her the crew upset three times.

There was no University race at Putney in 1853, but the Oxford and Cambridge crews met at Henley Regatta as the only competitors for the Grand Challenge Cup, Mr Forster rowing bow in the Cambridge boat. The race was one of the most exciting ever seen on the Henley reach ; but in those days the course extended round Poplar Point to within a few yards of Henley Bridge, and Cambridge had the outside station. Oxford won by eighteen inches, though Cambridge shot six feet ahead immediately after passing the post.

Mr Forster became first Captain of the L.M.B.C. in the May term of 1852, and continued to hold that office till the end of the October term of the following year ; during the last few months of his residence he was also Treasurer of the C.U.B.C. With Mr J. Wright (stroke of the Cambridge crew in 1854) he won the Bateman Pairs, and also rowed for the Magdalene Pairs and the Silver Goblets, but in each case without success. In spite of the many distractions of an energetic and laborious life he continued to the last to take a keen interest in the welfare of his old College and his old Boat Club, and the Lady Margaret Boathouse owes much to his generous support. He would listen to no suggestion that the College was less prosperous than it was in his own day ; even if that were true, he felt that it had all the greater claim upon his loyalty, and on that principle he acted.

After leaving Cambridge Mr Forster served an apprenticeship as a mining engineer, and began his lifelong connection with the coal trade of the North of England. In 1858 he was appointed viewer of Cowpen Colliery in Northumberland, which was in that year acquired by its present owners ; and this position he continued to hold until his death—a period of over forty-two years. Shortly after his appointment to Cowpen, North Seaton Colliery was amalgamated with the concern, as well as the coal field underlying the Cambois estate in the same neighbourhood. New pits were sunk by Mr Forster both on this royalty and on the Newsham royalty at Cowpen ; and under his management the output of the combined collieries was raised from the small figure at which it stood in 1858, to that which it has recently attained of over one million tons yearly.

Mr Forster was also associated with the development of Blyth Harbour, for which he had been a Commissioner since the passing of the Act creating the Blyth Harbour Commission. The labours of that Commission, in which Mr Forster took an active part, have conferred great benefits on the coal trade of the neighbouring district, and have created a prosperous and commodious port, which is now entitled to rank with the Tyne and the Wear as one of the great coal-exporting harbours of the north east coast.

Mr Forster also sank and laid out Bearpark Colliery near Durham and Longhirst Colliery near Morpeth, and he carried out extensive improvements at the Nunnery Colliery beside Sheffield. In later years he was consulting engineer to the Wallsend and Hebburn Coal Company, and superintended the important work of reopening the famous Wallsend Colliery after a stoppage of forty years. This last was a work of much responsibility, since the colliery had been flooded and very extensive pumping operations were necessary to clear the pit of water.

In the West Cumberland coalfield Mr Forster in conjunction with his father for some years superintended Lord Lonsdale's collieries at Whitehaven: he also had business connections of long standing with the hematite iron ore mines of the same county, and with the ironstone mines of the Cleveland district.

In addition to his active colliery work, Mr Forster had a very extensive practice as a consulting mining engineer, for a considerable time in partnership with his father, Mr T. E. Forster, and the late Mr T. G. Hurst, and latterly with Mr T. E. Forster, his son. He was mineral agent to numerous royalty owners in the north of England, and in 1890 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Mining Royalties, the chairman of which was Lord Macnaghten, his old stroke of the 1853 Cambridge crew. This Commission had the rare distinction of presenting a unanimous report.

Coal-mining is not without its dangers, though happily the progress of scientific engineering has made those dangers far smaller than once they were. A serious colliery accident is an event which entails great suffering and terrible responsibility, but it never fails to bring the nobler qualities of human nature into prominence. Even in lighter cases of accident Mr Forster was always ready to afford valuable advice and active assistance,

not only at the collieries with which he was personally connected, but in all places where his long experience and profound knowledge of mining could be of use. It is not many years since an underground fire broke out at one of his own collieries, and he spent the whole of Christmas Day down the pit, watching and directing his men, as they turned the hose on the smouldering coal and then hewed it away till the heat called for the hose again.

But there were far graver occasions when all his powers were fully and freely exerted. He took a leading part in the work of rescue and restoration after the explosions at Seaham, West Stanley, Elemore, and Usworth Collieries,—a work of such responsibility as few men are ever called upon to undertake; for on the skill and judgment of the adviser depend the lives of many and the livelihood of hundreds. But at an earlier period of his career there occurred an accident, which thrilled the country as few accidents have thrilled it since; and of the two who took the most prominent part in the attempt to rescue the entombed men at Hartley Colliery, Mr Forster was one.

It was on the 16th of January 1862 that the disaster occurred. The colliery was worked by means of a single shaft, which for purposes of ventilation was divided by a brattice or partition of timber. About the middle of the forenoon the huge iron beam of the pumping engine suddenly snapped at the centre, and the outer half of it plunged into the pit, killing five men who were at that moment coming up in the cage, and utterly destroying the brattice, as well as injuring the sides of the shaft. The shaft was filled with fathoms and fathoms of tightly compressed wreckage, and there were a hundred and ninety-nine men and boys in the workings below.

It was only a few hours later that Mr Forster reached the scene of the accident, and he at once took the leading part in directing the work of rescue, which Edward Coulson, the master-sinker, was called in with his men to attempt. There were strong hopes that the imprisoned men would live for many days, and the work of clearing the shaft was pressed on with extraordinary energy, day and night without cessation. But the dangers and difficulties were appalling: the sides of the shaft had been seriously damaged and threatened to fall in upon the workers, so that much precious time had to be spent in securing them, and much of the wrecked timber had been

pounded into such small fragments that it had to be dug out with shovels. The anxious crowds that waited at the pit mouth began to murmur at the slow progress of the work, and there were not wanting wiseacres who aggravated the horrors of suspense by declaring that the management was hopelessly at fault, and propounding various useless and chimerical schemes of their own invention.

But still the work went on, and still there was hope: the imprisoned men had a certain amount of food, and there was good water in the pit. Presently, however, a thing happened, which told those who knew that there was little chance of saving the men alive. Gas began to leak up through the wreckage in such quantities that many of the sinkers had to be carried out of the pit unconscious, and its effect on the candles of the workers showed that it was carbonic oxide, a deadly poison. If the men below had breathed it, they must have been dead days ago; and eventually the fear proved only too well-founded.

From this time the work was carried on with increased difficulty; for it became necessary to construct a cloth brattice down the upper part of the shaft, to restore the ventilation and draw the gas away: but at last, seven days after the accident, the first explorer penetrated to the place where the men had gathered, and waited, and died; and it was not until three more days had passed that it was possible to bring their bodies to the surface. All that men could do had been done: for a week the rescuers had been risking their lives; and after all they failed.

To show Mr Forster's share in the work, we need only quote from the report of the evidence which he gave at the inquest; for in speaking of the dangers and exertions of the men he has unconsciously borne testimony of himself.

"Coroner: What day did you go to the colliery after the accident happened? On the Thursday after the accident,—on the same day as it happened.

What time did you arrive there, Sir? Between three and four o'clock, sir.

I think you continued there night and day, with very little intermission, until the bodies were recovered. I did, sir. Except on the Friday. I was obliged to go away on the Friday.

The day after the accident? The day after the accident. I was absolutely compelled to go.

Did you go down the shaft, Mr Forster? I did, sir.

You perhaps went several times down? I did, sir. I was down on Thursday night first.

Until Mr Coulson and his men came to take charge of it? Oh, I went down with Mr Coulson afterwards until the bodies were found.

The work was very dangerous for the men, was it not? Yes, very dangerous for the men.

Timbers were constantly falling? Yes.

Was every effort made that possibly could be made to get to the men? Everything was done, sir; nothing was shrunk from.

And without heeding danger? No, the men never flinched.

Do you believe that anything further could have been done effectually? I do not."

If more words be needed, let them come from the jury, whose verdict contained the following clause:

"They also take occasion to notice with admiration the heroic courage of the viewers and others, who, at the risk of their own lives, for so many nights and days, devoted their best skill and energies to rescue the unfortunate men who were lost."

The widows and orphans received a touching message of sympathy from her late Majesty Queen Victoria, herself a newly made widow,—the first message of the kind that broke the silence after the Prince Consort's death, and to this day the printed copies of it which were distributed form the most treasured possessions of the few widows that still survive. It is a pathetic coincidence that the same January day saw the brave engineer, who left home and business to direct the work of rescue, laid to rest almost within sight of the scene of the accident, and saw also the passing away of the gracious Lady, who in the first weeks of her widowhood remembered the sorrows of humbler women, and sent them comfort in their affliction.

In the Coal Trade of the North of England Mr Forster held an unequalled position and exercised a wide and beneficent influence: to quote the resolution, which the Miners' Association of Northumberland passed on hearing of his death, he was a pioneer in the promotion of harmonious relations between capital and labour. He was Vice-Chairman of the Northumberland Coal-owners Association, and also of the North of England United Coal Trade Association. He was from its commence-

ment a member of the Northumberland Joint Committee,—a representative body of masters and men which has been the means of settling countless disputes on questions of colliery working; and he was also a member of the Conciliation Board for the regulation of wages in the same county. In 1857 he was elected a member of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers; he became President of that Institute in 1881, and held the office for a term of three years. He was also a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and a Fellow of the Geological Society. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Northumberland, and for a long period Chairman of the Magistrates for the Blyth Petty Sessional Division. He was for many years a member of the Board of Examination under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and an examiner of applicants for certificates of competency under the same Act.

Mr Forster was the first Chairman of the School Board established at Cowpen after the passing of the Education Act of 1870, and he held that position without interruption for a period of twenty-one years, retiring in 1892. But throughout a career which began long before the days of Public Elementary Education, he took a deep and broad-minded interest in educational matters, and especially in such as tended to place means of practical scientific education within the reach of working men. He established schools at all the collieries under his charge, as well as Mechanics' Institutes, of which he was a hearty supporter: but while he took an active interest in everything that promoted the well being of his men, he wisely encouraged self-help and self-reliance, as is shown by the following instance, which is still remembered by those who reaped the benefit of his wisdom. In 1872 there was an epidemic of scarlet fever at one of the colliery villages, which was found to be caused by bad milk, and a deputation of the men came to Mr Forster, to ask whether the Colliery Company could not undertake the duty of providing a better supply. Mr Forster told them that this was not within the Company's powers, but he suggested that the men should join together and start a cooperative dairy-farm of their own: there were two fields included in the lease of the colliery, and he promised that the Company should make them tenants of these fields at the same rent as was paid to the lessors and should also erect the necessary buildings, charging

only a low rate of interest on the outlay. The suggestion was adopted and carried into effect: the farm was started and managed by a committee of the men, and to this day it continues a useful and profitable institution.

With the men employed at the collieries Mr Forster's relations were always of the happiest nature, and he was never so pleased and interested as when his duties brought him into direct contact with the colliery officials and workmen. While he did all that lay in his power to promote the interests of the owners, he never failed to consider the welfare and the feelings of the men; and in his management there was much of the same kind of spirit with which he had in earlier days learnt to regard the College: he was conscious of a bond between himself and those who served under him, which was better and more enduring than the bare legal relation of employer and employed. He had also the rare capacity of arousing enthusiasm in his subordinates: some of his colliery officials had been with him for forty years, and their feelings towards him were of the most devoted attachment. He possessed in a high degree the tact and sympathy which workmen, and especially those of the north, readily understand and appreciate; and above all his dealings with them were marked by a spirit of absolute fairness and a most scrupulous regard for truth and justice. These characteristics won him, in a degree which few employers have ever enjoyed, the esteem and confidence not only of his own men but also of all the workmen of the surrounding districts.

Mr Forster was married in 1854 to Hannah Elizabeth, elder daughter of the Rev. Isaac Todd of Shincliffe, and leaves a family of four sons and three daughters.

REV ALFRED WILLIAMS MOMERIE M.A.

By the death on 6 December 1900 of the Rev Alfred Williams Momerie at 14 Chilworth Street, London, what promised at one time to be a very brilliant ecclesiastical career came to a premature close.

Mr Momerie (originally Mummery) was the only child of Isaac Vale Mummery a Congregational Minister. He was born at Ratcliffe in Middlesex, 22 March 1848. He was educated at the City of London School and went from there to the University of Edinburgh. There he had a distinguished career as

a student, winning the Horseliehill and Miller Scholarship with the medal and Bruce prize for metaphysics. He took the degree of D.Sc. in Edinburgh in 1875 and was made an honorary LL.D. in 1887. From Edinburgh he came to St John's, where he was admitted a Pensioner 17 March 1875; he was admitted Scholar 14 June 1877, and was Senior in the Moral Science Tripos of 1877. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 5 November 1879. He was ordained Deacon in 1878 and Priest in 1879 by the Bishop of Manchester. He was curate of Leigh near Manchester 1878-9. In 1879 he was a University Extension Lecturer. He was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics at King's College, London, and Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital in 1884. With these posts his memory will be chiefly connected. A notice of Dr Momerie in *The Times* concludes as follows:—"He at once began to publish at a rapid rate books and collections of sermons on the philosophy of Christianity, whose names speak for themselves—'The Origin of Evil,' 'Personality,' 'Defects of Modern Christianity,' 'The Basis of Religion,' 'Belief in God,' 'Inspiration,' 'Church and Creed'—these and others were issued between 1880 and 1889. Their style was at all times brilliant, the views they expressed tended more and more in a latitudinarian direction, and it was obvious that the professor was gradually approaching a theological position incompatible with strict adherence to the tenets of the English Church. Unfortunately for Dr Momerie, he happened to be connected with two institutions one of which was conservative by its constitution and the other by predilection. King's College, as a training ground for a considerable number of men intending to take holy orders, was bound to have regard to the orthodoxy of its staff. It had had a similar trouble years before in the case of Maurice, and Momerie perhaps counted on the sympathy that Maurice's exclusion had aroused to carry him through. But the two cases were hardly parallel. Men felt for Maurice because they had fallen under the invincible charm of his personal character, whereas Momerie was looked upon merely as a brilliant and erratic genius, who perhaps could be dispensed with without serious loss. The other institution, the chapel of the Foundling Hospital, is administered by a committee of philanthropic gentlemen, whose Churchmanship still stands on the old ways and who maintain to this day the use of

the black gown in the pulpit. Momerie had charmed them with his style, he had attracted large audiences, and swelled the usual collections. But they had as much right as King's College to look for comparative orthodoxy in their preacher. So Dr Momerie's connexion with them and with King's College came to a close in 1891. Since then he had written a little, had preached occasionally in a London church, and latterly, with the Bishop of London's leave, had set up for himself on Sundays at the Portman Rooms."

Dr Momerie married 5 December 1896, at Christ Church, Victoria Street, S.W., Ada Louisa, widow of Charles E. Herne esq., and daughter of M. F. A. Canning esq., late M.L.A. of the Cloisters, Perth, Western Australia.

REV CHARLES HALFORD HAWKINS M.A.

We take the following notice of Mr Hawkins from *The Times* :—

We regret to record the death of the Rev Charles Halford Hawkins, for many years a master at Winchester College, which occurred on the 28th December 1900, at Winchester after a long illness. Mr Hawkins, who was born in 1838, was the second son of Dr Francis Hawkins, physician in ordinary to the Queen's Household (his elder brother being Mr Vaughan Hawkins, the well-known Chancery barrister), and was a nephew of Dr Hawkins, the famous Provost of Oriel, and of Mr Cæsar Hawkins, formerly Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen. Mr Hawkins's connexion with Winchester lasted nearly 40 years. He was appointed an assistant master in 1861, immediately on leaving St John's College, Cambridge, and became a house-master in 1869, in which year he opened Southgate-house, over which he presided until failing health compelled him in August of this year to resign his mastership. His early years at Winchester fell partly in that period of innovation and development which marked the beginning of the headmastership of Dr Ridding, and many of the present school societies owe their origin to the energy and liberality of Mr Hawkins. Though he originally came to Winchester as a mathematical master, his most valuable work lay in his successful efforts to arouse an interest among the boys in intellectual matters lying outside the usual school course. He founded the annual English

Literature prize; it was under his presidency that the school Debating Society was started, and to his musical enthusiasm was largely due the foundation of the Glee Club. In 1862 Mr Hawkins became one of the college chaplains, and his interest in the music in the school chapel was unceasing. But Wykehamists will connect his name chiefly with the Shakespeare Reading Society, which he founded, in conjunction with the late Mr J. D. Walford, in 1862. This developed for a few years into the "Winchester Play," and Mr A. F. Leach, in his "History of Winchester College," speaks as an eye-witness with enthusiasm of Mr Hawkins's acting as Shylock and Lear. It was not thought advisable to continue the "Winchester Play," but the meetings of the Shakespeare Society went on, and were held always under Mr Hawkins's direction; and the good work of the society was shown by an admirable collection of essays by past and present members called *Noctes Shakesperianæ*, which Mr Hawkins edited in 1887, his own contribution being an elaborate study of "Shakespeare's Stagecraft." As a housemaster Mr Hawkins won the warm affection of his own pupils, and by the active share he took in originating and supporting these many sides of the modern development of Winchester he earned the gratitude of all Wykehamists.

The following additional notice of Mr Hawkins appeared in *The Guardian* of 9th January 1901 :

Four days before the close of the last 'century—on Holy Innocents' Day—Charles Halford Hawkins was taken to his rest, and on the first day of the new century his mortal remains were laid in the cemetery on St Giles' Hill, Winchester, which overlooks the scene of his former labours. Very numerous were the mourners who were gathered together around the open grave—mourners indeed they were, for he who had been taken from their midst was beloved by all who knew him. About six months ago his health, which for some little time had been a cause of anxiety, compelled him to resign his mastership in Winchester College. Not without a bitter pang did he dissolve the connection which, for nearly forty years, had bound him to the school, not of his earliest years (for he was educated at Harrow), but of his adoption when his University career was finished. With his mastership he held a chaplaincy of the college. Nor could one whose sympathetic nature was so strongly developed resign the position of house-master without

a struggle. It was by the scholars residing in his house by whom he was most beloved. Nor could it be otherwise, for he was a many-sided man. Himself no mean musician, he interested himself greatly in cultivating the musical talents of those who were naturally thus gifted. And his recitations from the dramatic authors of the past and present were oratorical lessons unconsciously perhaps to influence future speakers and preachers. In spiritual things it was just the same. He threw himself energetically into them with the same energy as he did into temporal matters.

In the preparation of his candidates for Confirmation he was most painstaking and earnest. Nor were his efforts without their reward for the present writer has heard from those who came under his influence at such seasons of the way in which he won their confidence and affection, and thus helped them in their spiritual life. Full of ardour, full of fun, with high spirits as one of Nature's grandest gifts, he was eminently calculated to attract his younger pupils to himself, and draw them onwards and upwards by cords of love. His preaching was powerful and persuasive, his delivery full of animation, and commanding the attention of his hearers. He felt in his inmost heart that the training of those more especially committed to his charge by being boarders in his house involved something more than a mere classical education. He felt that moral training and Christian teaching must go hand in hand with the secular work, or the blame of a life thrown away, as far as the highest aims of a human being are concerned, might lie at his door. Those who had thus been brought into close connection with him, on their occasional visits in after life to their old school, never missed the opportunity of revisiting their former master. It was hoped that when he was released from the strain and anxiety of the daily work of a college tutor his health would be restored. But it was not so to be. He had only just passed threescore years when God took him to his rest after several months of severe and painful illness, borne with exemplary patience, during which he was most carefully and lovingly nursed by his wife and children. God grant that they, like St John, may hear a voice from heaven saying unto them, "Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth, for they rest from their labours."

REV THOMAS WILLIAMS M.A.

The Rev Thomas Williams who died of cholera at Srinagar in Kashmir on Sunday 23rd September was in many ways a remarkable man. Of humble parentage, he was born at Worthen in Shropshire on 18 July 1839. He became a pupil teacher in Worthen Schools, and as Queen's Scholar obtained a first class while at the Worcester Training College. In 1864 he entered St Augustine's College, Canterbury, with a view to becoming a missionary. There he obtained honours in theology, classics, mathematics, Hebrew, medical knowledge, and—what was afterwards so important to him—Sanskrit. He there also began the study of Arabic. In 1867 he was accepted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and sailed for India in the following year. He was ordained Deacon in 1869 and Priest in 1871 by the Bishop of Bombay. He was S.P.G. Missionary at Gujerat from 1869 to 1872; at Ahmednagar from 1872 to 1873. He was for a time stationed in Bombay, and it was characteristic of him that, although the Mission work in that city embraced Hindustani, Marathi, Tamil and English departments, under him a Guzeratti branch was added with the view to approaching the Parsees in their own language. In 1870 he was one of those who opened the S.P.G. Mission for the densely-populated native State of Kolapore. When the Ahmednagar Mission was founded he was, because of his linguistic gifts, transferred to it. He came to England in 1874 and entered at Cambridge as a Non-Collegiate Student, migrating after four Terms to St John's where he was admitted a Pensioner 13 December 1875. He took his degree in the first class of the Theological Tripos of 1878 (in which Bishop Lefroy also passed) and was bracketted for the Evans Prize. After being for a short time curate of Barwick in Elmet he returned to India. In 1883 he was transferred to the Diocese of Lahore and appointed the first resident Missionary at Riware, in the Punjab; this duty he performed until his death. He was travelling in Kashmir for a holiday and was suddenly seized with cholera. He was brought into Srinagar and died in Dr Neve's Hospital there.

Bishop Lefroy thus refers to him in his recent charge: "Within the last few weeks, the Rev Thomas Williams, Missionary of the S.P.G. at Riware, has been taken to his

rest. . . It was in 1868 that he first came to this country, but not till 1884 that he joined this Diocese, since which date he had never been home. His linguistic powers (to say nothing of his other gifts) were very remarkable indeed. After having obtained a good knowledge of Sanskrit while working in the Deccan, he found, on coming north, that he would be brought much in contact with Mahommedans, and therefore at once set to work on Arabic. When I was last with him at Riwari, he told me that he had just completed his seventh careful perusal of the Koran in the original, each time having undertaken it from some different scholarly point of view. I do not think that we have any scholar left in the Punjab who could at all equal this for methodical and purposeful work. A great store of learning has indeed passed away with our brother—speaking as man must speak—and we grieve for him and it alike."

The Rev S. S. Allnutt of Delhi writes of him: "I shall not attempt now to estimate the extent of our loss. It is in many ways irreparable. We may get another man as devoted, but it is certain that we shall never get in his place a man of such vast learning, capable of meeting both Hindus and Mahommedans on their own ground, and so to say pushing the attack into the enemy's central positions. . . . If he never spared his fellow workers, he never spared himself, and gave them an example of untiring labour which must last through their time of Service, I should hope."

LIONEL EDWARD KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH M.A.

Mr Kay-Shuttleworth, who died at San Remo, 11 December 1900, was the third son of Sir James Phillips Kay-Shuttleworth, M.D., D.C.L. of Oxford, Secretary to the Council of Education, and first baronet. His mother, Lady Kay-Shuttleworth, was one of the founders of the English colony at San Remo, where the greater part of her son's active life was passed. He was born in London 14 February 1849 and was admitted to Wellington College (Lynedoch) in 1861, while Dr Edward White Benson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was Headmaster. He was admitted a pensioner of St John's 19 December 1867, and took his B.A. degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos

of 1872. He pursued his medical studies at St George's hospital. At this School he held the posts of house surgeon and anaesthetist. Becoming interested in aural surgery he was appointed assistant in the aural department, at the same time being associated with Mr (now Sir William) Dalby, aural surgeon to the hospital, in his private practice. He became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England in 1876. On 21 December 1877 he married Charlotte Mary, fifth surviving daughter of Captain Charles Walcott, R.N. of Portlooe House, Cornwall.

In the year 1882, partly from early associations, he decided to start practice in San Remo. He early became one of the Surgeons to the International Hospital for Eye and Ear diseases, where his former experiences proved of the greatest value, his opinion being highly esteemed by his colleagues. The San Remo Ladies' Home he served for many years, both as Medical Officer and Treasurer. In 1897 he became British Vice-Consul, and employed in this duty his business abilities and singular kindness of heart. He was a good surgeon, excellent in the fashioning of all mechanical appliances, and a dexterous operator. Latterly he had taken up the study of the Roentgen rays, and had achieved considerable success. The bent of Mr Shuttleworth's mind was essentially mechanical; in many handicrafts he was much more than an amateur. But beyond the purely practical character of his pursuits, he was a man of singular kindness of heart, devoted to his patients, and in turn beloved by them. Imbued with deep, though unostentatious religious feeling, he was for many years the churchwarden and mainstay of St John's Church in San Remo. To many of his former patients and friends scattered over many lands his death will come as a severe personal loss. To those among whom he lived and worked, the town authorities, the English residents, and his colleagues, his memory will remain as that of a singularly upright and kindly man. The funeral took place on December 16th, and was attended by the civic authorities, the consular body, the officers of the garrison, the various philanthropic societies, and the medical men of all nationalities practising in the town, as well as by the English colony, and Italians from all walks of life who wished to pay the last tribute of respect.

ALBERT ERNEST ELLIOTT M.A.

We announce with regret the death of Mr A. E. Elliott at Middelburg, South Africa, on 1 December 1900, of enteric fever. Mr Elliott was, at the time of his death, serving with the 4th Brigade Division Royal Field Artillery as Civil Surgeon, and was in medical charge of the 21st, 42nd and 53rd Batteries. Shortly before his death he had been mentioned in despatches as being always in the firing line.

Mr A. E. Elliott, who was educated at Cheltenham College (Boyne House), was the youngest son of the late Mr Thomas Christopher Elliott of Bassett Mount, Southampton, who was a Hampshire cricketer in the days when that county was at the zenith of its fame. Elliott entered St John's 30 August 1888, and was noted as a proficient in Rugby football. He was tried in the freshmen's match of 1888, but it was not until 1891 that he became a "Rugby blue." In that year also he proceeded to the B.A. degree. He played for the combined Universities against London in 1891 and for London against the Universities in 1892. He got his International Cap for England in 1894. After leaving Cambridge he pursued his medical studies at St Thomas's Hospital and took the diplomas of M.R.C.S and L.R.C.P. in 1898. He was for some time Resident Medical Officer at Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital.

He was one of the first to offer his services to the Government at the end of 1899 and was sent to Natal, where he was attached to No 4 Field Hospital. His energy and devotion to duty were at once appreciated and he was sent to the front and was with the hospital at Spearman's farm during the Battle of Spion Kop. Mr Frederick Treves writing to the *British Medical Journal* (15 December 1900) says of him: "Mr Elliott joined No 4 Field Hospital at Frere some little time after the battle of Colenso. He accompanied the hospital to Spearman's farm, and helped to attend the wounded from Spion Kop and Val Krantz. He followed the hospital back to Chieveley and thence on to Ladysmith. He was an admirable surgeon, most eager and most painstaking in his work and most thorough in all that he did. He was particularly unselfish and very kind-hearted. He had no idea of sparing himself, and if I saw a figure going round the tents at unusual hours of the night I knew it was Elliott. The soldiers were much attached to him

and he to them. Nothing was too much trouble for Elliott, and his thoughtfulness for others was always making itself apparent. He was the very best of companions, always genial, always ready, keen for everything that was going, whether it was an extra spell of work or a suddenly-devised expedition. It was a great pleasure to work with him, and I know well that everyone in No 4 Field Hospital will deeply and sincerely mourn his death. As the soldiers would say, he was 'a really good sort.' While Major Hector Corbyn, commandant of the 21st Battery R.F.A., wrote from Middelburg a few days after Elliott's death as follows: "He was in medical charge of my battery, and was with us all through General Buller's march since August, and he endeared himself very much to us all, officers as well as men. He was always such a kind, sympathetic, manly fellow, such as the men love to have with them on service. He went out with us for a five days' march on the 13th November only a few days after coming out of hospital, where he had been seedy for about a fortnight. I fear he ought not to have come, but he would have it that he was perfectly fit. He was not at all himself during those few days but would stick to his duty and ride with the battery all day; even the day before we got in he walked out and shot us a dozen pigeons for dinner. He went to hospital again on the 20th November and on the 28th I went out with my battery for a week's fighting, and on bringing them home through the town I called in at the hospital to enquire how he was and you can imagine our horror on hearing that he had died two days before."

Elliott was buried in the Cemetery of Middelburg on December 2. He was accorded a full military funeral, the 60th Rifles, to whom he had been for some time attached, sending their band. The funeral was attended by nearly every one in the garrison, including General Lyttleton. Colonel Harrison, R.F.A., caused a wooden cross to be placed over his grave with the inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Civil Surgeon A. E. Elliott, died 1st December 1900, aged 31 years. R.I.P."

REV MARTIN JOHN HALL B.A.

The Rev M. J. Hall who was drowned in the lake Victoria Nyanza on the 15th of August 1900, was the son of Mr John Fielder Hall and was born at Congleton in Cheshire in 1864.

After taking his B.A. degree in 1886 he was for some time at Ridley Hall. He was ordained Deacon in 1889 and Priest in 1890 by the Bishop of Worcester. He was curate of St Thomas' Birmingham from 1898 to 1892. He became one of the Church Missionary Society's Missionaries in Uganda in 1895 and served there until his death. Mr Hall published through the Church Missionary Society *Through my spectacles in Uganda; Or The story of a fruitful field*. This was a short history of the Uganda Mission, a description of the country and the journey thither, and an account of the manners and customs of the Waganda. Mr Hall was in the habit of making long journeys on the lake Victoria Nyanza in a collapsible canvas boat. He had just finished a five weeks' expedition on the lake between Mengo and Nassa. On August 9th he left Nassa to cross the lake to Uganda accompanied by his two Baganda boys and two Basese boatmen. According to the account of the latter, who were saved, all went well to the 15th. At daybreak they left camp at Majita (three or four days canoe journey from Nassa), a terrific storm came on with great waves, and the first three sections of the boat filled with water. The men bailed out as hard as possible with buckets and saucepans, but to no purpose. Finally Mr Hall took up his tent and table to throw overboard to lighten the boat, and apparently in doing this capsized it. The five occupants climbed up and sat on the keel of the upturned boat for some time, but the wind and the force of the waves probably broke the air-tight compartments, for the boat sank. The two Basese managed to cling to the floating table. One boy sank almost at once, and very soon Mr Hall, who was trying to undress, sank too, although he was a strong swimmer. He was carried some hundred yards from the men by the force of the wind. His hat and coat came to the surface as he sank. Next his other boy sank. At noon the storm abated, and a canoe put off and rescued the two Basese.

He was buried on the shore where the accident occurred, three days journey by land from the furthest out station of the Mission. Two brother missionaries visited the spot and marked the grave with a wooden cross inscribed: "Martin J. Hall, C.M.S., Uganda, 15/8/1900."

Mr Hall would have received the Uganda medal had he lived.

The following members of the College have died during the year 1900; the year in brackets is that of the B.A. degree:

- Rev Samuel Andrew (did not graduate). Died at Tideswell Vicarage, co Derby, 14 April, aged 79. See *Eagle* XXI, p. 353.
- Rev George Armitage (1851), son of George Armitage of Oldham. Vicar of Silverdale, Staffordshire, 1853-91. Latterly resided at 5 Tanza Road, Hampstead. Died there 1 March, aged 80. Mr Armitage married in 1862 Martha, daughter of W. Hopkins esq, of Dunstall Old Hall, Burton-on-Trent.
- Rev Henry Askwith (1881), son of Thomas Askwith of Ripon, Yorks; born 4 September 1852. Curate of Christ Church, Surbiton, 1880-83; Vicar of All Saints', Halifax, 1883-87; Vicar of St James', Hereford, and Chaplain of St Giles' and Williams' Hospitals, Hereford, 1887-90; Chaplain to the Hereford Infirmary 1892-99; Prebendary of Hunderton in Hereford Cathedral 1897-1900; Vicar of St John the Evangelist, Upper Holloway, 1899-1900. Died 5 September at St John's Vicarage, Pemberton Road, Upper Holloway.
- Rev John Christopher Atkinson (1838). Died 31 March at Danby Parsonage, Yorks, aged 85. See *Eagle* XXI, p. 348.
- Rev Hammond Roberson Bailey (1854), son of the Rev H. J. Bailey, born at Diughlington, Yorks, 1830. Admitted a Fellow of the College 4 April 1854. Curate of Shipston-on-Stour 1856: of Silsoe, Beds, 1857. Mr Bailey was Tutor of the College from 1863 to 1866. He was presented by the College to the Rectory of Great Warley, Essex, in 1866, and held the living until his death at Fairstead, Great Warley, 7 October, aged 69. He married 16 May 1867, at Barking, Pontine Harriot, only daughter of Henry Beck esq, of Needham Market, Suffolk. By his will he left to the Vicar of North Leverton, Notts, for the comely maintenance of the Churchyard and Church and Schools £200. And to trustees the Church of St Mary the Less, Great Warley (built by him on his own property at Fairstead), in trust for the use of the Rector and parishioners for divine worship in accordance with the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England until 4 October 1912. On that date the church is to be offered to the incumbent of any church in the borough of Bradford, Yorks, or in the parish of Baildon, Yorks, or to the Church Extension Association, Leeds. He bequeathed the remainder of his books after his widow and his nephew, the Rev H. A. Bailey, had made selections to the Warden of St Augustine's College, Canterbury, for St Augustine's library, or for any students proceeding from St Augustine's. After payment of certain legacies, he left the residue of his personal estate in trust for the acquisition of land as a site for a Church or towards the building of a Church and Parsonage and Schools in the Borough of Bradford, Yorks, preferably in Manningham and Horton or in the parish of Baildon. His estate was of the gross value of £29,808.
- Rev John Casson Battersby (1843), Vicar of Tollesbury, near Kelvedon, Essex, 1857-1900. Died at the Vicarage 1 November, aged 79. He is stated to have been a great recluse, somewhat eccentric, but warm-hearted and good to the poor. He had a capital library and was a great reader.
- Sir William Cunliffe Brooks (1842). Died at Glen Tana, Aboyne, 9 January, aged 80. See *Eagle* XXI, p. 81.
- Rev Charles Burd (1856), son of Henry Edward Burd of Shrewsbury, surgeon; born 1834. Curate of Leebrockhurst, Salop, 1857-60; of Lapworth, Warwickshire, 1860-63; of Denton, Norfolk, 1863-65; of Worthen, Salop, 1865-68; Vicar of Shirley, near Birmingham, 1867-1900;

Rural Dean of Solihull 1894-1900. Died at Shirley Vicarage 30 July, aged 66. He married 26 December 1865, at St Stephen's, Westbourne Park, Catherine Anna, only daughter of the Rev Charles Holloway, Rector of Stanford Dingley, Herts.

Rev Frederick Calder (1840), son of Mr Frederick Calder of Manchester, educated at Leeds Grammar School. Assistant Master at Wakefield Proprietary School 1840-41; Master at King Edward's School, Birmingham, 1842-46; Head Master of Chesterfield Grammar School 1864-78; Rector of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield, 1878-1900. Organising Secretary of the S.P.G. 1881-87. Died at Wingerworth Rectory 22 August, aged 80. He published *Scripture Stories* 1862. He married in 1861 Selina, daughter of G. England esq, of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

William Charnley (1867), M.D. 1875. Son of Rowland Charnley of Lancaster, born 1845. Studied medicine at University College London, Paris and Vienna. M.R.C.S. 1878, L.S.A. 1873. Sometime Surgeon to the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, and other institutions in London. Honorary Oculist to the Bridgnorth and Salop Infirmarys, Honorary Oculist and Aurist to the Wrexham Infirmary; Surgeon to the Shropshire Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; Consulting Surgeon to the Montgomeryshire Infirmary. Died 30 July at his residence Hardwick House, Shrewsbury, aged 55. Mr Charnley rowed 'four' in the third boat in the Lent Races of 1865 and 'five' in the second boat in the May Races of the same year.

Rev John Clarke (1870), son of the Rev William Clarke, born at Selside, Kendal, in 1847. Third Master in the Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury, 1870-71; Curate of Sutton-on-the-Sea, Lincolnshire, 1872-74; of Burton Fleming, Yorks, 1875-77; Vicar of Burton Fleming, 1877-93; Vicar of Lissington, near Lincoln, 1893-1900. Died at Lissington Vicarage, 28 March, aged 53.

Rev Richard Collins (1851), son of the Rev Richard Collins, for forty years Vicar of Kirkburton, Yorks; born at Bicker, Lincolnshire, in 1828. Curate of Kirkburton 1851-54; Principal of Cottayam College, Travancore, 1854-67; Curate of All Saints, Brighton, 1867-70; of St Paul's, Camden Square, 1870-71; Principal of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, 1872-78; Perpetual Curate of St Silas, Hunslet, Leeds, 1879-82; Vicar of Kirkburton 1882-1900. Died at the Vicarage 30 October, aged 72. Besides being devoted to the church and schools, and general parochial work he had many gifts which he exercised with industry and zeal. As a skilful amateur sculptor he beautified his parish church and placed there an excellent bust of his father. He also devoted some time to painting, and he was the author of an exhaustive chronological register of Kirkburton. He had often lectured on the history of the parish from Saxon times. He was Past Provincial Grand Chaplain of the West Yorkshire Freemasons, and Chaplain of the Beaumont Lodge, Kirkburton, from its foundation to his death. Mr Collins published *A Sanscrit and Malayim Dictionary*, Cottayam 1867; *A Grammar of the Malayim Language*, Collayam 1868; *Missionary Enterprise in the East*, King and Co. 1873; *The Philosophy of Jesus Christ as unfolded in the Physical Aspect of his Miracles* 1879. Three of Mr Collins' brothers are clergymen: the Rev John Collins, Vicar of Holmfirth (Cath. B.A. 1855); Rev Henry Collins, Vicar of Scammonden (St John's B.A. 1859); and the Rev William Collins, Vicar of Nunnington (Cath. B.A. 1858).

The Very Rev Benjamin Morgan Cowie (1839) Dean of Exeter. Died 3 May in London, aged 83. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 342.

Rev Henry George Day (1854), formerly Fellow of the College. Assistant Master at Brighton College 1859-61; Headmaster of Sedbergh School

1861-74; Curate of Riverhead, Kent, 1877-78. Latterly resided at 55 Denmark Villas, West Brighton. Died there 10 February. He published *Geometrical Conic Sections, Part i, The Ellipse* 1868.

John Gardner Dudley (1852), M.D. 1861. Studied medicine at St Bartholomew's Hospital and Paris. M.R.C.P. London 1859. He was for 24 years Physician to the Metropolitan Hospital, and afterwards until his death consulting Physician. He was for some time also Physician to the Surrey Dispensary, the Royal General Dispensary, London and to the Chelsea, Brompton and Belgravia Dispensary, and also for sometime House Physician to the Consumption Hospital, Brompton. Died at his residence 63 Hova Villas, Hove, Sussex, 2 January, aged 71.

Albert Ernest Elliott (1891), died at Middelburg, South Africa, 1 December, aged 32. See p. 252.

William Wallis English (1878), formerly Fellow of the College. For some time an assistant Master at Rugby School. Died 16 July at Bradford Manor, North Devon, aged 44.

Richard Saul Ferguson (1860), died 3 March at his residence in Carlisle. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 329.

Rev Charles Armstrong Fox (1858), Curate of West Exe, Devon, 1871-75; Perpetual Curate of Eaton Chapel, Eaton Square, London, 1875-1900. Died 5 December at Dorking aged 64.

Henry Ralph Francis (1834), third son of Philip Francis, of London, barrister-at-law, and grandson of Sir Philip Francis K.C.B. Born 11 July 1811. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 3 June 1844, called to the Bar 28 January 1848. He was a District Court Judge in New South Wales: Northern District 1861-69, Southern District 1869-93. He married, first 11 April 1839 Beata Lloyd Jones, of Plas Madoc co. Denbigh, and secondly 11 February 1862 Anne, daughter of the Rev Joseph Cooke D.D., late of Newark-upon-Trent. Died 10 June at his residence 13 Pulteney Street Bath, aged 88. His widow, Anne, died at the same place 22 July. Mr Francis, who was for some time a Fellow of the College, wrote a work to prove that his grandfather was the real author of Junius' letters.

Rev Osbert Fynes-Clinton (1862), Curate of Ramsgate 1862-67; Vicar of St James', Leyland, Lancashire, 1864-72; of Carlton-on-Trent, 1874-78; Rector of Barlow Moor, near Didsbury, Manchester, 1878-1900. Died at the Rectory 7 November, aged 61. Mr Fynes-Clinton married in 1867, Louisa, daughter of E. Lloyd esq, of Ramsgate, Kent.

Rev Josephus Glover (1848), D.D. 1867. Headmaster of the Lansdowne and Bath Proprietary College till 1875. Vicar of Alderton, near Chippingham, 1875-99. Died 3 March at Brankholm, Pinewood Road, Bourne-mouth, aged 76.

Rev Martin John Hall (1886), second son of the late John Fielder Hall, of Homefield, Congleton, Cheshire. Curate of St Thomas's, Birmingham, 1889-92; Church Missionary Society's Missionary in Uganda 1895-1900. Drowned in the Victoria Nyanza 15 August, aged 36. See p. 253.

Edward Arthur Hardy (did not graduate), son of William Montague Hardy, of New North Road; born 9 May 1824. Died 6 June at Hackney, aged 76.

Rev Charles Halford Hawkins (1861). Died 28 December at 91 Cheesehill Street, Winchester, aged 62. See p. 246.

- Rev Robert Morrison Herdman** (1880), of the London College of Divinity 1870. Curate of Fenton, Staffordshire, 1872-75; Association Secretary of the Mission to Seamen 1875-84; Vicar of Holy Trinity, North Shields 1884-1900. Surrogate for the Diocese of Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1889-1900. Died 14 April at Holy Trinity Vicarage, North Shields, aged 55.
- Rev William Willes Hobson** (1837), Perpetual Curate of Halesworth with Heckingham, Norfolk, 1844-48; Rector of Siseland, Norfolk, 1868-98. Died 16 January at 5 The Steyne, Worthing, aged 86.
- Thomas Humber** (1848), eldest son of William Humber, of Preston, Lancashire. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 29 May 1849, called to the Bar 17 November 1853. Practised in the Lancashire Chancery Court. Died 21 June at Stockport, aged 75.
- Rev Harry Jones** (1846), Rector of St Vedast, Foster Lane, Prebendary of St Paul's. Died 30 September at Bartonmere, Suffolk, aged 76. See p. 88.
- Lionel Edward Kay Shuttleworth** (1872). Died at San Remo, Italy, 11 December. See p. 250.
- Rev Pascal Lamb** (1858), son of Captain Ynyr Lamb, of the Bengal Infantry; born at Benares. Educated at Manchester Grammar School. Curate of St Stephen's, Tunbridge, 1860-62; of Whitstable and Sea Salter, Kent, 1862-64; Incumbent of Collector and Tarago, New South Wales, 1864, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Goulburn 1865-68; Curate of St Thomas', East Wilt, 1868-75; Vicar of St Andrew, Northampton, 1875-85; Vicar of Ellington, Hunts, 1885-97. Resident latterly at 3 Walsingham Road, Hove, Brighton; died there 14 February, aged 63.
- Rev William Molland Lee** (1836), Curate of King's Kerswill 1835-38; of St Colomb Major 1838; Rector of Adverdiscott (or Alscott) 1838-62; Rural Dean of Hartland 1850-53; Vicar of Christ Church, Sandown, Isle of Wight, 1862-67; Rector of Yaverland, Isle of Wight, 1869-88. Latterly resided at Newland's Villa, Sandown, Isle of Wight; died there 6 January, aged 90.
- Rev Thomas Cooper Lewty** (1858), Curate of Coddington, Notts, 1859, Perpetual Curate of the same 1861-82; Vicar of Rowston (or Rowlston); near Sleaford, co. Lincoln, 1862-1900. Died at Rowston 25 September, aged 66.
- Rev William Henry Metcalfe** (1860), Curate of Kentisbere, Devon, 1870-73; of Honiton 1873-74; Vicar of Ottery St Mary 1874-90; Vicar of Tipton, Devon, 1890-93. Latterly resided at Cyprus House, Exmouth; died there 3 February, aged 61.
- William Anthony Mitchison** (did not graduate), eldest son of William Anthony Mitchison, of The Manor House, Sunbury-on-Thames; born 28 February 1849. Admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 7 June 1870, but was not called to the Bar. Died 18 March at his residence Hamswell House, Vale Square, Margate, aged 51.
- Rev Alfred Williams Momerie** (1878 as Mummery). Died 6 December at 14 Chilworth Street, London W., aged 52. See p. 244.
- Rev Randolph Henry Piggott** (1860), eldest son of the Rev John Robert Piggott, J.P. for Bucks and Rector of Ashwellthorpe, by Emma, daughter of the late Abbott Upcher esq. Educated at Winchester. Curate of Chipping Norton 1861-62; Rector of Grendon Underwood 1862-1900. He married in 1865 Adeline, only daughter of Thomas Cross esq. Died 22 July, aged 63. Mr Piggott took a great interest in County matters generally, and for some time was Secretary of the Bucks Architectural and Archaeological Society.

Rev Henry Meux Roxby (1855), second son of the Rev Henry Roxby Roxby (originally Henry Roxby Maude, of Trinity Hall, LL.B. 1829), Vicar of St Olave's, Old Jewry. Educated at Brighton College. Curate of Wellingborough 1856-68; Vicar of Woodnewton with Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, 1868-75; Vicar of Buckden, Hunts, 1875-1900. Died at Buckden Vicarage 12 November, aged 67.

Pierce Adolphus Simpson (1859), youngest son of Robert Simpson, of Cloncorick Castle, co. Leitrim; born in Ireland 1 March 1837. Educated at Rugby School, Edinburgh University, M.D. of St Andrew's 1861; L.R.C.P. Edinburgh 1860; L.R.C.S. Edinburgh 1860. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, 1866. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Anderson College, Glasgow, 1866-72; Regius Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Glasgow, 1872-98; Emeritus Professor 1898-1900. Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. Editor of *The Glasgow Medical Journal*. Certifying Surgeon under the Factories Acts, Glasgow District, 1866-1900. He married Frances Adelaide, daughter of John Leister, of Manchester. In his earlier years Professor Simpson was an enthusiastic devotee of music and the fine arts, and took a keen interest in the drama. Died 11 August at Auchengrange, Lochwinnoch, Scotland, aged 63.

Rev John Smallpeice (1853), Vice-Principal of Bishop Otters College. Chichester, 1853-56; Curate of Monk Sherborne, Hants, 1856-58; of St Bees 1858-99; Lecturer at St Bees College 1858-71; Tutor of St Bees College 1871-95; Rector of Meppershall, Beds, 1896-1900. Died at the Rectory 23 May, aged 69.

Rev Charles James Eliseo Smith (1860), formerly Fellow of the College. Mathematical Master at the King's School, Sherborne, 1863-66; Assistant Master at Rugby School 1866-74; at Eton College 1874-80. Vicar of Bronham with Oakley, near Bedford, 1880-1900. Died at the Vicarage 23 December, aged 65.

Rev Arthur Squibb (1861), Curate of Stapleford, co. Cambridge, 1862-66; of St Saviour's Hoxton, 1866-67; of St Bartholomew the Great, London 1871-74; of Mistley, Essex, 1874-75; of Bocking, Essex, 1876-82; of Everdon, Northamptonshire, 1886-87; of Tivetshall, Norfolk, 1887-91. Latterly resided at 4 South Crescent, Bedford Square, London W.C.; died there 3 March, aged 62.

Rev George Edward Tate (1841), Prebendary of Wells. Died at Widcombe House, Bath, 11 August. See p. 95.

Rev Augustus Copeland Tracy (1874), Curate of Tasburgh, Norfolk, 1874-75; of Beccles 1875-76; of Lowestoft 1876-79; of St Nicholas, Colchester, 1879-80; Rector of Stapleford, Herts, 1880-93. Latterly resided at The Manor House, Oulton, Lowestoft; died there 27 January, aged 69.

John Herbert Webber (undergraduate). Died 12 January at Cannes. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 228.

Rev James Reynold Williams (1853), Curate of Langley Marish, Bucks, 1853-54; of Kempston, Beds, 1854-55; of Upton with Chalvey, Bucks, 1855-59; Rector of Hedsor 1860-70; Rector of Pulford, near Wrexham, 1870-1900. Died at Pulford Rectory 29 January, aged 71.

Rev Thomas Williams (1878), S.P.G. Missionary at Rewari, Delhi. Died 23 September, at Srinagar in Kashmir. See p. 249.

Rev William Winlaw (B.D. 1882), sometime Rector of Morden, Surrey. Died 10 March, aged 84. See *Eagle* xxi, p. 336.

The following deaths were not noted in the years in which they occurred:

Arthur Edward Coates (did not graduate), of Shrewsbury School, entered St John's 24 August 1868. We believe Mr Coates died in California in 1897 or 1898. The following notes are taken from cuttings from an American paper. Unfortunately the year was not preserved.

A. E. Coates, a Vice-President of the California Cricket Association, who died on the 19th instant (August) at Los Angeles of cardiac asthma, was one of the most widely-known and popular cricketers in the State. He was born 2 August 1848 at Wigan in Lancashire, England, and was the eldest son of the Rev Arthur Coates, of Newton House, co. Meath, Ireland, and of Clifton, England. He came to California six years ago, and was for five years Secretary of the Citrus Colony Club, at Loomis, Placer County, and until his health failed in 1896 Captain of the Placer County Cricket Eleven. The California Cricket Association held a meeting at the Occidental Hotel on August 28th and passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr Coates, a copy of which were sent to the Placer Cricket Club. Mr A. E. Coates married 28 November 1894 Belle Wallace, only daughter of the late Judge William C. Wallace. He had a large circle of warm friends to whom his death came as a personal loss. He was a man of the strictest integrity, scrupulous in the smallest details of business and with a sunny jovial nature that made it pleasant to come in contact with him. His eyes always looked upon the bright side of life, and the words that came from his lips were words of kindness and charity.

Rev Octavius Pyke Halsted (1847), Rector of Scott-Willoughby, co. Lincoln, 1860-1899. Died at the Rectory 31 December 1899, aged 81.

George Fowler Hastings (1878), fifth child of Edward Plantagenet Robin Hood Hastings (and grandson of the eleventh Earl of Huntingdon), of the E.I.C. medical service. Died 24 October 1899 at 11 Wandsworth Bridge Road, London, aged 46.

Rev Francis Randolph (1840), Curate of Dolton, Devon; of Little Hadham, Herts., 1856-75; in charge of Winwick, near Rugby, 1875-76; Vicar of Brent Pelham with Furneaux Pelham, near Buntingford, 1876-98. Died at the Vicarage, Furneaux Pelham, 30 August 1898, aged 84.

Francis Christopher Birkbeck Terry (1864), educated at Sedbergh School. For some time an Assistant Master at Lancaster Grammar School; then Head Master of Cardiff Grammar School. Latterly resided at Palgrave, near Diss. Died there 25 October 1897, aged 56; buried at Aysgarth, Yorks, 30 October. Mr Terry was a frequent contributor to *Notes and Queries*.



OUR CHRONICLE.

Lent Term 1901.

Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, appointed Mr Laurence Morton Brown (B.A. 1875) to be Recorder of Gloucester. Mr Brown, who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1877, was appointed Recorder of Tewkesbury in 1885, and has for some years acted as deputy-Stipendiary to Mr T. W. Lewis at Cardiff.

Her late Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to approve on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor of the appointment of Mr L. T. Dibdin (B.A. 1874) to the rank of Queen's Counsel.

On Saturday, 23 February 1901, an address of Condolence to the King on the death of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and of congratulation to the King on his accession to the throne was presented at St James' Palace by the Chancellor. The Rt. Hon Sir John E. Gorst, Honorary Fellow of the College, M.P. for the University; Dr C. Taylor, our Master, and Dr J. E. Sandys, Fellow of the College, Public Orator, were members of the deputation which accompanied the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor appointed Dr Taylor, our Master, to represent him at the installation of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, as Chancellor of the University of St Andrews.

Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873), formerly Fellow of the College, has been appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland in succession to Sir Archibald Geikie, retired.

The Rev Dr T. G. Bonney (B.A. 1856), Fellow of the College, resigned in October 1900 the Yates-Goldsmid Chair of Geology and Mineralogy in University College London, which he has held since 1877. The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Council of University College: "That the Council accept with great regret Professor Bonney's resignation of the Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy, and desire to put on record their very high appreciation of the value of his services to the College during twenty-three years, and their sense of the distinction which his tenure of the Professorship has conferred on the College."

Prof. W. J. Sollas (B.A. 1874) has been elected a Fellow of University College, Oxford.

Dr D. Mac Alister has been appointed Examiner in Medicine to the University of Birmingham.

Mr Wilmot H. Fawkes, formerly Fellow Commoner of the College, Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty has been gazetted a Rear Admiral, his seniority to date as from 1 January 1901.

Mr A. B. Baldwin (B.A. 1890) has been appointed a District Commissioner on the Gold Coast, Africa.

Dr W. Jethro Brown (B.A. 1890) has been appointed Professor of Constitutional Law in University College, London. Dr W. J. Brown has during the present term delivered an inaugural course of Lectures on "Federal Government."

At the Anniversary Meeting of the Geological Society of London on 15 February 1901, Mr A. J. Jukes-Browne (B.A. 1874) was presented with the Murchison Medal "in recognition of the value of his excellent work in Stratigraphical Geology, especially in the Cretaceous Rocks."

At the same meeting Mr J. J. H. Teall (B.A. 1873) was re-elected President of the Society, and Mr J. E. Marr (B.A. 1878) became a Vice-President. Among those newly elected to the Council of the Society was Mr T. T. Groom (B.A. 1889), now Professor at the Reading College.

At the Annual General meeting of the Physical Society of London held on February 8th, Mr R. A. Lehfeldt (B.A. 1890) was elected a member of the Council of the Society for the year 1901.

Mr W. H. Rivers (M.A. 1898) was on the 29th of January last appointed a member of the Committee of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr F. V. Theobald (B.A. 1890), lecturer on Economic Entomology at the South Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, is preparing for the Colonial Office a monograph on mosquitoes and malaria. In connection with the present inquiry he has already classified for the Government the collections of insects from various parts of the globe, and the coming publication will embody the result of the exhaustive investigation now being conducted.

Ds J. J. Wills (B.A. 1899) has been appointed a clerk in the office of the Board of Trade, on the result of the recent Civil Service Examinations.

Mr M. V. E. Leveaux (who resided 1895-8) is now acting manager at the Garrick Theatre, London.

At a Congregation held on December 1 the degree of M.A. *honoris causa* was conferred on Mr T. Strangeways-Pigg, advanced student of the College and University Demonstrator in Pathology.

The Seatonian Prize for 1900 has been awarded to the Rev Francis Aiden Hibbert (B.A. 1889), Master at Denstone College Staffordshire.

On December 6th the Electors to the Whewell Scholarships awarded the second Scholarship for 1900 to Ds P. H. Winfield (LL.B. 1899); Mr De Villiers, Fellow of the College was re-elected to a Scholarship of £100, and Mr H. M. Adler (LL.B. 1897) to a Scholarship of £50.

The Yorke (University law) Prize for 1900 has been awarded to Mr J. E. de Villiers, Fellow of the College.

The Treasurer of the fund for a Memorial to the late Dr John Couch Adams, Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, has handed over to the College the balance of the fund (£174 8s.) The College has accepted this amount for the purpose of founding a Prize in College. The conditions and method of awarding it will be announced later.

The following members of the College were called to the Bar on Monday January 28: F. J. de Mel (B.A. 1900), Inner Temple; A. F. Russell (B.A. 1900), Middle Temple.

Mr R. Giles (B.A. 1869), C.I.E., has been appointed Commissioner of Sind. The *Pioneer Mail* of Allahabad for 9 November 1900 has the following note on Mr Giles' appointment.

"Lord Northcote has made a sort of test appointment in selecting Mr R. Giles C.I.E. for the Commission in Sind, which is just becoming vacant by the departure of Mr H. E. M. James. The Commission in Sind has a peculiar position, coming midway between that of a free and independent Chief Commissioner on the one hand, and of an ordinary Divisional Commissioner on the other. He is head of a small provincial service of his own: his dwelling at Karachi is sometimes called "the Residency" and sometimes "Government House": and in all the lesser matters of provincial business he is the final authority. Mr Giles is the senior officer of the Commission and has thirty years' experience of the province: he likes Sind and Sind likes him. But none the less those who know how these things generally fall out will appreciate the strength of mind shown by Lord Northcote in selecting an Uncovenanted Service officer for such a position simply because he considered him to be the best man. The Bombay Civil Service as a body is not less careful of its interests and privileges than that of any other part of India, and to go outside it for the chief executive appointment in the Province argues considerable independence and detachment on the part of the Governor. We are not

speaking, of course, of any personal friction. On the contrary, Lord Northcote has hardly been long enough in the country to have formed any strong convictions of his own upon the merits of individual officers in Sind. Mr Giles's name must have been strongly recommended to him by some one: and it is reasonable to suppose that the recommendation came from the outgoing Civilian Commissioner, Mr James."

Mr P. J. Fagan (B.A. 1887) I.C.S. Deputy Commissioner has been posted to the Hoshiarpur District, Punjab.

Mr A. E. English I.C.S. (resided 1891-2) has been transferred from Rangoon to the charge of the Thongwa district.

Mr C. G. Leftwich (B.A. 1894) I.C.S. has been posted to the Raipur District, Central Provinces, India.

Mr C. A. H. Townsend (B.A. 1896) I.C.S. has been transferred from the Simla to the Jullunder District, Punjab, where he assumed charge of his duties 9 November 1900.

F. W. R. Robertson, who was appointed a Member of the Indian Civil Service on the result of the open competition in 1899, has been appointed Assistant to the Collector, District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Vizagapatam, Madras.

Ds Jogindra Nath Pal (B.A. 1898) I.C.S. has been appointed an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and has been posted to the Jaunpur District, North-West Provinces and Oudh.

Ds Balak Ram I.C.S. (B.A. 1900) has been stationed at Nasik in the Bombay Presidency. Lalla Balak Ram, who is stated to be the first Punjabi Wrangler, reached Lahore on December 13. There was a very large gathering at the railway station, representing all sections of the native community of Lahore to receive him.

We take the following from a recent issue of *Black and White* :

"Mr J. Saxon Mills (B.A. 1885), the newly-appointed editor of the *Cape Times*, sailed for Cape Town last Saturday in the *Scot*. He takes over the most important editorial position in South Africa from the hands of Mr F. Edmund Garrett, one of the brightest of the bright group who gathered around Mr W. T. Stead in the days of the *Pull Mall Gazette*. Mr Mills is a Cambridge man. He begun life in the scholastic profession, and was for a time a Master at Leamington College. He made his way in journalism, first as an outside contributor and then as a leader writer on the *Daily Mail*. Later he joined the editorial staff of the *Echo*, which journal he left more than a year ago for the *Daily News*. Formerly an active member of the Eighty Club and the Liberal Forwards, his Imperialist instincts led him last year to throw in his lot with Dr Heber Hart and the Imperial Liberal Council. Mr Mills is the son of a Manchester journalist, and comes of a family well known in South-East

Lancashire, and associated in the last generation with the Brights and other reforming spirits of the country. At the University Mr Mills was contemporary, for a time at least, with his predecessor on the *Cape Times*, who has been forced to resign through serious and obstinate ill-health."

Mr C. Kinloch Cooke (B.A. 1878) is the editor of *The Empire Review*, the first number of which appeared in March.

Dr W. A. Bond (B.A. 1879) has been appointed Medical Officer of Health to the Holborn Borough Council.

Mr P. W. G. Sargent (B.A. 1896) M.B., B.C., has been admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Mr C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) has been appointed Demonstrator of Pathology in the Middlesex Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on January 21 a license to practice Physic was granted to Ds S. S. F. Blackman (B.A. 1894) of St Bartholomew's Hospital.

Dr H. J. Spencer (B.A. 1888) was on Monday, 21 January last, unanimously elected Rector of the High School, Glasgow. Dr Spencer was for some time an Assistant Master in Nottingham High School, then a Master in Inverness College; for the last five years he has been one of the Masters in the Edinburgh Academy. Dr Spencer has made a special study of continental educational systems, and has written several articles on educational subjects. He has also edited a volume of "Plutarch's Lives" for use in Schools.

Mr F. Marvel (B.A. 1889) has been appointed Head Master of Knutsford Grammar School, Cheshire. For the last five years Mr Marvel has been one of the Masters at the Wyggeston School, Leicester.

Mr W. Cecil Laming (B.A. 1891), who has been a Master at the Edinburgh Academy since 1891, was in December last appointed Rector of the Kelvinside Academy, Glasgow.

The Rev J. S. Bryers (B.A. 1897), Assistant Master at Pocklington School, has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership at Rossall School.

Ds F. D. Cautley (B.A. 1900) has been appointed Assistant Master at St Michael's, Westgate-on-Sea.

Ds C. Kingdon (B.A. 1900) has been appointed to a Mastership in a preparatory School near Guilford.

Ds A. E. Kirk (B.A. 1900) has been appointed to an Assistant Mastership at a School at Bexhill-on-Sea.

Ds B. M. Cook (B.A. 1898) was on Friday, February 1, elected to a MacMahon Law Studentship.

Ds R. M. Woolley (B.A. 1899) was on Saturday, December 15, elected to the vacant Naden Divinity Studentship.

Ds W. Lockton (B.A. 1900) has been elected to one of the Lady Kay Studentships at Jesus College, and has migrated to that College.

R. M. F. Feignoux, advanced student of the College, has been admitted a "Licencié" of the University of France, and has been awarded a valuable Studentship at the Sorbonne.

G. H. Gill has been gazetted to a Commission in one of the Militia Battalions of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

P. B. Allott has obtained a Commission in the Third Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment. He was gazetted Lieutenant 6 November 1900 and is now at Portland with his Battalion, which is garrisoning the Verne Fort.

A Service in memory of Her late Most Excellent Majesty Queen Victoria was held in the College Chapel on February 2, at 2.30 p.m. The attendance of Members of the College and of College Servants was large. The following is the Order of Service:—

THE OPENING SENTENCES FROM THE BURIAL SERVICE.

PSALM XC.

THE LESSON—1 Corinthians xv.

THE ANTHEM.

REVELATION XIV. 13.

BLESSED are the departed who in the Lord are sleeping, from henceforth for evermore.

They rest from their labours, and their works follow them.

Spahr.

SENTENCES AND PRAYERS FROM THE BURIAL SERVICE.

HYMN, No. 191.

"The Saints of God! Their conflict past."

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

THE BLESSING.

FUNERAL MARCH—*Chopin.*

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr H. E. J. Bevan, Prebendary of St Paul's and Gresham Professor of Divinity (January 20); by the Lord Bishop of Rochester (February 10); by Mr Graves (February 24); and by Professor J. E. B. Mayor (March 10).

An examination for the election of one Choral Student will be held in the College Hall on Wednesday, May 8. The Studentship will be awarded to a *Tenor* Singer. Further and fuller information may be obtained from either of the Deans, the Organist, or from any one of the Tutors.

A dedication took place on March 1 in the Church of St Lawrence, Jewry, in the City of London, of a Litany Desk, which has been subscribed for as a memorial of the late Dean Cowie, formerly rector of the parish.

A memorial to the late Rev J. Russell Jackson (B.A. 1857), for 33 years Vicar of Moulton, near Spalding, and for 22 years Chairman of the South Holland Quarter Sessions, was dedicated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Thursday, 24 January last. The memorial, erected by public subscription at a cost of nearly £600, takes the form of a stained-glass window in Moulton Church and the restoration of the chancel screen. The Bishop of Lincoln, in dedicating the memorial, paid a high tribute to Mr Jackson both as a clergyman and as a public man.

The Rev Prebendary W. H. Barlow (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Islington, has been appointed President of St John's Hall, Highbury.

The Rev B. W. Raven (B.A. 1858), Rector of Leiston, Suffolk, has been appointed an Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral.

The Rev A. H. Prior (B.A. 1880), Vicar of St Andrew's, Derby, and Rural Dean of Derby, has been appointed Canon of Southwell Cathedral.

The Rev H. E. H. Coombes (B.A. 1889), Vicar of Houghton, Carlisle, has accepted the Missions to Seamen Chaplaincy of the shipping in the roadsteads of the Bristol Channel and in the docks at Penarth and Barry.

The Rev H. E. Roberts (B.A. 1897) has been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

The Bishop of Ripon has for some time had a small hostel for the training of candidates for holy orders. With the beginning of the present year this has been developed into a regular theological college under the title of Bishop's College, Ripon. The Rev W. F. Wright (B.A. 1893), formerly Naden Divinity Student of the College, who has been Tutor at the hostel since 1898, is to be one of the Tutors in the new college.

Mr C. B. Rootham (B.A. 1897), who has been Organist of Christ Church, Hampstead, has been appointed Organist and Choir Master of St Asaph Cathedral.

The following ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Peake, E. C.	(1875)	Dioc. Inspector, Winchester	R. Hinton, Ampner
Winstanley, J. A.	(1875)	Precentor of Manchester Cathedral	R. Holy Trinity, Hulme, Manchester
Tarleton, J. F.	(1888)	V. Beltingham, Henshaw	R. Great Warley, Essex
Winckley, A. R. T.	(1888)	C. Buxton	V. Ashbury, Berks
Brayshaw, W. H.	(1866)	R. Holy Trinity, Hulme	R. St Thomas, Heaton, Norris
Patch, J. D. H.	(1894)	C. Lytham	R. Winchelsea, Sussex
Appleford, H. H.	(1893)	C. St Peter's, Rochester	P. C. Stoke Row, Oxfordshire
Horne, J. W.	(1869)	V. St James', Islington	V. Monkton, Kent
Hagger, W.	(1879)	V. Tolleshunt Major	V. Canvey Island, Benfleet, Essex

The following members of the College were ordained in December last :

DEACONS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>	<i>Parish.</i>
White-Jones, B. T.	(1899)	Bristol	St Mary, Redcliffe
Hancock, H.	(1887)	St Alban's	St Michael's, St Alban's
Goodall, C. H.	(1898)	Southwell	Emmanuel, Nottingham
Ingram, A. R.	(1899)	London for Ripon	
Burgess, H. N.	(1899)	Durham	St Mark's, South Shields
Walton, T. H.	(1898)	Durham	St Peter's, Monkwearmouth
Browning, G. A.	(1899)	Crediton for Exeter	Dawlish
McCormick, P. W. G.	(1899)	Rochester	All Saints', Shooter's Hill
Vigers, E. H.	(1900)	Rochester	St Michael and All Angels, Southfields, Wandsworth
Terry, F. S.	(1899)	Liverpool	St Philip's, Southport

PRIESTS.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Degree.</i>	<i>Diocese.</i>
Bonsey, R. Y.	(1897)	Bath and Wells
Belshaw, P.	(1898)	Manchester
McNeile, P.	(1895)	Manchester
Ealand, E.	(1894)	London
Evans, G. T. M.	(1897)	Durham
Browne, W.	(1899)	Lincoln
Lambert-Baker, W.	(1897)	Lincoln
Pearce, R. F.	(1897)	Newcastle
Strond, F. R.	(1892)	Rochester

The ordinations were held in the Dioceses of Bath and Wells, Manchester, St Albans and Southwell on St Thomas's day (December 21), in the other Dioceses mentioned on the fourth Sunday in Advent (December 23). Bishop Barry acted for the Bishop of London.

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue :—Dr D MacAlister to be a member of the General Board of Studies till December 1904 ; Dr C. Taylor, our Master, to be a member of the Court of discipline for persons in *statu pupillari* till December 1903 ; Mr A. C. Seward a member of the Botanic Garden Syndicate ;

Mr F. Dyson to be a member of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, and also of the Teachers Training Syndicate; Mr J. Larmor to be a member of the Special Board for Mathematics; Mr A. Harker to be a member of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr F. Dyson to be an Examiner for the Previous Examinations in 1901; Mr W. A. Cox to be an Examiner in Logic for the same examination; Mr H. R. Tottenham to be an Examiner in French for the Additional Subjects of the Previous Examination in 1901; Mr W. Bateson to be a member of the Degree Committee of the Special Board for Biology and Geology; Mr J. E. Marr reappointed University Lecturer in Geology; Prof Macalister to be an additional Examiner in the Second Examination for the M.B. Degree; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be an Examiner for the Moral Sciences Tripos in 1901; Mr J. R. Tanner to be one of the Auditors of the University Accounts for the year 1900; Mr W. H. R. Rivers to be a member of the Special Board for Moral Science; Mr G. T. Bennett to be a member of the Special Board for Music; Mr J. Larmor to be an Examiner for the Adams Prize to be awarded in 1903; Mr H. S. Foxwell to be Chairman of the Examiners for the Moral Science Tripos 1901; Prof A. Macalister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Chemistry; Mr J. Larmor to be an Elector to the Jacksonian Professorship of Natural Philosophy; Prof Liveing to be an Elector to the Downing Professorship of Medicine; Mr J. E. Marr to be an Elector to the Professorship of Mineralogy; Dr D. MacAlister to be an Elector to the Professorship of Surgery, and to the Professorship of Agriculture; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of the Board of Electors to Livings in the patronage of the University; Mr W. E. Heitland to be an Examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin in the year 1901; Dr E. T. Sweeting to be an Examiner for the Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music in the year 1901; Mr R. F. Scott to be a member of a Syndicate on University Dues and other matters.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*Lieutenant Colonel John Houghton, Commandant of 36th Sikhs*, Major A. C. Yate (Murray); *The New Atlantis*, by Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, edited with introduction, notes, glossary and excursus on Bacon's Grammar, by G. C. Moore Smith, Professor of English Language and Literature in University College Sheffield (Pitt Press Series); *Lectures on Theoretical and Physical Chemistry, Part iii. Relations between properties and constitution*, by Professor J. H. Van 't Hoff, translated by R. A. Lehfeldt (Arnolds); *Euripides, Medea*, Rev T. Nicklin (Bells); *The First Epistle of S Peter (Greek Text)*. With Introduction and notes by the Rev J. Howard B. Masterman, Principal of the Midland Clergy College (Macmillan); *Advanced Exercises in Practical Physics* by Dr Arthur Schuster, F.R.S., Langworthy Professor of Physics and Director of the Physical Laboratories

in the Owens College, Manchester, and another (Cambridge University Press); *A Treatise on the History of Confession until it developed into Auricular Confession*, A.D. 1215 by C. M. Roberts B.D., Rector of Aldridge, Staffordshire (Cambridge University Press); *The Philosophy of Religion in England and America*, by A. Caldecott, D.D. (Methuens).

Another batch of members of the College has left to join the forces in South Africa: J. W. Chell, R. B. W. Henslow, N. S. Hoare, T. N. P. Palmer and G. W. Williams have left with a detachment of the Loyal Suffolk Hussars (Yeomanry) J. H. Field has gone out with the Electrical Engineers; and G. H. Shepley (B.A. 1900) and A. C. Scoular (B.A. 1896) have gone out as the two subalterns in the Active Service Company of the Border Regiment.

Mr Scoular, who is a Captain in the Cumberland Volunteers, has been employed as Engineer to the St Helen's Colliery Company, Workington. The officials and workmen of the Company, with whom Mr Scoular has been very popular, united in presenting him with a gold watch, which bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Capt. A. C. Scoular by the officials and workmen of the St Helen's Colliery Co., Workington, on his departure for South Africa, Feb. 23rd, 1901." The directors of the company have decided to keep Mr Scoular's place open for him until his return.

As the result of the terminal election at the Union, H. S. Van Zijl becomes President, F. W. Armstrong Vice-President, E. P. Hart and A. C. A. Latif members of the Committee.

The Editors have received copies of two recent issues of *Praeco Latinus*, a Latin paper edited and published in Philadelphia, U.S.A., by 'Arcadius Avellanus,' who aspires to establish Latin as the linguistic medium of exchange between nation and nation. One of these contains a short biography of Mr Lionel Horton-Smith, Fellow of the College, in which his achievements at Marlborough are briefly alluded to and his career at the College described. "Hic quoque cursum triumphalem fecit, praemia tulit, honores, gradus reportavit, partim qua poeta Graecus, partim poeta et orator Latinus, litterator in *Classical Review*, *Journal of Philology*, *Beitraege zur Kunde der Indo-Germanischen Sprachen*, aliisque periodicis, ut pedetentim sese inter doctissimos philologos memorandum effecisset." After other references to Mr Horton-Smith's writings among which occurs a passing mention of the *Eagle*, *Praeco Latinus* in its next number congratulates him on his election to a Fellowship.

The following passage occurs in a letter from the Rev A. F. Torry, Rector of Marston Morteyne, Beds, printed in *The Church Family Newspaper* for 11 January 1901. Both Marston and Marwood are in the gift of the College. Mr Torry is writing

of Marston church:—The following text is painted in black letter on the wall and surrounded with decorative treatment—"1 Sam. ij.: Them that honoure me I will honour, and they y^t despise Me shall be despised." The last word proves that the quotation is from the Geneva Bible, so called because it was the work of the exiles in Geneva during the reign of Queen Mary. Some years ago I discovered a text similarly painted over against the pulpit in Marwood Church, North Devon. It was the Geneva Version of Proverbs vii. 1, 2.

Now the Canons which ordered that the Ten Commandments should be on the East wall of the chancel and that "chosen sentences be written upon the walls of churches in places convenient," were promulgated in 1603. And our present Authorised Version is dated 1611. We naturally conclude that these texts have remained on the walls nearly three hundred years. It may be so; but the evidence is not quite as conclusive as could be wished. There were then just the same prejudices against the change of words endeared by long association as are now found against the Revised Version, and consequently the Geneva Version continued in popular use many years after our present Authorised Version appeared. And doubtless this was the case in the country longer than in towns.

The Library has recently acquired by purchase a pamphlet entitled, *A Poem attempting something upon the Rarities of the most renowned University of Cambridge.* London, 1673 sm. 4to. It contains a description of the sixteen Colleges at that time in existence, St John's being described as follows:

Next is *St John's*, a place it self might be,
 An University.
 Such numerous off-spring in his Breasts remain,
 As though *Deucalion's* Age was come again,
 And th' very stones produced men.
 Such thick set Troops that they confound the fight,
 And make a confus'd light.
 It is the number of the Stars we see
 That make the Galacy.
 Nobly this doth increase,
 And sets i'th waves his conquering walls;
 Makes the proud current stoop to peace,
 And into forc'd subjection fall.*

And so great Praise, and so great Honour given,
 His feet treads on the waves, his head doth reach to Heaven.

The Master has presented to the Library the following

* Apparently in reference to the Third Court, which was built in the years 1669-1673, and probably necessitated the slight extension and strengthening of the banks on either side.

volume edited by himself for the Syndics of the University Press :

Hebrew-Greek Cairo Genizah Palimpsests from the Taylor-Schechter Collection, including a Fragment of the Twenty-Second Psalm according to Origen's Hexapla.

The volume contains I. : A Hexaplar Fragment of Psalm xxii. II. : Parts of some of the Psalms xc.-ciii. in the Greek of Aquila. III. : The New Testament. IV. : Plates i.-xi.

He has also given two excellent photographs, separately mounted, taken directly from the manuscript, of the portions of the Hexapla represented by plates i. and ii. "The fragment," he observes, "which is a palimpsest, with Hebrew written over Greek uncials, is represented by Plates i. and ii, whereof each in two of its columns gives the renderings of Aquila and Symmachus respectively."

JOHNIANA.

The following reference to the proceedings of a member of the College occurs in an article on "The Early Undergraduate" in *The Caiian*, the Magazine of Gonville and Caius College.

There are many references in our books and elsewhere which indicate what Scenes of mirth and disorder the Christmas plays in the hall sometimes led to. For instance, in 1579 the Vice-Chancellor complains to Lord Burleigh, the Chancellor, about the conduct of one Punter of St John's, "he was detectid of much disorder; as namely that he had uncased, as they call it, one of the stage keepers of Caius College, plucking off his visor"; that he had then proceeded to make a disturbance at Trinity, and "had almost set that house and St John's together by the eares." Finally, "to revenge himselfe for that repulse had prively crept into Benet College, and takinge upon himself the habite of a stage-keeper did assault one of Trinity, whom also he afterwards challenged into the fields."

During a recent visit to the Diocesan Registry at Norwich, the following Ordinations of members of the old Hospital of St John the Evangelist in Cambridge were noticed. The list is not exhaustive.

- (1) 1416 ides Junii. In the Chapel of the Hospital of St Giles, Norwich, by John, Archbishop of Smyrna.
John Genex, of Wetheryngsete, ordained Presbyter non beneficiatus.
- (2) 1417, January. In the Chapel of the Palace, Norwich, by John, Archbishop of Smyrna.
William Hempstede, of Holt Market, ordained sub-diaconus non beneficiatus.
- (3) 1418, 5 ides March. In the Chapel of the Palace, Norwich, by John, Bishop of Norwich.
John Dore, of Sudby, ordained sub-diaconus non beneficiatus.
- (4) 1424, ix Cal. May. In the Chapel of the Manor of Thorpe, by John, Bishop of Norwich.
John Smyth, of Sheynton, Linc. dioc., ordained sub-diaconus non beneficiatus.
- (5) 1426, xi kal. Oct. In the chapel of the Palace, Norwich, by John, Bishop of Graden.
John Pamphyon of Walsoken, ordained diaconus non beneficiatus.
- (6) 1427, iii Cal. March. In the chapel of the Palace, Norwich, by Robert, Bishop of Graden.

- John Anton, of Ebor dioc. ad titulum magistri St John. Evangelist. Cant., ordained sub-diaconus non beneficiatus.
- (7) 1427, xiii. Cal. April. In the chapel of the Palace, Norwich, by Robert, Bishop of Graden.
William Otys, of Halifax, Ebor. dioc.
Robert Wynkley, Ebor. dioc.
ordained sub-diaconi non beneficiati.
8. 1427 xij cal. Jan. In the church of the Preaching Friars, Norwich.
Nicolas Closse, of Carlisle dioc. ordained Presbyter.
- (9) 1430, vii Cal. March.
Peter Mawpas, of Caynham, Ebor. dioc. ordained sub-diaconus non beneficiatus.
10. 1440, 11 March. In the Bishops chapel at Norwich, by Robert, Bishop of Grado.
Ralph Barnesby, of Lincoln Dioc. ordained Diaconus.

The list is instructive as shewing that the members of the old House were recruited from a larger area than, considering its size, would have seemed probable.

[The following entries are extracted from the Act Books of the Archbishop of Canterbury.]

2 May 1805. Henry Martyn, clerk B.D., being appointed by the East India Company Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, exhibited his appointment to his Grace and prayed his approbation of him pursuant to a clause in their Charter. Accordingly his Grace did approve of him and wrote his approbation upon the certificate of his appointment, which was afterwards signed by the Bishop of London.

So I attest
G. W. DICKES.

Deacon, 23 October 1803, by James, Ely; Priest 10 March 1805 by B. Winton.

6 July 1824. Thomas Newte Stevens B.A. having been appointed by the East India Company to be Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, exhibited his appointment to his Grace and prayed his approbation thereof pursuant to a clause in their Charter, and his Grace being satisfied with the documents produced wrote his approbation in the following words: "We approve of this appointment C. Cantuar."

Deacon 23 March 1823 Ely; Priest 21 March 1824 G. Lincoln.

ENTRANCE SCHOLARS AND EXHIBITIONERS.

Elected 15 December 1900.

Commencing Residence October 1901.

Foundation Scholarships of £80 :

Leathem, G. (Queen's College, Belfast), *for Mathematics.*
Beckett, J. N. (Monmouth Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*
Wakely, H. D. (St Olave's Grammar School), *for Classics.*

Foundation Scholarship of £60 :

Sands, P. C. (Nottingham High School), *for Classics.*

Minor Scholarships of £60 :

Johnston, D. V. (Swansea Grammar School), *for Mathematics.*
Johnson, E. W. (Hymer's College, Hull), *for Mathematics.*
Tiddy, C. W. E. (Oundle School), *for Classics.*
McDonnell, M. F. J. (St. Paul's School), *for Natural Science.*

*Foundation Scholarships of £40 :*Jolly, L. J. P. (Framlingham School), *for Natural Science.*Pope, N. C. (Nottingham High School), *for Hebrew.*Reece, M. G. B. (Felsted School), *for History.**Open Exhibitions of £30 :*Kirkman, L. H. (King's College School), *for History.*Trachtenberg, M. I. (Latymer School, Hammersmith), *for Mathematics.**Exhibition (open pro hac vice) of £38 :*Taylor, D. G. (Glasgow University), *for Mathematics.*

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott.
Captain—G. A. Ticehurst. *Second Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. Sanger. *Junior Treasurer*—J. M. Gaskell. *Lent Captains*—P. B. Haigh, M. C. Cooper, S. Barradell Smith, W. H. Roseveare.

When we look back at all the troubles which assailed the practice of the crews for the Lent Races in 1900, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon our immunity from them this year. Not only has the weather, except for one or two memorable days, been worthy of respect, but the health of the crews with but a few exceptions has been throughout excellent.

A little difficulty was experienced at first in getting a fourth boat together, but once started, the keenness of the men and the energy of their combined coach and captain, succeeded in turning out a crew which, with a little more luck in the actual racing, would have gone some way towards obtaining a place on the river.

The Lent Races were rowed on February 20th and three following days. The weather all through was eminently worthy of the English climate, the second day being continuous snow and sleet, one of the most appalling ever experienced even in the Lents, while the third was warm and spring-like.

1st Night. The 1st boat starting eleventh got within a quarter of a length of Jesus at Post Corner, when the latter bumped Hall II.

The 2nd boat starting fifth in the Second Division rowed over, getting within six feet of Pembroke II. at the Railway Bridge.

The 3rd boat starting third in the Third Division bumped 1st Trinity V. in the Gut.

Second Night. The 1st boat bumped Hall II. at Post Corner.

The 2nd boat again rowed over.

The 3rd boat bumped Clare II. just beyond Grassy, thus becoming sandwich boat. They rowed over at the bottom of the Second Division, a bump being made in front of them.

Third Night. The 1st boat bumped 1st Trinity II. at Post Corner.

The 2nd boat rowed over again, Corpus being driven up rather close to them at the finish.

The 3rd boat rowed over at the head of the Third Division and afterwards bumped St Catharine's in the Second at Post Corner.

Fourth Night. The 1st boat overlapped King's at Post Corner, but the latter rowing very pluckily kept away.

The 2nd boat getting a splendid start bumped Caius II. at Grassy.

The 3rd boat rowed over, a bump being made just in front of them.

These results may be regarded as most satisfactory, the three boats having gone up six places in all, while the 3rd boat having gone up nine places since it was first put on the river two years ago, is now safely in the Second Division. They would have certainly made four bumps, had not Magdalene, in front of them been prevented from also doing so by an accident on the third night.

The crews were as follows :—

<i>First Boat.</i>		<i>Second Boat.</i>	
	<i>st. lbs.</i>		<i>st. lbs.</i>
R. R. Walker (<i>bow</i>) ..	9 7½	W. J. Jones (<i>bow</i>)	9 13
2 S. R. Brown.....	11 11½	2 C. T. Horton	10 8
3 H. B. Carlyll	10 6	3 C. H. Stokes	10 3
4 G. C. Simpson	11 9	4 A. E. Corbett	11 3½
5 J. N. Ritchie	12 1½	5 H. B. Jenkins	11 7½
6 F. F. Leighton	12 6	9 F. Slator	11 8
7 F. Worthington	10 8½	7 E. A. Martell	10 0
H. Sanger (<i>stroke</i>)	10 9	Abdul Latif (<i>stroke</i>)....	9 13½
H. C. Sandall (<i>cox</i>) ...	9 0	A. W. Hayward (<i>cox</i>)..	8 13

Third Boat.

	<i>st. lbs.</i>
B. P. Waller (<i>bow</i>).....	10 13½
2 J. T. Poole	10 7½
3 E. T. Hodgshun	10 7
4 G. A. Gaze	10 10
5 H. B. Woodwark	12 7
6 W. Barradell-Smith	11 13
7 W. H. Kennett	11 9
A. C. Dundas (<i>stroke</i>)	11 4
S. Horowitz (<i>cox</i>)	9 2½

Characters of the Crews :

FIRST BOAT.

Bow—Has good style and rows both hard and long. Should get hold of the water quicker, and be smarter with his hands. Always does his best.

Two—Gets a good grip of the water but fails to carry it through. Tries hard but does not succeed in using his legs throughout the stroke or swinging his body past the vertical.

Three—Improved greatly during practice. Has a long swing and works honestly, but should get hold of the water quicker and learn the use of his outside hand.

Four—Came into the boat only two days before the races, but acquitted himself well. Has a bad tendency to over-reach, and is very slow with his hands.

Five—Has the makings of a good oar, and is a hard and honest worker. Rushes forward very badly, and is in consequence invariably late at a fast stroke. Should learn to sit up at the finish and keep his feet on the stretcher.

Six—Has improved his beginning, but still rows light at the finish through not using his legs and trusting too much to his arms. Should swing more both ways, and give up looking at his oar.

Seven—Was rowing very well until the last week of practice, when unfortunately he got out of sorts and did not recover in time to do himself justice in the races. Has good length and rows hard. Should cultivate an easier finish, and remember not to over-reach.

Stroke—Has improved his rowing very much during the Term. As a stroke he has good length and is steady and regular, but he needs more life, especially at the beginning.

Cox—Steered very well both throughout practice and in the races, keeping a true course and taking the corners closely, but is inclined to use more rudder than is necessary.

SECOND BOAT.

Bow—Always works hard. Should learn to be smarter with his hands and watch the time a little more carefully.

Two—Rather variable in his form. Tries hard.

Three—Has improved. Gets a firmer grip than before, but there is still room for improvement in this respect.

Four—Fairly good body form. Should be steadier over the stretcher and then his beginning would be better.

Five—Always rows a good honest blade. Has improved greatly, and will improve more with experience. His rowing was really excellent on the last day.

Six—Improved very considerably. Rows a good honest blade, but is still hampered by a clumsy finish. Should swing more easily.

Seven—Backed stroke up very well, and rowed hard for his weight. His style improves steadily.

Stroke—Kept his men going in the races in a wonderfully plucky manner. When he got fit he always kept a long and lively stroke.

Cox—Steered very well, and never gave anything away on the corners.

THIRD BOAT.

Bow—Fair body form but rows very light at the finish. Should learn to cover his blade quicker when rowing and to use his legs all through the stroke.

- Two*—Has a good free swing, but must learn to work a bit harder.
- Three*—Is apt to look at his blade and to finish the stroke short of his body; recovers hard and generally tries hard.
- Four*—Considering that he only came into the boat two days before the races did creditably. Had previously stroked the fourth boat pluckily.
- Five*—Has acquired a bad style which it seems very hard for him to get rid of; should take his shoulders further back and finish his hands up higher.
- Six*—Has a bad false finish, and a crooked swing. Rowed hard in the races.
- Seven*—Has a good recovery into which he seems to concentrate all his energy, leaving none for the rest of the stroke, very short in his forward swing.
- Stroke*—Overreaches with his shoulders and lets his head drop down, and is apt to finish short of his body. Took his men along well in the races, but is rather inclined to take matters too lightly.
- Cox*—Has improved greatly. In the races he steered really well.

L.M.B.C. NON-SMOKING SMOKER.

The non-smoking smoker for the benefit of the boats in training was held in Lecture-room VI. on February 16. As usual, the programme afforded the coaches an excellent opportunity for exercising their wit at the expense of the performers. Rowing coaches seem to have a peculiar gift of sarcasm—as witness the remark of a coach who was heard to say quite recently to a lagard, “You might as well get into the boat, Two; I know it goes just as fast without you, but it looks better to have eight men rowing.” Biting irony, worthy of Swift! But to return to the Smoker.

Performers whose names did not lend themselves to adaptation were rigorously excluded.

Lorenzo the Magnificent—elsewhere called Great Scott—officiated as chairman; the Last Gun was fired at 8.15. and the Goal-keeper (vide Press notices) kicked off with the ever-green “Chinee Soger Man.” He received an encore, and gave place to the Owner, who performed on the simply grand piano—again we quote from the programme—to the entire satisfaction of the company. Next came a course in common time by the Coxswainless Four, a trio from the Mikado, sung by Ticehurst, Roseveare, and Martell, accompanied by Marshall. This was certainly the best item on the programme, and was deservedly twice encored. On returning for the second time, they gave us “Maiden, Listen”—a part-song which moved the entire waiting staff to tears.

At this point Mr Scott rose to apologise for alterations in the Order of Going In. This had to be done several times during the evening, and the humorous comments of the Chairman were not the least interesting part of the ceremonies. A solo on the ocarina by U. P. Jenkins followed. Then came

Devonshire songs by Southam and Payne—whose *nom-de-plume* "Le Petit Bleu" was, i' faith, excellent fooling. A recitation by Poole met with a good reception, and Sanger then mounted the platform. At first he seemed overcome by emotion; but rising superior to his weaker feelings, he sang a refined and pathetic lay, telling of the hopes and fears of some unnamed individual in a Four-'o's Sharrybang. Rarely have we heard such a subtle and complete analysis of coster character. Sanger was encored, and, after practising starts for a few minutes, turned and settled down to a steady stroke. Roseveare sang a stirring war-ballad, and then Hockey favoured us (in broken English) with some personal reminiscences of his Continental travels. The College Boating Song was then sung by Ticehurst, all joining in the chorus. A very pleasant evening concluded by the thanks of the crews to the various officers, expressed by the respective strokes.

The full programme is appended. The advertisements are said to have a more subtle and excellent meaning than their mere wording might seem to imply.

ORDER OF GOING IN.

- 1 *Kick off* by the Goal-keeper.
- 2 *Solo on the Piano* by the Owner.
- 3 *A Course in common time* by the Coxwainless Four.
bow W. B. Marshall.
2 E. A. Martell.
3 G. A. Ticehurst.*
stk. W. H. Roseveare. * steers.
- 4 *Song* H. ad. lib. Hockey.
- 5 *Performance: on the Spanish Onion* U. P. Jenkins.
- 6 *Extra Turn:* by Taunton Johnny the Walworth Star.
(Specially engaged.)
- 7 *Chanson: "L'affaire horrible."* par 'Le Petit Bleu.'
- 8 *Ye Eloquent Addresse* by Barnwelle Poole.
- 9 *A lay of refined society* by a Peer from the Seaside.
- 10 *Ballad* W. H. Rows everywhere.
- 11 *Boating Song* N.B.—The simply Grand Piano has been kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Broadstein.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MIDSUMMER COMMON.

Flying visit of
 LORD GEORGE SANGER'S
 SWINGING BOATS
 All the latest improvements.
 Toothpicks provided.
 Shaving Saloon attached.

Try
 T. COLES & Co's.
 FRAME FOOD.

THIS SPACE TO LET.

FOR SALE.

A Pontius in fair repair, or
 would exchange for small wringing
 machine.
Apply, No. 5, The Granta.

CREWS TAUGHT TO SWIM

By the members of a late
 scratch four.
 Advanced classes in disembarka-
 tion, alternate afternoons.

LOST.

Between Ditton Corner and
 the Railway Bridge, a complete
 stroke. Any person picking it up
 is requested to take it in to the
 Pike and Eel. A quick recovery
 will be suitably rewarded.

CRICKET CLUB.

A general meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the
 ensuing season was held in the Reading-room on February 20.
 Mr Tanner was in the chair.

The following gentlemen, who had been previously nomin-
 ated by the Committee, were declared duly elected:

President—Mr E. E. Sikes. *Treasurer*—Dr Shore. *Captain*—W.
 Stradling. *Secretary*—C. H. T. Hayman.

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting of this Club held on February 25th, Mr H.
 Sanger was elected Hon. Secretary and Mr J. R. C. Greenlees
 Hon. Treasurer.

The following new members were elected: J. F. S. Croggon,
 M. B. Briggs, P. B. Haigh, A. G. W. Hinde, C. H. T. Hayman,
 B. F. Woods.

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL CLUB.

At a meeting held on March 4 the following officers were
 elected for the next season:

Captain—J. F. S. Croggon. *Secretary*—W. Barradell-Smith.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CLUB.

Captain—N. S. Hood. *Hon. Secretary*—B. F. Woods.

Owing to our League matches being finished early in the Term, few friendlies have been played. In the League we won all our matches, thus easily heading the Division and regaining our place in Division I.

Booker played in both 'Varsity Trial games this Term, and after the latter he was awarded his Blue, on which we offer him our congratulations.

Colours have been awarded to H. Harris, S. Johnston, and J. M. Gaskell.

List of matches :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Jan. 18	v. Trinity Etonians	Won....	5—1
" 19	v. Trinity Rest	Lost	1—4
" 21	v. Selwyn (League)	Won....	5—2
" 26	v. St Catharine's (League)	Won....	1—0
" 29	v. Clare (League)	Won....	3—2
" 30	v. West Wiatting.....	Lost	1—2
" 31	v. Magdalene (League)	Won....	6—1
Feb. 7	v. Queens'	Lost	3—5
" 13	v. Trinity Rest	Lost	0—2

LACROSSE CLUB.

President—Dr MacAlister. *Captain*—D. C. A. Morrison. *Hon. Sec.*—R. T. Race. *Committee*—F. W. Armstrong, V. C. Honeybourne.

An attempt has been made this Term to revive the game, at which St John's was a few years ago the leading College. As nearly the whole team have had to learn the game, and we have always been weakened by clashing with Hockey matches, we have lost to the four other Colleges—King's, Trinity, Clare, Caius—entering for the Inter-Collegiate Cup. The team showed great improvement in the two later matches, and should be good next year.

Colours have been awarded to H. E. T. Dawes, W. I. Harding, R. French, A. B. Sleight, W. J. Hawkes, H. Addison, G. L. Jarratt.

FIVES CLUB.

President—Mr Tottenham. *Captain*—R. H. Crofton. *Hon. Secretary*—W. Stradling.
Committee composed of the above officers and Mr Hudson.

We are very pleased to note that interest in this branch of athletics has considerably revived this year. Consequently the Club has had a most successful season, out of eight matches

losing only one, and on this occasion we were playing with our team considerably weakened.

The "four" was composed of R. H. Crofton, W. Stradling, J. R. C. Greenlees, and S. M. Douglas; while E. Booker, C. B. Ticehurst, and A. M. C. Nicholl have also played for the College.

An Open Scratch Doubles Tournament has been in progress but is not yet concluded, the four contestants in the final round being S. M. Douglas, P. U. Lasbrey, E. Booker, A. M. Nicholl.

Record of matches :

FIVES SEASON 1901.

N.B.—Some of the matches were decided on points, others on games according to the wishes of our opponents.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Club.</i>	<i>Results.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Feb. 4....	v. Caius	Won....	10 games to 1.
" 6....	v. Bedford Modern Sch. at Cambridge.		

This match was left unfinished on account of the light failing in the closing stages; with one game still to go the score was 128 points to 126 in our favour.

Feb. 8....	v. Caius	Won....	8 games to 2.
" 11....	v. Emmanuel	Won....	101 points to 88.
" 15....	v. Sidney	Won....	6 games to 2.
" 27..	v. Bedford Modern Sch. at Bedford ..	Lost	76 points to 101.
Mar. 4....	v. Emmanuel.....	Won....	145 points to 99.
Mar. 1....	v. Sidney	Won at Rugby Fives....	30 points to 9.
		Lost at Eton Fives....	10 points to 30.

HOCKEY CLUB.

President—Dr Sweeting. *Captain*—J. H. Franklin. *Hon. Secretary*—F. W. Argyle.

In comparison with former years the team has shewn great improvement, and the great interest taken in the game was clearly indicated by the fact that over 40 men turned out for the first practice game.

We must congratulate R. P. Gregory, our last year's captain, on gaining his half Blue and scoring twice in the Inter-'Varsity match. He has also been playing for the Western Counties, and his absence has weakened us on many occasions. In every match, in which we have been anything like fully represented, we have been successful.

Colours have been awarded to F. W. Argyle, D. C. A. Morrison, and H. E. T. Dawes.

List of matches :

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Jan. 25 v. Clare		Won.....	4—2
" 29 v. Queens'		Lost	5—1
" 30 v. Trinity		Won.....	4—3

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Points.</i>
Feb. 11	v. Selwyn	Won	5—3
" 12	v. Emmanuel	Lost	5—3
" 13	v. Trinity	Drawn	2—2
" 25	v. Caius	Lost	2—0
" 27	v. King's	Won	10—1
March 1	v. Peterhouse	Won	12—1
" 6	v. Sidney	Won	3—2
" 7	v. Peterhouse	Won	6—2
" 8	v. Queens'	} to be played.	
" 11	v. Pembroke		

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—P. B. Haigh. *Vice-President*—A. C. A. Latif. *Treasurer*—H. L. O. Garrett. *Secretary*—G. N. Pocock. *Committee*—J. C. Arnold, T. G. Stewart.

This has not been too successful a Term for the Society. The Queen's death, the Field Day, and the Bump Supper all served to disturb the regular sequence of Debates. The Society also sustained a great loss in the departure of the Treasurer (Mr T. N. Palmer) and the Senior Member of Committee (Mr G. W. Williams) for South Africa. Both these gentlemen were very keen members, and by their departure the Society loses two of its most brilliant speakers. We must congratulate Mr E. P. Hart (ex-President) on his re-election to the Union Committee, and Mr A. C. A. Latif (Vice-President) on his election for the first time. On Saturday, January 26, the Society received a visit from Mr E. J. Winch, Vice-Warden of Toynbee Hall.

The following were the Debates held:

Jan. 19—H. L. O. Garrett moved: "That this House would view with equanimity the disappearance of the *Daily Mail* and other halfpenny papers." F. W. Armstrong opposed. There also spoke: For the motion, B. Merivale, C. Elsee; against the motion, H. C. Sandall, T. G. Stewart, G. N. Pocock, E. P. Hart, J. C. Arnold. The motion was lost by 6 votes.

Jan. 26—Mr E. J. Winch (Vice-Warden of Toynbee Hall) moved: "That the Problems of Poverty arise not from want of means but from want of interests." E. P. Hart opposed. There also spoke: For the motion, J. E. Purvis, C. Elsee; against the motion, H. L. Pass. The motion was carried by 18 votes.

Feb. 9—C. E. Sidebotham moved: "That this House would view with complacency the disappearance of the Temperance Party." T. H. Robinson opposed. There also spoke: For the motion, G. N. Pocock, C. Elsee; against the motion, N. B. Souper, T. G. Stewart, E. P. Hart, E. Gold. The motion was lost by 2 votes.

Mar. 1—T. C. Arnold moved: "That this House views with regret the increase of the spirit of Lawlessness unhappily now prevalent." N. B. Souper opposed. There also spoke: For the motion, B. Merivale, E. Gold; against the motion, W. Barradell-Smith, T. H. Robinson, H. L. O. Garrett. The motion was lost by 1 vote.

C.U.R.V.

(G. COMPANY).

Officers and N.C.O.'s:—*Captain*—K. C. Browning (commanding). *Col.-Sergt.*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Sergts.*—A. R. Kidner, D. C. A. Cameron, and B. F. Woods. *Corporals*—F. W. Armstrong, J. H. Towle, W. H. Kennett. *Lance-Corporals*—G. R. K. Evatt, E. A. Martell, C. E. Sidebotham, C. S. Perkins, C. B. Ticehurst.

The term's progress has been, on the whole, very satisfactory. The Company has obtained a large number of recruits, and it is to be hoped that as many freshmen as possible will join in order to keep the Company as strong as possible. 55 members of G. Company had the honour of forming part of the C.U.R.V. detachment which proceeded to Windsor on the occasion of the funeral of Her late Majesty the Queen.

The following have joined the Imperial Yeomanry and proceeded to South Africa:—Ptes. Palmer, Henslow, Hoare, Chell, L-Corpl. Williams.

Lt. Shepley and Lt. Scoular are going with the Border Regiment.

Pte. Field has gone with the Electrical Engineers, and Pte. Crispin (M.I.) with the Volunteer Company of the Suffolk Regiment.

The team (commanded by Sergt. Kidner) sent in for the Wall Plate was fourth, there being nine entries. Members of Wall Plate Team:—Sergt. Kidner, A.R., Corpl. Kennett, W.H., L-Corpl. Ticehurst, C.B., Pte. King, G.K., Pte. Honeybourne, V.C., Pte. Dundas, A.C., Pte. Pocock, G.W., Pte. Teall, G.H., Pte. Bernard, G.H.

The Company also took part in the operations near Hertford, sending more men than any other Company. The work was somewhat arduous, owing to the ground being very heavy after the rain; the section commanders are to be congratulated on the way they kept their men in hand, and the scouting was much more satisfactory than usual. Scouts should remember that a concise and clear account of what they see should *be at once* sent back to their commander. The musketry of the Company is steadily improving, most of the men who have shot their class being marksmen. The recruits shooting has been very good, and the Corps annual report says "G.

Company stands easily first with a Figure of Merit of 120." It is hoped that all those who have to complete their class will have some private practice first, in order to insure their becoming marksmen. Those who desire coaching should communicate with their Captain or Sergt. Kidner.

THE C. U. R. V. AT WINDSOR.

Reveille on alarm clocks sounded at 5.30 a.m. on the morning of Saturday, February the 2nd. A hasty breakfast preceded parade, which was at half past six. It was then just beginning to grow light and was very cold. After the preliminary drill we moved off to the Corn Exchange under the command of Colour-Sergeant Ticehurst. G Company had 26 files on parade and three Sergeants.

Here we were handed over to Captain Tijou who commanded us during the day. By 8.15 a.m. we had all entrained at the G.N.R. station and had started on our journey of nearly four hours. Windsor was reached about 11.30 a.m., and after detraining we marched up to the Castle under the critical gaze of various detachments of the Guards—a nervous ordeal for the recruits. Some considerable time was spent inside the castle in getting into position. We were marched backwards and forwards, then extended and again closed to rank entire. Finally we were stationed on the hill immediately above the Chapel; our line extending for some 300 yards down the hill. Then came the time we had all been dreading,—the time of waiting. However, this passed quicker than most of us had expected. Though we were guarding an empty road from which not only the general public, but even ticket holders were excluded, there was plenty to interest us. Just in our rear was the Round Tower, with Union Jack, and later the Royal Standard flying. Staff Officers passed and re-passed, and about one o'clock we were called to the 'present' as the children of the Duke and Duchess of York and of Princess Henry of Battenburg passed down the hill to the Chapel. The great source of interest during this time was a grand specimen of the army of the Fatherland, clad in an extremely pretty silver-grey uniform with an imposing brass helmet; and carrying several undress staff caps. Opinions differed as to whether he was a general or a private, and as to why he was carrying the little caps. He, however, had not the monopoly for occasionally two evidently highly favoured foot men would pass who also carried a similar burden. The same German eventually appeared in the procession still carrying no less than ten of these caps.

Just after two o'clock the report of the first of the 81 minute guns fired by a battery in the Long Walk was heard. The music of Chopin's Funeral March played by the bands of the Grenadier and the Life Guards commenced, and then was heard to stop while, as we heard afterwards, the horses were unhitched

from the gun carriage and the bluejackets substituted. It was about 3.15 when the shouting of orders close to us announced the approach of the head of the procession. The appearance through the archway of a mounted Guardsman was the signal for attention : then came the succession of orders which brought us into the position 'stand at ease' with arms reversed. These moments were, perhaps, the most impressive of the whole ceremony ; we knew that our time of waiting was at an end and that we were about to perform our share in the most solemn and at the same time the most splendid pageant of the age. Our attitude, with head lowered on the breast, was not one calculated to gain the best view of the passing procession, but judicious squinting overcame the difficulty, and many were the smiles of those in the procession, Lord Roberts among them, over our endeavours to overcome the strictness of military discipline.

The gun carriage drawn by the sailors, and supporting the coffin covered by the magnificent pall, was, of course, the object of interest. The King followed immediately behind and seemed to feel the solemnity of the occasion to the utmost.

After these had passed, the interest was chiefly centred in the brilliant uniforms of the foreign representatives, but they passed so quickly one after another that many notable persons were unrecognised. After the last of the procession had passed we had another wait of some forty minutes, and then we were called to the 'present' as the King returned from the Chapel to the Castle. He was walking with the German Emperor and seemed rather out of breath with climbing the hill. The King of the Belgians came immediately behind, hobbling on a stick and apparently vainly endeavouring to overtake them. The carriages containing the Queen and the Princesses, who had not been in the procession, but had driven straight from the station to the Chapel, also returned past us. The Duke of Cambridge and other members of the Royal Family were passing us when the first carriage drove up. He stopped and said in a loud voice "Gentlemen, the Queen." All stopped and saluted. We could not see the Queen, she was heavily veiled and the carriage closed, but the salute was acknowledged from the window in truly regal fashion by little Prince Edward of York.

We remained at the 'present' for quite 20 minutes and then were allowed to stand easy. The flow of people to the castle had not stopped then, Lord Roberts in particular passing while we were standing easy. In a few minutes we were marched off, just as the rain began to fall. We had been in position for nearly four and a half hours, and that on a cold bleak day ; we were all glad to move. We were provided by a generous Government with scanty food and extremely thin beer at some barracks in Windsor, and after receiving a pretty example of smartness in drill from the Grenadiers who occupied the barracks, marched to the station and entrained for Cambridge,

which we reached about 9.30. It was past ten o'clock when we left the armoury, and we had thus been on parade for nearly 16 hours. All were tired, but no one regretted the discomforts suffered in assisting in the last honours to one whose name is honoured wherever her deeds are known.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*); *Junior Members*—J. E. Cheese, C. Elsee (*Junior Treasurers*), J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, C. A. L. Senior, B. P. Waller, R. P. Gregory, C. E. Sidebotham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett (*Junior Secretary*), H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, W. Barradell-Smith, E. Booker, and R. R. Walker.

At the Committee Meeting held early in the Term for the election of three Freshmen as additional members, W. Barradell-Smith, E. Booker, and R. R. Walker were elected. In consequence of the Queen's death no other business was transacted at this meeting.

It has been decided not to hold a General Meeting in College this Term, but to substitute for this a series of smaller meetings in College rooms. It is expected that Mr H. Sneath, Junior Missioner, will be in residence for nearly the whole of the week beginning March 4; and the Senior Missioner, Mr Robertson, has also promised to come up for a meeting to be held in Mr Tanner's rooms on Tuesday, March 5.

It is satisfactory to note that no less than 24 members of the College visited the Mission during the Christmas Vacation.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr Sandys. *Hon. Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Hon. Secretary*—C. J. F. Jarchow. *Committee*—G. A. Ticehurst, O. May, W. B. Marshall, J. F. L. Southam, H. J. W. Wrenford, A. M. C. Nichol, J. C. H. How.

A general meeting was held in Lecture Room VI. on Thursday, March 7, at 8 p.m., Dr Sandys in the chair, to consider the draught of new rules of the Society, which had previously been drawn up in Committee. They were duly passed, subject to one or two alterations, and will be ready for distribution early next Term.

Owing to the general mourning consequent on the death of the Queen at the beginning of the Term, only one Smoker has been held this Term. The attendance was poor though appreciative. The full programme is appended:—

On Monday, March 4:

PART I.

- 1 DUETT....."Freischütz"..*Weber, Dorus*
A. CHAPPLE AND C. J. F. JARCHOW.
- 2 SONG....."Best of all".....*Frank L. Moir*
W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 3 VOCAL DUETT.."My Boat is waiting here for Thee".....*H. Smart*
J. C. H. HOW AND R. H. CROFTON.
- 4 VIOLIN SOLO....."Scène de Ballet"*de Bériot*
T. L. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 5 SONG
E. R. FORDHAM (Trinity).

PART II.

- 6 PIANOFORTE SOLO....., "La Fileuse".....*Raff*
Dr SWEETING.
- 7 SONG....."The Devout Lover".....*M. Valerie White*
H. J. W. WRENFORD.
- 8 VIOLIN SOLO..... "Mazurka".....*Wizniawski*
T. L. C. WOOD (Trinity).
- 9 SONG.....
E. K. FORDHAM (Trinity).
- 10 SELECTION....."The Shop-Girl Valse".....*Jones, Bucalossi*
THE ORCHESTRA.
God Save the King.
Chairman—MR ADIE.

THE JOHNIAN DINNER.

This Dinner will be held on April 17th, at the Holborn Restaurant.

The chair will be taken by Sir William Lee Warner, K C.S I.

The Dinner is open to all members of the College, past and present, each of whom is at liberty to bring one or more guests.

Tickets (price 7/6 each, not including wine) may be obtained from R. H. Forster, 36 Victoria Street, S.W., or from E. Prescott, 76 Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park, W.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.

In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.

Objects :—(i) Intercession for the College Mission ; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions ; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion ; and kindred objects.

Committee—F. Watson D.D., J. T. Ward M.A., F. Dyson M.A., J. E. Cheese B.A., C. Elsee B.A., C. A. L. Senior B.A., C. Coore, H. L. Garrett, C. J. F. Jarchow, W. H. Kennett, L. G. S. Raynor, W. H. Roseveare, H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, B. P. Waller.

The following is the list of addresses during the Term :

- Jan. 19th. Mr Ward.
 „ 26th. Dr Watson.
 Feb. 2nd. Canon Josa, S.P.G. Missionary in British Guiana.
 „ 9th. Professor Kirkpatrick, Master of Selwyn College.
 „ 16th. Dr H. P. Stokes, Vicar of St Paul's Church.
 „ 23rd. Dr W. E. Barnes, Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Peterhouse.
 Mar. 2nd. Mr C. L. Acland, Vicar of All Saints' Church.
 „ 9th. Mr T. K. Allen, Vicar of St Andrew-the-Less.

New Subscribers to Eagle Magazine, commencing with No. 123.

Allen, F. W.
 Arnold, J. C.
 Aspin, A.
 Balls, W. L.
 Barradell Smith, W.
 Baxter, A. H. Y.
 Beacall, T.
 Booker, E.
 Carlyll, H. B.
 Dawes, H. E. T.
 Densham, A. T.
 de Souza, E. V.
 Evatt, G. R. K.
 Fergusson, A.
 French, R. T. G.
 Fryer, S. E.

Garcia, L. R. B.
 Garle-Browne, J. B.
 Gaze, E. H.
 Gaze, G. A.
 Gold, E.
 Harding, W. I.
 Hatten, A. W.
 Hawkes, W. J.
 Hockey, H. H. H.
 Horowitz, S.
 How, J. C. H.
 Horne, J. W.
 Humfrey,
 Jarratt, G. L.
 Jenkins, H. B.

Johnston, S.
 Jones, Wilton J.
 Lewis, H. G.
 Linnell, R. McC.
 Palmer, J. T. E.
 Parnell, T.
 Phillips, S. H.
 Porter, T. H.
 Reynolds, C. W.
 Robinson, T. H.
 Thompson, F. C.
 Waite-Browne, H. F.
 Walker, A. G.
 Walker, R. R.
 Wheldon, W. P.

PRESENTATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF THE
REV P. H. MASON, *President.*

On Thursday, February 28 the portrait of Mr Mason, our President, was unveiled in the College Hall. There was a large and representative gathering of Subscribers and Fellows of the College.

Before unveiling the picture the Master spoke as follows :

Gentlemen,—We are assembled in this Hall for the formal reception of a portrait of the President of the College by Mr C. E. Brock, subscribed for and presented by some of his friends in the various Colleges of the University.

The portrait was ready long ago, but by a happy chance this ceremony has been put off until now. By a happy chance, for the delay has brought us to an occasion of great interest in the career of the President, his Jubilee as a Hebrew Scholar.

Just fifty years ago, in 1851, the name P. H. Mason appeared first in the award of the Tyrwhitt's Scholarships, The University Hebrew Scholarships of the year.

While we congratulate him on his first Jubilee we may look forward to a second, his Jubilee as a public teacher of Hebrew ; for within three years of his election to a Tyrwhitt's Scholarship, in the year 1854 in which his intimate and learned friend the late Dr Frank Chance was elected to the one Scholarship then awarded, Mr Mason was appointed to the office of Hebrew Lecturer in the College, which he has held ever since.

The List of the Tyrwhitt's Scholars contains the names of men eminent as scholars and divines. Going back to the third year from its commencement we find the name of Alfred Ollivant, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity and Bishop of Llandaff; and in the next year, 1823, we find the greater name of Frederick Field, whose edition of the remains of the *Hexapla* of Origen was one of the books of the bygone century, a book which survives the century in which it was written and is still the indisputably highest authority on its great subject.

In the last fifty years Mr Mason has made many Scholars and many friends. Of the University Hebrew Scholars there are few who have not been indebted to him, whether as personal teacher or as teacher of teachers. Among those trained by him have been distinguished authors and commentators ; Professors of the University ; Professors or Principals of kindred institutions elsewhere in Great Britain and beyond the seas ; dignitaries of the Church, as Canons, a Dean, and an Archbishop, the first Tyrwhitt's Scholar of 1860.

Such are some of the results of the long and incessant labour of the scholar and teacher in whose honour we are gathered here to-day. May his work continue to be crowned with successes such as it has merited and won in the past.

It remains only to unveil this portrait of its President, which

the College gratefully accepts. I for one have not yet seen it. But to judge from the reproduction of it, and from other works by the same artist, we may confidently expect to see in it an excellent and speaking likeness.

The Master having unveiled the portrait, Profesor J. E. B. Mayor spoke as follows:

As Senior Fellow of the College I have a pleasant duty imposed upon me, to propose a vote of thanks to the Subscribers. They deserve our thanks, not so much owing to the difficulty of raising funds, for they would meet few refusals, but because of the unwillingness of the victim. Two were told off to escort him to the place of execution, and to bring him into a state of mind suitable to the painter's requirements. They took him with guile. "What is your opinion about such a passage in the book of Proverbs?" The painter and his easel were forgotten, and the required expression seized.

It is not the first time that Mr Mason's pupils have combined to do him honour. They founded a Scholarship bearing his name, and begged to be allowed, at their own cost, to edit, without any labour on his part, some of his lectures on the Old Testament. The well-meant effort failed; and I am not sure whether, if the choice were left to me, I would not rather have petitioned for the publication of some of Mr Mason's Hebrew compositions. Science, in Biblical criticism and interpretation, as in other departments of study, is progressive. John Lightfoot of St Catharine's, in the 17th century, would probably have differed, in many points, from Professor Robertson Smith. We need not impute to either a lack of reverence, or a lack of scholarship; the conditions of the problem are no longer the same; our entire view of ancient history has been revolutionised. But if Science changes, Art, true Art, is for all time. "A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

Some forty years ago I had in my rooms, for some six weeks, a learned Jew, a Professor in a German University. He saw some of Mr Mason's compositions, and was amazed. He did not know that such mastery over the sacred language was possible in these latter days. To Mr Mason Hebrew has been a living tongue from childhood. One of his pupils told me that, to see him at his best, you must learn composition from him. He would read and correct your exercise, and then pour forth a version of his own, which seemed to you perfect and final. Without stopping, he would supply two or three alternative renderings, and you were bewildered by the choice.

More than forty years ago a most loyal Johnian, Colonel Hartley, came up as a fellow commoner. He had known business and pleasure; but the student's career had never come within his horizon. When he ingenuously confessed his surprise and delight, he named Mr Mason as the man whose daily life revealed to him a new side of human nature.

Nor is it only as a scholar, by what he knows, that Mr Mason appeals to us, but much more by what he is. Meet him in the courts, attend one of his parties in our fairy-like wilderness, and you must admire and love that old-world courtesy, as of the seventeenth century, which sat so well on one whose days and nights were spent among the giants of learning of days gone by.

So we welcome him among our worthies. Resolutely declining to call any language learnt and taught by living men a *dead* language, he finds a fitting place near Edward Henry Palmer, who by the perpetual use of voice and ear made Arabic, Persian and Hindustani his own; so that natives of the desert, of Persia and of India, hailed him as one of themselves. When I received the "Rembrandt" reproduction of Mr Brock's picture, I exclaimed, "It is the face of a seventeenth century divine." Those who hung the picture itself seem to have been of the same mind. They have brought Bentley and Stillingfleet from across the hall to bless the newcomer from above; and flank him on either side by Morton and Lord Keeper Williams. If Williams be thought too worldly-wise for his new companion, he has at least one point in common, unwearied industry, content with a stint of three hours' sleep.

One thing more I wish to say. Nearly thirty years ago, when I was in Konstanz, my host took me over the hall in which the famous council sat, near five hundred years ago. The walls were covered with frescoes representing scenes from local history. "The railway company wished to pull down the hall; I fought against them *mit Händen und Füßen*; now I have made the place a monument of our annals; no one will dare to touch it again." The work was done by three resident painters. In the same little town—of some 12,000 people—resided two sculptors. I thought "In Cambridge we have no such citizens. Artists do not stay where they were born, to enrich the life of the provinces; all stream to London. So Art is dear, and works of art are scarce." I am glad to say that now things have changed for the better. The subscribers deserve the thanks of Cambridge men for their encouragement of native industry. They might have gone farther, and fared worse. To Mr Brock are also due portraits of the Master, the Public Orator, and other residents. In the library we have a bust of Dr Kennedy, a speaking likeness, by a Cambridge sculptor Mr Wiles. There too is a bust of Professor Adams in clay by the same hand. Who will give an order to finish the work in marble?

Professor Moule, addressing the Master and Fellows, said that, as the spokesman of the subscribers and their committee, he had the pleasant duty of expressing the great gratification with which they now witnessed the placing of the portrait in the Hall, already so rich in such memorials of men at once

great and good. He was little worthy to represent the committee, for he could claim to be no more than Mr Mason's intellectual grandson, as the pupil of one of his many distinguished pupils (Dr Sinker). But even at that remove he had felt so much not only of the mental but the moral influence of Mr Mason, the influence of his noble and unselfish devotion to labour for others, and his lofty standard of personal life, that he might claim to act as a sort of a *Fortiori* for Mr Mason's immediate pupils. On this interesting occasion only one defect was to be noticed; there was "nothing wanting but himself alone"; was he in retreat at his country-house? And in the future (as the Vice Master of Trinity had just remarked to him) there was only one difficulty; how would Mr Mason be persuaded to sit in the president's chair at dinner, and contemplate himself in the speaking picture yonder?

COENA DOMINI.

My God, and is Thy Table spread,
And doth Thy Cup with love o'erflow?
Thither be all Thy children led,
And let them all Thy goodness know!

Hail! Sacred Feast which Jesus makes,
Rich Banquet of His Flesh and Blood!
Thrice happy he who here partakes
That Sacred Stream, that Heavenly Bread!

Let crowds approach, with hearts prepared;
With hearts inflamed, let all attend!
Nor, when we leave our Father's Board,
The pleasure or the profit end!

IDEM HEBRAICE

עָרוֹךְ אֱלֹהֵי שְׁלֹחַנְךָ
 וְרוּיָה בּוֹס אֶהְבֶּתְךָ
 שְׁמָה תִנָּחַה כָּל בְּנֵיךָ
 וַיִּדְעוּ כָּלֶם נְעִימָתִיךָ :
 חֵן חֵן לְמִשְׁתָּה מִוְשִׁיעֵנו
 נִפְשׁוּ כְדָשׁן לְנַפְשֵׁתֵינוּ
 אֲשֶׁרֵינוּ אִם הוּא לַחֲמֵנו
 מְנַהֵר קָדְשׁוֹ יִשְׁבִּיעֵנו :
 נִקְרָבָה בְּרָגֶשׁ לְכַתִּינוּ
 נִכְנִיִם, וְאַהֲבָה תְּדַלִּקֵּנוּ
 וּמִשְׁלֹחַנְךָ בְּשׁוּבֵנו
 עוֹד בְּמוֹכֶךָ תְּהִי שְׂמֵחָתֵנו :

[The Editors are grateful to the President for enabling them to print here one of the Hebrew verse compositions referred to by Professor Mayor, in his speech at the unveiling of the new portrait in the Hall. Many of Mr Mason's pupils have long desired to see in type some specimens of his translations, which display so rare a mastery of the Sacred Tongue. It is to be hoped that now he may see fit to publish more of the *multa in scriniis* he is known to possess.]

THE LIBRARY.

* *The asterisk denotes past or present Members of the College.*

Donations and Additions to the Library during
Quarter ending Christmas 1900.

Donations.

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Easter Term, 1901.

NOTES FROM THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

(Continued from p. 176.)

IN the present instalment will be found a number of letters relating to Shrewsbury School. These date from the early days of the dispute which led to the great lawsuit between the College and the Corporation of Shrewsbury of which some account has already been given (see *Eagle*, xx, 485-510). Under the Trust governing the School the College had the right of nominating the Headmaster, who was then to be approved by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry and installed by the Mayor of Shrewsbury. In 1722, when the correspondence here printed opens, Mr Richard Lloyd was Headmaster. He was also Vicar of Sellack in Herefordshire and a Prebendary of Hereford and Brecon. The holding of church preferment with his mastership was contrary to the School Statutes, and the Corporation of Shrewsbury had obtained a decree from the Court of Chancery directing Mr Lloyd to resign his Vicarage or his School.

William Clarke, the nominee of the College, was born at Haghmond Abbey near Shrewsbury. He was the son of John Clarke, who is described in the College

Register as a farmer (*agricola*), but who is elsewhere stated to have been the confidential agent of the Kynastons of Hardwick in Shropshire. Clarke was born in 1696, and entered St John's 5 June 1712 in his 17th year. He was enrolled a Fellow of the College 22 June 1714 when he was barely 20 years of age, there being then an exceptional number of vacancies owing to the ejection of the Non-jurors. He was ordained Deacon 25 September 1720 and Priest 29 June 1723 by the Bishop of St David's. In 1723 he was domestic chaplain to Dr Adam Otley, Bishop of St David's. In reading Clarke's letters this should be borne in mind as frequently both the Bishop of St David's and the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry are referred to in the same letter in very similar terms. Dr Otley died 30 October 1723. William Clarke married a daughter of Dr William Wotton, well known as a famous youthful prodigy who (according to Sir Thomas Browne, author of the *Religio Medici*) could read and construe Latin, Greek and Hebrew at the age of six or seven years. Through Wotton's influence with Dr Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury, Clarke was collated by that prelate to the Rectory of Buxted in Sussex, so that he was provided for in spite of the failure of his hopes at Shrewsbury. Clarke was a man of very considerable literary reputation in his day. His son Edward Clarke was a Fellow of St John's, while two of the latter's sons, Dr James Stanier Clarke, a Canon of Windsor, and Edward Daniel Clarke, the traveller and Professor of Mineralogy at Cambridge, were also literary men. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry at this time was Dr Edward Chandler who took the D.D. degree from Emmanuel College in 1701; he afterwards became Bishop of Durham.

Salop, 18 August 1722

Reverend Dr

Notwithstanding the opinion which our wise Corporation-men seemed be of some months ago concerning the large

arrear due to the College; the matter (being then referred to their Council learned in the law) is not yet complied with, either by paying one penny of money, or so much as answering your convincing letter though I have often pressed them thereunto. So that though they don't now dispute their obligation to pay yet, they so unreasonably delay it as to impose unsufferably upon the goodness of the College, and to deserve very highly to smart for it.

But this perhaps the College may think fit to wink at a little longer till another occasion of contending with them also shall arise, which I apprehend will very speedily upon the following account.

My uncle being pretty much worn out with the dull fatigue of Pedagoguing, is almost prevailed upon to resign that employ of Chiefschoolmaster to our countryman Mr Clark, who is exactly qualified according to the Ordinances of the said School for that office, and therefore we fairly presume the College will nominate him to it. We have reason to apprehend that our worshipfull Corporation will not come into this truly good scheme; because they claim an absolute power to themselves in this matter, and threaten to lay aside those Ordinances in this behalf which they have covenanted to observe. The College being parties to that Covenant cannot suffer one of their own members to be thus unjustly dealt with and therefore (I fear) another bone of contention will shortly arise between the College and the Corporation of Salop.

The present Mayor's name is Michael Brickdale, esq. Another will be elected into that office upon friday seven-night and sworn at Michaelmas. I have been so often put in expectation of the Corporation and School money, that I deferred sending you a Bill for the £40 received so long since from Mr Wynn, with the hopes of sending you the Arrears so long due from them at the same time, but the persons to whom this matter was referred at the meeting of the Corporation being of late pretty much engaged at our Assize and since gone the Circuits of Wales, I cannot expect to send you a more agreeable answer for some time; and therefore I have underneath sent you a bill of exchange for that small sum, which has been lodged in London ready for you some months, and will undoubtedly be duly paid, to any person you shall order to receive it. If you please to send me your

receipt in the same form *pro* 1722, I hope to prevail upon the Steward to remit the like summ upon his return from collecting his rents in Carnarvonshire before X'mas and then will take care to send you a good bill for it before the next Audit, and to save the disagreeable sight of an arrear for the future, which I know will be obliging to you and no small satisfaction to (Sir) with humble duty to the worthy Master and service to all Friends

your most obedient

Humble Servant

JOHN LLOYD.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge.

p^r. London.

Salop, 13 April 1723.

Reverend Dr

I have no other Apology to make for not writing to you in so many months but that I expected our worthy Corporation Gentlemen would (according to their promise) have waited on you in College.

The excuse which they made is that their affair kept them so long in London as not to give them time to make any stay upon the road.

The reason which they give for not paying the arrears at present is that though they believe the Corporation will pay it, yet they think fit to respite it for a while till they see how submissive the College will be to their will and pleasure in placing of a new Master in the Free-School.

For this reason I must acquaint you that by an expensive suit in Chancery, and other methods, they have rendered that post very troublesome to my Unckle, in so much that he is resolved to resign it very speedily. To induce him the more thereunto they offer him some gratuity for leaving his pleasant house and some of the furniture. This he finds himself obliged to or else resign an agreeable Parsonage that he has quietly enjoyed in Herefordshire many years. The College if they think fit to dispute their right of placeing of a Master will do well to consider whether they had not best begin with them beforehand in this matter of Arrears, to which I think they have a good title and may probably discourage the contending with the College in the placing of a Master, when the resignation is

made, but this I leave to wiser heads.

I have underneath sent you a bill of exchange for the £40 due from Watkyn Williams Wynn esq at Midsummer last which I doubt not will be duly honoured. I have kept it some time in hopes of the Arrear to be sent at the same time. And am sorry that I cannot better serve you and the College, who am

your servant

JOHN LLOYD.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Bowtell, Bursar St John's College in Cambridg
p^r. London

Honoured and Reverend Master

Since my troublesome employment will not give me leave to wait on you, I presume to send my humble service in this letter and to enquire how you do for I lately heard that you were not in a good state of health; I heartily wish and pray for your recovery and the continuance of your life.

But I have another occasion of writing to you at present for I thinke my selfe obliged to acquaint you and the College with my intention of resigning my post in the Free School of Shrewsbury about Midsummer next. I had some thoughts of doing this 3 years ago if I could have found out a person qualified by our School ordinances to be my successor. After I had considered of this matter for some time Mr Clarke, Fellow of St John's, was first in my thoughts on this account, and it was my opinion then that if he came for a year or two to be an Assistant to me in the School, upon my resignation or death he might make the way easier to succeed me, and in the mean time I proposed to make him a handsome allowance for his trouble. This proposal was accordingly made to the said Mr Clarke but he refused to accept of it.

I believe sir you may remember that my cosen Lloyd (lately Fellow of your College) acquainted you with this matter when he waited on you at Oxford. I think it was about Michaelmas last, when I made a second proposal to Mr Clarke, viz, to resigne my School to him upon such conditions as some of his best friends and relations approve of, and such as he himselfe was willing to accept. In a little time after he had notice how this affair was concerted, he came here in order to sollicite an interest for himselfe amongst the members of our Corporation

and others but he was not successfull ; and indeed I think (as the ministry of our Body stands at present) he hath very little hopes of succeeding in the Schoole, and seems to despair of it by his expressions in a letter which he wrote lately to a friend in this country. Within the compass of a few weeks the Corporation here sent one of their cheif agents to me to make an offer of a summ of money if I would resigne my post, that they might choose a successor, for they say by the Grant of Edward 6th they have the whole power of election upon any vacancy. I desired that if I should resign they would at least ask the consent of St John's College in this choice and accept of Mr Clarke, but they refused and only said I might if I pleased acquaint the College with their intention, but they could not let them joyn in the election of a master. For my own part I have no power by our ordinances in this choice, but as I always have upon any occasion so I shall still thinke myselfe in duty bound to promote the College interest in this Corporation: if it were to any purpose to strive against the stream or torrent of violent Corporation men who will (*quo jure quave injuria*) have the power in their own hands. I have till of late years been treated with respect by this Corporation, and have done my endeavours to promote the publick good as well as to cultivate a fair correspondence between St John's and our body politick; but now I find the case altered here, and meet with indifferent treatment from those who have been my own scholars and have the cheifest authority amongst us. This usage together with my old age and indifferent health make me inclinable to accept the offer now made and to take my Quietus. I cannot learn who is the person designed for my successor though since Mr Clarke was refused one Mr Cook formerly of your College and qualified by our Ordinances hath endeavoured to make an interest and though he is a person of merit yet I doubt he will succeed. You will have better advice then any I can presume to send, how to act in the aforesaid affair in order to assert what power you have by the School Ordinances and I believe Mr Clarke hath fully informed himselfe in this case. I beg the favour of a line from you as soon as conveniently you can, or by your order from one of the Fellows, that I may know what measures the College intend to take in this affair, for I have a cause depending in Chancery in which I must either proceed or stop before the beginning of next Term, according as this

proposal between me and the Corporation for my resignation takes effect.

I beg you would be pleased to make my humble service acceptable to my honoured friend Mr Baker to all the Seniors and other friends in St John's who shall think fit to enquire for

Honoured and Reverend Master

your very obliged

humble servant

RICH^d. LLOYD.

Addressed : To the Reverend Dr Jenkins, Margaret Professor and Master of St John's College in Cambridge, These present. A whole sheet.

By way of London.

To the Rev. Mr Lloyd, Master of the School in Shrewsbury.

Reverend Sir

Since you was pleased to communicate your design to the College of resigning about Midsummer I have been obliged to come up to Town. But a letter which your nephew favoured me with assures me you continue in that resolution.

It seems too plain that upon this occasion there will be a dispute about the right to nominate the Master, and in confidence of your kind intentions towards the College I presume to desire your favour in the following particulars: viz. that you'll be pleased to have a duplicate of the form of resignation, exactly the same in all respects, signed at the same time and before the same witnesses, One to be sent to the College, the other tendered to the Corporation, as your Statutes direct. That whereas one of the witnesses may be a public notary (if that caution be necessary) the other may be one of the undermasters, who is desired to deliver the resignation, signed and attested in due form to the persons concerned, and then send a letter to the College that the resignation was delivered by him on such a day there mentioned. Thus the College may be ascertained of the time appointed for nomination by the Statutes that it be within the fixed number of days, in case the Corporation is not pleased to certify a Vacancy to the College, which I presume they will not. Sir, I am loath to give you this trouble, but the regard you profess for St John's College assures me, that you will not fail to assist us with your best advice. Your

nephew writes that you think it would be well taken if the College condescend to write to the Corporation letting them know your inclinations to agree with the Corporation in appointing a fit successor according to the Ordinances of the School. The College is willing to do everything they can fairly, without violating their trust, to maintain a good agreement with the Corporation. I only beg leave to ask, whether such a motion may not weaken the claim of the College from Mr Ashton's Statutes, whether tis not a receding from their right and sharing the nomination between the College and the Corporation. Perhaps I do not rightly apprehend your meaning, if so, I beg pardon for the mistake, and shall own myself extremely obliged for any advice or information you will favour us with on this occasion.

My stay in Town is uncertain, but if you honour me with a letter about this affair, it will come safe if directed to me in College. My humble service to your nephew and thanks for his last. I am with all respect, Reverend Sir

London

your most obedient Servant

June 3, 1723

ROBERT LAMBERT.

Reverend Sir

I have been detained here much longer than I had thought of staying by an unhappy accident, which for some time made me incapable of riding; but I am now pretty well recovered and think of setting out for Abergwily very soon, though I would willingly stay here a fortnight longer if Mr Lloyd would come to a resolution of resigning the school in that time. He seems willing to comply with your proposal of making two original resignations. Though even that is not to be depended on, for he is entirely in the interest of the Corporation and dares do nothing that they don't approve of; and I am afraid that they will draw the resignation and have evidences of their own, without giving him leave to choose for himself, since he expects to be paid for it. And 'tis my opinion that he may expect it, T'will be much easier to get a resignation out of his hands, than money out of theirs. I can't say but the Corporation give the College as much advantage in this matter as they could ask for. Mr Owen, the person they value themselves for choosing, is neither a Master of Arts, nor a Burgess, nor educated in the School, and in short has not one statutable qualification, and to

say no more of him, is universally disliked. The Corporation very frankly own that they choose him to shew the contempt they have for the College's right of nomination and the Statutes by which they claim it. Sir Joseph Jekyl made a Decree against Mr Lloyd upon the authority of these Statutes, and said they were as fine a body of old Statutes as he had seen, and 'tis not possible that they should all of 'em be so easily overthrown as our Governors here imagine. Every body almost very much approves of the resolution of the College, and as I have declared that they will stand by their Right of Nomination, I hope they won't come to any terms with the Corporation now the case is so much in their favour. Mr Tench the second master is entirely and zealously in the College interest, and would be glad to serve it in any manner that the Master and Seniors shall think proper to direct him. He's of opinion that a solicitor here will be necessary to prevent any improper steps, and to supply the College with materials for a bill in Chancery. For the Corporation in letting the school leases have been guilty of very flagrant breaches of trust, and forfeited their bond by refusing in the Public Hall to dispose of the Tythes to the best bidder, which (if I remember well) is the condition of the bond. The person Mr Tench would recommend as a Solicitor is one of the Aldermen, a brother of Ambrose Phillips, but a very honest man, and of great experience and skill in his profession, and well acquainted with the constitution of the School. When I left College the Master and Seniors were pleased to resolve upon sending me a blank nomination to be in readiness against a vacancy, and I desire that it may be drawn as soon as possibly it can and directed to Corbet Kynaston Esq at the Crown and Rolls in Chancery Lane, who will take care to convey it here immediately. I shall be very willing to pursue this affair as far as the College will support me in it, and do all I can to prevent such a precedent as the Corporation think of establishing to defeat the College right. I am obliged to you for the trouble which you have already taken in this matter, and beg leave to assure you that I am with very great regard, Reverend Sir

your most obliged
humble servant

Shrewsbury, June 12

W. CLARKE.

My duty to the Master and Seniors.

If you have occasion to write to me you must direct it at

the Bishop of St David's at Abergwily, near Carmarthen, South Wales.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Senior Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge.

Reverend Sir

I received yours of the 13th instant and also a pretty large packet from one Mr Philip Williams. Those papers from Mr Williams I will carefully keep for their proper uses, when there is occasion, which I think now will not be for some time, for the Corporation hearing of the College's resolution to oppose to the utmost their man, who has nothing of his own to defend himself, much less to give to Mr Lloyd, it is my private opinion none of his most zealous friends here will advance so large a sum for so bad, so ill-grounded a title, nor indeed can Mr Lloyd by any means fix them, but they rather seem to decline him. I shall leave no stone unturned to persuade him to act in this matter for the interest of the College, which sometimes he seems inclined to do. The death of the Earl of Bradford will, I believe, very much break the measures taken, who it is generally thought was the chief supporter of these irregular attempts; however it be, the Corporation are much abated in their mettle and I hope justice will at last take place. If Dr Lambert stays any while longer in London, there is one Mr Corbett Kynaston, to be heard of at the Crown and Rolls Tavern in Chancery Lane, a gentleman very fit, I humbly conceive, in this matter to be consulted, and one who will undergo any pains to serve this cause; he is well acquainted with all the proceedings here and will I dare say wait upon the Doctor whenever sent to. Mr Clarke is gone into South Wales to wait upon the Bishop of St David's. I am certain I shall have such timely notice of the resignation as to be able to send for him by a special messenger, which I have in readiness, time enough. I am Sir, with service to all friends your most obliged humble servant

June 18, 1723

ROWLAND TENCH.

Salop.

Addressed: To the Revd. Dr Edmundson at St John's College in Cambridge. By way of London.

July 3, 1723

Salop

Reverend Sir

On Munday last Mr Lloyd resigned his post of chief schoolmaster to the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses; I was present at the resignation and have procured an attested copy of the said resignation. Mr Lloyd received, before he signed, in my presence, £50 in money, and a bond for £100 more. Immediately after the resignation I gave, as the statutes direct, notice to the Mayor of the vacancy before witness, being the first of this instant. Some few hours after I received yours by the post, the letter enclosed to the Mayor I delivered as directed the next morning; but notwithstanding the civil terms you wrote in, it had no influence upon the Corporation, for they met that very morning and elected one Mr Hugh Owen, an entire stranger here, only A. B., to be our chief Schoolmaster, and in the afternoon gave him possession. In their proceedings they had no more regard for the power of the Bishop than that of the College, and did everything by their own authority. It was moved in the house by some, that are friends to the College right that the letter I delivered to the Mayor might be publicly read in the meeting, but it was refused. A special messenger went on fryday last to fetch Mr Clarke, and I expect him here this day. If the College please to proceed in asserting their right, Mr Philips is ready to collect all the materials he can to make up a bill, but expects first to hear from the College. If I can serve the College in the prosecution of their rights I desire they may use me freely. I am Sir, with service to Dr Edmundson, your obliged humble servant

ROWLAND TENCH.

I thought once they scarce would have chose this man, but rather a statutable one, but this hasty proceeding is groundd upon an opinion they had from London.

Addressed : ffor the Revd. Dr Edmundson at St John's College in Cambridge.

ffree, J. Kynaston.

Saturday July 5, 1723

Reverend Sir

You have already had an account of our new schoolmaster and the manner of electing him; the Corporation managed it

in their usual method with much art and very little honesty, and had full as great a regard to the Ordinances as they have to their own honour, or anything but their interest. Mr Lloyd resigned on Monday at eight at night and the vacancy was supplied before ten on Tuesday morning. They shewed Sir Ph. York's opinion upon the Case and laughed at any right the College could claim, and thought it proper to lay aside the Bishop's. Mr Hill (who is senior Alderman) called upon the Mayor to have the Statutes relating to the election, and the College letter, read. But was refused both and the question was immediately put and Mr Owen elected and admitted by the Mayor the same afternoon. I came here on Wednesday and found that the Presentation and myself had come here to very little purpose, the one too late and the other too soon to be of any other use but to be returned like two Blanks to the College. For the Corporation declare that they will have nothing to do with any person or presentation that comes from such a Society. Mr Lloyd tells me that he was not satisfied who was to be his successor till after he signed his resignation; but 'tis firmly believed here that an £150 certain was of more consequence to Mr Lloyd than any successor; and I am persuaded that Brigdale (who treated with Mr Lloyd in the name of the Corporation) either thought that they could not remove him without resigning, or that his resigning in that manner would be detrimental to the Colleges right of nomination; I can't otherwise see why they should part with so much publick money, when they had a Decree in Chancery against him. I intend to wait upon the Bishop and represent the case to him as well as I can; and in my opinion a new Presentation can now be of no use, since the school is filled and I was nominated at the election. Had I been in Town it had been to no purpose, since I could possibly have no legal and valid Presentation, or if the Presentation had been good, before I could have informed the Bishop of it the vacancy would have been supplied. There is no way left but one, the Corporation declare open War; The Mayor took the school key and locked out the other Masters during the Vacancy, who I believe begin to be afraid of them. The College can never have a fairer opportunity, or dispute their right against a person less qualified, or less regarded here; I believe he is an entire stranger to the business of a Public School. He carried a little learning out of Wales with him to the University, and as

they say, brought it back at best without Interest. Mr Philips declines acting as a Solicitor till he receives a letter from the College, and I hope that I have done as much as the College at present expects from me, who am a little weary of long journeys that are of so little use either to the College, or him, who is with very great regard, Reverend Sir

My duty to the
Master and Seniors.

your most obliged
humble servant
W. CLARKE

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert Senior Fellow of
St John's College Cambridge.

July 12, 1723
Salop

Reverend Sir

On thursday night last I received a letter from Mr Newcome dated the 8th instant, wherein I find the College are resolved to contest their right in relation to the school. We could not prevail with Mr Clarke to stay till the expiration of the 20 days to know the result of the Colleges resolution, but he went from hence to the Bishop of St David's the morning before I received Mr Newcome's letter. There was inclosed in the said letter one to Mr Clarke which I sent after him by the cross post a few hours after I received it. On munday last Mr Clarke waited upon the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, but the Bishop declared he would be entirely neuter in this matter. Sure it will not be amiss in the College to put his Lordship in mind by your letter of his duty at least so far as to declare Mr Clarke fit for the school. The Bishop is more (I take it) a creature of the present Earl of Bradford's than the late one's, so that that clog is not removed. For the present Earl was his patron to a living of £500 *per annum*. I suspect efforts will be made to bring him in to the measures of the Corporation. Though I take the Bishop to be a man of integrity and honour. When occasion requires Mr Clarke shall be sent for again. Be pleased to give my service to Mr Bursar, Mr Newcome etc. I heartily wish the College success and am Sir your obliged humble servant

ROWLAND TENCH.

The Bishop of Litchfield etc. is to be directed to at his Palace at Eccleshall in Staffordshire.

Addressed : for the Revd Dr Edmundson at St John's College
Cambridge.

free J. Kynaston.

Reverend Sir

I returned here on Saturday, having had so clear an answer from the Bishop that it will entirely excuse me from paying any more attendance on his Lordship. I waited upon him last Monday at Eccleshall and gave him the first account that Mr Lloyd had resigned, and that the Corporation had made Mr Owen his successor; But that the College were in hopes that his Lordship would pay such a regard to the Statutes as not to approve of a person who had not one of the qualifications required by them. His answer was, that the College had never wrote to him, and that he had never seen any original or attested copy of the Statutes which I talked of, that I indeed had shown him a copy of them in Town last winter, but that he thought himself under no obligation to pay any regard to them till he was more fully satisfied of their authority. I endeavoured to represent to his Lordship, how impossible it was for me to wait upon him with either of the Originals, and to procure such an attested copy that his Lordship would approve of, was putting me under very great, and as I supposed, unnecessary difficulties, since neither Mr Owen nor the Corporation had offered any thing to destroy the credit of what I had shewn him, or to prove that the right of election was without any limitations lodged solely and intirely in themselves, and that the College could never have any views of pretending to a power independent of his Lordship's; I had almost said enough to make his Lordship angry, and he told me with some warmth, that the College must not expect that he should embroil himself with a Corporation of so much consequence in his own Diocese, and that he could not refuse to approve of Mr Owen if he offered himself, and had the common qualifications for a School; and added, that it did not appear to him that I came from the College, he had only my word for it who was a party in the question. I told his Lordship that I had taken care to bring such a Presentation with me as would put that out of all doubt, and produced it immediately, and offered it to his Lordship; and though I had not filled up the blank, it would have been an evidence that the College designed to present me. But the Bishop refused to

receive it, and did not go so far as to examine whether it was blank or no, but said that receiving my Presentation would be declaring for me, which he was determined not to do, and that the College must enter a *Caveat*, or some rule of Court, if they expected that he should not approve of Mr Owen. I should beg pardon for being so particular but that I thought it necessary to give you as full an account of his Lordship's answer as I could. If staying longer in Shropshire would have been of any use, either to the College or myself, I should not have returned so soon; But since his Lordship refuses to accept of the Presentation, I can't pursue that affair any further, and there can be no occasion for another. Every body is in hopes that the College will assert their right in a proper manner, for the Corporation declare publickly that no body of St John's shall be concerned in any of the schools, I am, Sir

your most obedient
humble servant

Abergwily

July 15

W. CLARKE.

Duty to the Master and Seniors. P.S. Since I sealed this I received the letter Mr Newcombe sent me to Shrewsbury, and I had determined to stay there, if the Bishop would have accepted my Presentation, but since his Lordship has declared himself in the manner I have mentioned I can't think it necessary to be refused again, and for that reason shall wait here till the College have some opinion that it is absolutely necessary, otherwise I shall be glad to be excused, for it is highly inconvenient. Excuse haste for the Post stays, while I add this.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert, Senior Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge.

Free: A. St David.

My Lord

The bearer Mr William Clarke waits on your Lordship with a Presentation from the Master and Fellows of St John's College Cambridge to the Headmaster's place in the school of Shrewsbury, and I am ordered in their names to beg your Lordship's favourable acceptance of the same, that you would be pleased to admit the said Mr Clarke to subscribe and do such things as shall be requisite, before he offers himself to the Corporation.

If the College had been ascertained of the design of that

body to proceed in this unusual manner, I had done myself the honour to attend your Lordship during your stay in Town, but it was not certain which way Mr Lloyd would determine; I am loath to give your Lordship unnecessary trouble, and depended upon the notice of your kind intentions to be tender of the College rights when Dr Hill recommended Mr Clarke to your Lordship's favourable opinion. I have in vain endeavoured to preserve a good agreement with the Corporation that we might proceed in a friendly manner, conformably with the Statutes we are both obliged to observe inviolably for ever. I say nothing of the authority of those statutes, since they were owned by all partys concerned in the late case of Mr Lloyd before the Master of the Rolls, as appears by the Decretal Order in the Register Office. The claim of the College to nominate and elect a master is founded upon those statutes and subsequent covenants, authorized by prescription, and the College find themselves under a necessity to defend their rights, which are now openly violated by the late proceedings.

They stayed till the twenty days for notice of the avoydance were expired, and as Mr Clarke offered himself in the accustomed manner to your Lordship according to the rules in that case provided, 'tis the request of the College that he may be allowed to do what is required by the same ordinances, and if there be any reasonable objection against him, the Corporation will then be at liberty to plead the same, as the Statutes direct, hoping there will be no hindrance on your Lordship's part.

If your Lordship apprehend yourself under obligations not to allow this, our next request is, that you would be pleased to deferr the admission of either party till the cause has been heard and determined in due form of law.

This your Lordship's candour and goodness will not give me leave to doubt of, and therefore I shall only beg pardon for this trouble, and subscribe myself

your Lordship's most dutifull
and obedient servant

ROBERT LAMBERT

Senior Bursar of St John's
College, Cambridge

London

July 24

1723

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and
Coventry at Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

Reverend Sir

I shall be always ready to pay all proper obedience to a Society which I am in duty and interest obliged to serve, and to shew that I am very sincere in it, shall set out at the beginning of next week for Shrewsbury. I shall endeavour to pursue all your directions with as much exactness as possible, and if the College have any further commands should be glad to receive them at Shrewsbury. I own that I have no great opinion of his Lordship's conduct in this affair, or any prospect of prevailing with him; and as to the two points you mention, I beg leave to return this answer at present, First, That he will refuse to read my Presentation, and Secondly That he will think himself obliged to admit Mr Owen, if the Corporation are pleased to apply to him. And as to what Mr Newcome mentions of offering it before a Public Notary, I am afraid that his Lordship has too much art and insight in this affair to give me an opportunity of doing it, unless it be in a public manner, which perhaps he would resent as a rudeness little less than insulting him. I am glad that you have given Mr Philips directions for providing an attested copy of the Statutes, though I wish it is in his power to do it. That would remove one very material objection and make his Lordship very much at a loss how to reply or excuse what he has already determined to do without excuse. Will it be necessary for me to apply to the Corporation in case the Bishop refuses me? And might I not be at liberty to return when I have done as you have directed? I am not at all afraid of exercise or the fatigue of my journeys but I am unwilling to be long or frequently absent from his Lordship, for I leave him alone without any company or assistant, neither Secretary nor Chaplain, being forced to serve for both. I am Reverend Sir

Abergwily

Aug. 8. 1723

your obliged
and humble servant

W. CLARKE.

P.S. My duty to the Master and Seniors. I hope your letter may have some influence on the Bishop, though I could wish the College would have applyed to him before I had made him this second visit.

I desire that you would please inclose all my letters in a cover to his Lordship and give me leave to make as much use as I can of Abergwily.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert Bursar of St John's College in Cambridge.
Free. A. St David.

Salop
August the 10th 1723

Sir

I sent my clerke over last weeke to wayte on the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield with an examined copy of the Indenture betweene the Bishop of Coventry and Litchfield that then was, the Corporation, and the College, and Mr Aston (Which deed recites all the material parte of King Edward the 6th's grant and the whole grant or conveyence from Queene Elizabeth) and an examined copy of Mr Aston's ordinances. I received a letter from the Bishopp in answer to mine to his Lordship, whereby I guesse that he will avoyde determininge in the affaire all that he possibly can And I doe not apprehend the least danger of his approvinge of or concerning himselfe in the least in relation to Mr Owen's being placed in the schools. I take it there will be a necessity of makinge Mr Lloyd, late schoolmaster, a party to the intended bill; a sketch of which bill conteyninge all the grants and all the facts and breaches of trust I am in hopes to send to your lodgings in London for you to present to your Counsel before the time of your intended retturne thither. Mr Clarke is not yet retturned to Salop. But notice is sent him that his presentation is come to my hands, which shall be delivered to him with your instructions at my first opportunity. With respect I am sir

your most humble servant
THO. PHILIPS.

Addressed: To The Reverend Doctor Lambert at Saint John's College in Cambridge, present.

August 10, 1723
Salop

Reverend Sir

Mr Bursar's directions to Mr Clarke what to request of the Bishop seem to me as if he thought the Bishop had the power of licensing a schoolmaster here, which if he doth, his directions are founded upon a mistake. For our parish is a royal peculiar,

exempt from any Bishop's jurisdiction, and all matters here of ecclesiastical cognizance are transacted by an official of this place, who is put into the place by the school. So that if Mr Clarke is to do anything in order to his possession, such as subscribing etc. he must apply to the court here or any *caveat* must be entered here, for we take all our licences out of this court. We who came in by the Statutes applied to the Bishop only for his approbation, which he signified to the Mayor by his letter. So that I conceive Mr Clarke to have nothing further to do with the Bishop than getting such approbation, which I presume in justice he cannot deny. Whatever is to be done in this court, the College may depend upon a just and favourable compliance. I design to send for Mr Clarke next post; if you think proper to alter any of his directions with the Bishop, be pleased to let us know as soon as may be, for I believe it will be needless upon these grounds to trouble the Bishop with anything more than his approbation. Be pleased to give my humble service to Mr Bursar and all other friends formerly mentioned. I am Sir your obliged humble servant

ROWLAND TENCH.

P.S. Mr Philips has shewed me a letter from the Bishop wherein his Lordship takes it right and expects whoever is Master will take his licence out of the peculiar, and owns his no power there. Mr Philips is proctor of the peculiar. I am fully satisfied the Bishop has nothing to do but to declare the person duly qualified as a scholar, and a man that professes sound principles.

Addressed: for the Rev Dr Edmundson at St John's College Cambridge.

ffree J. Kynaston.

Reverend Sir

My Lord Bishop's illness obliged me to return with so much haste to Abergwily, that I had not time to give you an account in what manner and with what success I was received at Eccleshall. But since I had done all that was necessary, I fancied you would excuse me from giving you a relation of it till I was more at leisure. I delivered your letter to his Lordship and he acknowledged that the Corporation had not paid him so much regard as the College had been pleased to

shew him, and he desires to be known to Dr Lambert, when he is next in London. The letter was received with great appearance of satisfaction, and it fully answered my purpose. He took no notice of St Mary's Peculiar, nor seemed apprehensive that you were in the least unacquainted with it, and all your care and concern upon that occasion might have been very well spared. He took my Presentation with great readiness and returned it with as much complaisance, and begged leave to be excused either from examining or approving me, because that would be making himself a party in the dispute which he desired and would endeavour to avoid. Otherwise he was very well inclined to shew his regard for the College, but could not come up intirely to what I expected of him. Such was our conversation, very civil and very insignificant, and I had the pleasure of seeing him shift and shuffle and set himself against his authority to preserve his interest. He renewed at last his old objection, which he could not get over till he had seen an attested copy, and had time allowed him till his next return to London to advise upon it. I humbly hoped that Mr Philips' copy would fully satisfy him in that matter, and that he would attest it to be an exact copy of those Statutes which were allowed and read in the late proceedings in Chancery between the Corporation and Mr Lloyd, and that Mr Lloyd (who was there with me) could assure his Lordship of the truth of it; and I added, that Mr Philips was of opinion that he had given his Lordship a legal and sufficient notice of his trust and could not think that we were obliged to attend or answer all his Lordship's scruples. After much soliciting his Lordship was prevailed upon to write to the Mayor, but so cautiously and with so much art, that he would not allow of the College Title, or recommend me to the Corporation. He read over his letter to me and I was glad to receive it as it was, since the Statutes only require him to allow, and prescribe no form for doing it. I don't remember the words exactly, but it was to this effect, and almost in the same terms "That I had been with him and produced a Presentation to the Head-Schoolmaster's place from the College of St John in Cambridge. That he had no original of the Tripartite Indenture by him to which they refer in their letter, and could not so well judge whether they had a Right to present, or not. Therefore he did transmit me and my papers to them for an answer etc."

Mr Lloyd was present, and if there should be occasion can evidence that I offered to be examined, and that his Lordship said he did not suspect my being qualified and had no objection to me. I gave the letter and my Presentation to the Mayor on the 4th instant and on the sixth his Worship returned the Presentation and his answer "that the vacancy was filled, and that the Corporation had a right to do it." I delivered my Presentation in such a manner as Mr Philips directed me. Tis now in a fair way of being decided, and I think the Bishop did enough to encourage me to offer my Presentation to the Mayor. The College will now know how to proceed, and I shall think myself very fortunate if I can be able to do them any service in this affair; or myself. I am sensible that you have spared no trouble and am with great regard Reverend Sir

Your most obliged humble servant

W. CLARKE.

My duty to the Master and Seniors.

Addressed: To The Revd. Dr Lambert, Senior Bursar of St John's College in Cambridge

Free: A. St David.

Endorsed: Without date, Mr Clarke, about Michaelmas 1723.

[The letter bears a post mark: Llandovery, 16 SE.: perhaps 16 Septemb].

Reverend Sir

I came here last week from Abergwily, where the impotunity of the Executors had prevailed upon me to stay much longer, than I had designed. I have seen Mr Philips, who tells me the Bill is now before Counsel, though our managers here give out that the College is too discreet to proceed in it. I can only say that I am ready here to receive any further instructions from you, and to submit with great duty to whatever the Seniority shall think most advisable in this affair. I am sorry that my Lord Bishop's death has left me so much at liberty to attend to it. But it will be some satisfaction to think that I have any opportunity of serving the College, or shewing with how much regard I am, Reverend Sir

Shreusbury

Nov. 16, 1723

Your obliged humble servant

W. CLARKE.

If you have any commands you may direct me at Mr Botevyle's in the High Street, Shreusbury.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert at the Bishop's Head in St Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sir

Having received a copy of the answer of the Corporation from Mr. Roderick Lloyd and having considered thereof with my neighbour Mr Lloyd and enquired into the facts sett out in the answer, upon talkinge with Mr Richard Andrewes who was formerly nominated by the Colledge to the place of 2nd. Schoolemaster, he hath given vs the account of the several facts in the within written page mentioned which happened in his memory and observation, he beinge neare 80 yeares of age.

I have by this post sent another cappy of the facts to Mr Lloyd for instructions to draw the interrogatories. If you find anything in your College books or registers relatinge to these facts I thinke if they were sent downe when the commission shall be executed to refreshe and assist Mr Andrews' memory it may be of service. Mr Andrews being very aged it may be necessary to speede the execution of the Commission for feare least by delays the Colledge may be deprived of such a witnesse's testimony. With respect I am Sir

January 2nd

Your most humble servant

1724 Salop.

THO. PHILIPS.

Mr Walthall was not dropt by the Corporation as is sett out in the answer, but the fact stood thus :

The Colledge receiving notice from the Corporation of a vacancy of Second Schoolmaster wrote a recommendatory letter to the Corporation on behalfe of Mr Walthall. But the Corporation not approving of Mr Walthall desired the College to accept of Hughes [corrected in Dr Lambert's handwriting to Haynes]. Walthall was prevailed on to desist and on Hughes' [Haynes] application to the Colledge he was nominated by them and accepted by the Corporation.

Chaloner being Head Schoolmaster in the troublesome times and an obnoxious person, fled and was arrested and taken into custody by a Troop of Horse aud forced to quit his schoole and retire into Wales and Pigott putt into his place. After some absence the Restoration came on and then by the Act of Parliament for restoring persons that had been deprived to their places, he was restored accordingly and Pigott displaced

because he was in upon a wrong foundation. And Chaloner had been duly placed at first.

After Mr Chaloner's death, Mr Bull being nominated by the Colledge came down with such nomination. But the Corporation liked Mr Andrew Taylor better. And the Corporation desired him (Mr Bull) to desist and gave him five guineas for his journey, which he did accordingly, and the Corporation sent a member of their body to intercede with the College to nominate Mr Taylor which they did accordingly and he was regularly admitted as agreed by the Answer.

The Defendants by the Answer say Mr Smith enjoyed the place all his lifetime without the Colledge approbation. The case was thus: Mr Andrews was nominated by the Colledge but Smith was placed in by the Mayor for the time being immediately before his office ended and Mr Andrews applying to the succeeding Mayor was offered by him to take Smith out of the Schooles by the shoulders and place Mr Andrews in his roome and appointed a day for that purpose. In the meantime the matter was agreed by Mr Kynaston, Mr Andrews patron, that he should decline his right, which he did accordingly, but refused to resigne his nomination to the Colledge to enable them to choose another and dispute the title. Which the Colledge would have done if he had consented.

Addressed: To the Reverend Dr Lambert at Saint John's College Cambridge these. A single sheet.

Apparently this letter of Mr Philips caused Dr Lambert to look up the College Records on the points involved. In the College books it appears that Richard Piggott was nominated by the College to be Head-master 'on the resignation of Thomas Chaloner' 4 September 1660, and that Thomas Chaloner was again nominated by the College 13 February 166 $\frac{2}{3}$. Mr Philips writes on February 1724 :

Chaloner was turned out in the times of confusion and resigned, and Piggott was placed in his room. Piggott enjoyed it till the Restoration. After the Restoration Piggott was turned out by the Commissioners for putting the Act of Parliament in execution for restoring persons to their former places. The

Commissioners placed Cotton then Second Schoolemaster in Pigott's room, the first Schoolmaster. Chaloner being absent, Cotton declined and went to his old place again of Second Master. The Colledge thereupon recommended Walthall by letter who came down with his recommendation, but voluntarily declined.

Then the Corporation recommended Chaloner, and he was re-elected by the Colledge in the lifetime of Pigott, all this, as Mr Andrews says he remembers. This clears up the cloud both in the Corporations answer and the Colledge Books.

We conclude with a letter from Mr William Clarke, written after the College had been finally successful in its contest with the Corporation. It is addressed to Leonard Hotchkiss, then third and ultimately Headmaster of Shrewsbury School. The first part of the letter refers to the death of Clarke's father-in-law Dr Wotton and that gentleman's unfinished work on the Welsh laws which Clarke afterwards edited with a preface in 1730.

Dear Sir

I think, as you do, that we have great reason to be submissive under our present affliction. The last years of the Doctors life have been literally nothing else but labour and sorrows, and upon the first appearance of his last distemper we all saw death attending it. But though he had much sorrow, he had many mercies with it; his understanding continued perfect to the last moment, and he himself directed what offices should be read to him. Yet notwithstanding all the comfortable circumstances which can be thought of, it is not so easy to forget him. I lost a very indulgent father and a most useful and instructive companion. I'm truly sorry that so many good hours were spent upon his Welsh Work. If he wearied his subscribers patience, I can justly say it helped to wear out his own health. He finished the translation last summer, above 3 books are already printed; the glossary is above 4 parts in 5 quite finished and Mr Williams can easily supply what is wanting there; It shall be done with as much expedition as

possible though I believe it cannot be published before Michaelmas term. Dr Wotton designed a large Preface, which he had thought of drawing up this winter, but the appearance of the dropsy intirely prevented it. There will be no way of supplying that, for he never used any sort of Common Place, but laid up all his materials in his memory. I shall dispose of none of his books, but only those that are purely Rabinnical, some in Welsh and in the Northern languages. His study is not large, and we have no duplicates, I having bought for some years no books, that he had.

I heartily rejoice in the good success we have had in the House of Lords. When the Corporation are obliged to own that we had justice on our side, they may begin to repent that they had not more discretion on theirs. If I could have had peaceful possession at first I should have been very well pleased, but I don't care to be concerned in the peevish consequences of such a dispute. I am ready to cancell my instrument of nomination, and desire you would ask Mr Tho. Blakeway for it, in whose hands I left it, and if Dr Philips pleases he may take it up with him to the College and deliver it to the Seniority, I believe that is the best way to give satisfaction to them, and as well to the person they present. If Mr Blakeway has lost it, I would subscribe any form of resignation. I can't think but that the College will press Mr Tench to resign, but it is your best way to keep well with Dr Philips and him, till that affair is over. I will give you my opinion of your scheme for Greek verbs when I come to London. I must be there soon after Easter, and you may direct to me at Mr Wilkins, Bookseller in Paul's Churchyard, London. I should be glad to know the name of the 12 Lords who voted for the Corporation, besides Lords Bradford, Macclesfield and Lechmere; you may easily be informed when the Mayor returns. My humble Service to Mrs Hotchkiss and I am Sir

Buxted,

your affect. humble servant.

March 20, 1726,7

W. CLARKE.

Humble service to all friends

Addressed: To the Reverend Mr Hotchkis at the Schools in Shrewsbury.

R. F. S.

(To be continued).



A DEDICATION.

(After the Danish of Carl Ewald.)

WE strayed, thy little hand in mine,
One summer morning fresh and fine,
In a wood where birches met:
A great sun-bonnet served as frame
To rounded childish cheeks aflame,
—Thy voice is ringing yet!
Of birdies' songs, of flow'rs, of trees,—
Whate'er thy tender mind could seize—
I wove thee tales, my pet:
—Ah, thou canst not remember it,
And I can ne'er forget!

And now my locks are thin and gray,
For years since then have slipped away,
For gladness or regret!
And, ah, the woods where now I roam,
And those wide chambers of my home,
Know thee no more, Ninette!
Since I shall never find thee then,
O, let this Book remind thee then
Of a wood where birches met:
—For thou canst not remember it,
And I can ne'er forget!

G. C. M. S.



THE VALLEY OF LOST CAUSES.

IF you travel by the train from Newcastle to Hexham, you will cross the Devilswater near the end of your journey; but the brief glance, which is all that the hurrying train allows, gives little indication of the size and beauty of the dale from which the river has issued on its way to join the Tyne. You will see a shallow rippling stream with a channel of brownish stone and deep banks of sloping turf, arched over with a canopy of green branches or the tangled tracery of leafless boughs: at no great distance the prospect is closed by the high banks of the gorge, through which the river passes into Tynedale; and the gaunt grey tower of Dilston Castle peeps out above the trees, like a sentinel guarding the entrance to the fairy-land which lies beyond.

It is curious to find so uncanny a name imposed upon a stream of such great natural beauty: it is rather to the freaks of nature or the mysterious works of pre-historic engineers that the devil has usually stood sponsor. Dilston itself is merely a contraction of Divelston, and historians have discovered or invented a Norman knight named D'Eivill, from whom they derive the title of his supposed place of residence. Such residence, however, is purely hypothetical, and it seems more probable that the river and not the fortress was the original bearer of the name. A thirteenth century charter describes certain lands as lying "inter Deniseburn et Divelis," and a contemporary account of the battle of Hexham makes mention of "le ewe Devyls," while Michael Drayton and the old chroniclers call the

stream the Dowel. Whether the devil ever had even a legendary connection with the river remains a subject for conjecture. The Celtic enthusiast will readily prove to his own satisfaction, if not to ours, that the name means Black Water, or White Water, or Winding Water:—all Celtic river-names seem to be capable of bearing one or more of these three interpretations. But this is a romantic neighbourhood, and even a combination of all three epithets must fail to satisfy our craving for the picturesque, the dramatic, and the mysterious. The Muse of Legend, who is usually so fond of inventing traditions to explain outlandish names, has shrunk from applying her ingenuity to the Devils-water, or at any rate all record of her theories has perished, and the Muse of Fancy must be allowed to take her place. We may divert ourselves by weaving a score of weird or exciting episodes into the little-known history of early Saxon times, when Christianity was slowly driving out the worship of the old Teutonic deities. Perhaps a herd of swine once ran violently down a steep place and perished in a deep pool of the river, and the imaginative Gurth who tended them recalled the history of the swine of Gadara, and named the stream accordingly; or if this theory fail to please the fancy, let us try another.

Tradition tells us that the baffled fiends of heathendom continued to haunt the moory summit of the mountain anciently known as Fiends' Fell, till St Cuthbert exorcised them by planting a cross there, and thus gave the height the name which it now bears. Surely we may be allowed to imagine that some stray members of the company were once reputed to have found a refuge among the wild barren uplands where the headsprings of the Devilswater ooze from the peaty ground; or, if we are poetically inclined, we may propound the theory that the devils of the fell and dale were only technically devils (if we may be allowed the expression),—objects of heathen worship, and there-

fore devils in accordance with St Paul's declaration,—not swarthy and malicious beings with horns, tails, and cloven hoofs, but nymphs and fauns of the forest, the mountain, and the moorland stream. Thus it came (if you will pardon the fantasy) that, as heathendom passed away, the Oreads of the north country retreated to Cross Fell, while the nymphs of wood and water sought a refuge in the leafy gorges of this unfrequented valley, till the common folk were brought to regard them with a proper abhorrence as being undoubtedly devils, in disguise.

The theory may be fantastic, but it has the advantage of fitting the facts, if only we observe the face of nature with sufficiently imaginative eyes; and to the unphilological soul it is worth more than a dozen competing etymologies. But the facts are easier to appreciate than to describe. Every turn of the river presents some new and fascinating picture of still or rippling water, of wet stones gleaming like marble mosaics in the river bed or moss-covered boulders cooling their grey sides in the eddying stream, of green branches bending to kiss the water as it hurries by, as though they were wood-gods wooing a water-nymph, or sombre pine-trees standing in serried ranks on the brink of the gorge, with here and there a pleasant haugh of smooth green turf, where Dryads might dance to the music of the moving water. Gaze at any of these pictures on a fine summer day—let it be early summer for choice,—or in the mellow sunshine which often comes to paint the foliage in October, and you will scarcely find it altogether impossible to dream that the valley began its history as a northern rival of Tempe and a last lingering survival of the golden age. But alas! a golden age needs golden weather, and when Astraea fled from the earth, she left only too little of the latter behind her: when the grey mists lie thick upon the hills and the rain comes sweeping down from the south west, the gold vanishes altogether, or is transmuted

into the most unromantic lead. It was not without good reason that the Greeks made the Sun-god the patron of poetry: a wet day in the valley of the Devilswater would have ruined every string of Apollo's lyre.

But beauty of wood and water is not the only charm that our valley possesses. If we are so skilful as to deduce water-nymphs from its very name, we may surely be able to conjure up one or two pictures from its history; for on three occasions the dale of the Devilswater has been the scene of events entitled to rank as part of the history of England, and there must be numberless unrecorded episodes which our imaginations may at least attempt to recover. But whether we deal with fact or conjecture, there is one keynote which runs through the whole history. We have indulged in the playful idea that this was the last place to which the nymphs of Northumberland retreated before they vanished for ever, and the fancy is after all a type of the history of the dale: it is the Valley of Lost Causes, and we shall find few episodes to relate or imagine which do not display the panic and misery of the vanquished as their most striking feature. The valley is a natural hiding place, a woodland sanctuary; and in every age when war has devastated the neighbouring district, the dale of the Devilswater has afforded a refuge to some of its victims.

Even in the misty years which preceded the Roman conquest the process must have begun. Somewhere in the near neighbourhood ran the line which divided the territories of the Brigantes and the Ottadini: boundary disputes and border forays are no modern invention; and no doubt our valley has many a time sheltered the survivors of an internecine war of which history knows nothing. It is probable that a flying column of Agricola's army looked down into this wooded dale, as it moved along the great ridge which rises at the back of Hexham, and perhaps the first Roman invaders of Tynedale drank from the stream at Dilston, before

they marched out across the haughs to force the passage of the Tyne and storm the British stronghold of Corstopitum. During the early period of the Roman dominion this valley must have been the haunt and hiding place of the irreconcilable native: even at the present day and with the aid of modern weapons it would be by no means easy to clear these wooded ravines of an active and cunning enemy, and between the times of Agricola and Hadrian the task would probably be beyond the powers of the local commanders. The cause of British freedom was lost, but it lingered here; and so long as the waning lamp still flickered, its devotees must have lived an exciting and even a fascinating life. The days, no doubt, would for the most part be passed in repose and idleness, except when the refugees sought variety by making a swift foray against a convoy travelling northwards by the great road which lay a few miles to the east, or set an ambush to overwhelm the cohort that was sent to drive them from their hidden lairs; but the night must have been their chief season of daring and revenge. Many a time must the darkness have covered a stealthy expedition against the lonelier farms of Tynedale, from which the forayers would return doubly elated, if only they had been so fortunate as to capture some of their enemies' cattle and shed some of their enemies' blood. From these fastnesses spies would issue, to risk their lives in trying to communicate with the still unconquered clansmen of the north, or punish their recreant kinsmen who had tamely submitted to the Roman yoke; but sometimes,—indeed oftener as month after month went by,—they never came back, and there were women and children waiting for them hungrily in the lonely coverts of Nunsbrough or Dipton Dene.

That cause was lost and vanished; but there came a time when the Roman domination became a lost cause too. The temporary ruin of Hadrian's Wall, which probably occurred during the reign of Commodus, must

have filled these hiding places with anxious fugitives; but the ruin was soon restored, and the Roman rule still continued. It was when the final onslaught of Caledonian fury burst the great barrier for the last time and found a foe too degenerate and an empire too enervated to repair the disaster, that our valley once more became the home of a lost cause, and sheltered some of the denizens of Roman Tynedale from the merciless triumph of a barbarian conqueror. Who can say what scenes of death and suffering these rocks and streams may not then have witnessed? That level stretch of turf, shadowed by the overhanging crag and edged by the tawny gravel of the river bed, may once have been a camping place where delicately nurtured women and children have huddled shivering together, and cried for the luxuries which were lying wet with blood or buried in smoking ruins beside the Roman Wall. How wearily must the days and weeks have crept away, as the fugitives waited and waited still for the Legion which was never to come! Perhaps the lost cause lingered here for years, and little by little the Romanized Britons lost their refinement and slipped back into something like the savagery of their ancestors: perhaps the Picts tracked them to their hiding place within the hour; and dreadful as this fate must surely have been, perhaps it was less terrible than the other.

Similar episodes must have marked the long years of battle and bloodshed during which the English invaders were slowly conquering or exterminating the Celtic tribes of Northumberland; but the first clear picture of a definite event dates from the day which saw the last attempt to reverse that conquest irremediably defeated. The main battle was fought upon Heavenfield, a few miles to the north; but the dale of the Devilswater saw the crowning incident of the pursuit. Deniseburn, as we have seen, was a tributary of the Devilswater,—nowadays it is called Rowley Burn,—and it was beside Deniseburn that King Oswald and his

victorious English overtook Cadwallon, the Welsh devastator of the north, when the ruin of his army drove him to seek a refuge in the Valley of Lost Causes.

It is the closing scene of a grim and lurid tragedy, and we can almost picture its very details. Earlier acts have shown us the truculent Welsh king in the zenith of his pride and cruelty, the tame submission of the apostate Eanfrith and the brutal murder which rewarded it, the dreadful march which spread death and desolation over the southern portions of Bernicia, and the last desperate gathering on the bleak hill-summit beside the Roman Wall. Now in the final act the catastrophe has come with dramatic swiftness. At the first dim greying of the dawn Cadwallon was still a tyrant and a conqueror, still flushed with certain expectation of a victory which was to destroy the last organised effort of his foes: before the sun is well clear of the horizon, he is a ruined and deserted fugitive, flying in mad haste to seek a hiding place in the wooded recesses of this lonely dale; and here, as he turns aside into the narrower and lonelier ravine of Rowley Burn, retribution overtakes him at last. Perhaps his wearied horse fell dead as it struggled to mount the further bank, leaving Cadwallon (one likes to see even the villain of the piece end courageously) to face his pursuers sword in hand and die a soldier's death: perhaps a well aimed arrow cut short his flight, or perhaps he was surprised and slaughtered as he stooped to drink from the burn. At any rate we may catch one last glimpse of the lonely glen, before the curtain falls upon the tragedy: the trees are still whispering gently in the morning wind, and the stream still murmurs placidly amongst the boulders; and there on the grass between them lies the dead body of the fierce Welsh king, still and harmless at last.

Hundreds of times during the succeeding centuries must the thick woods and deep gorges of this valley have served their old purpose. The Danish invasions,

the ravages of William the Conqueror, and the ruthless incursions of the Scotch all spent their fury upon Hexham and its neighbourhood; and this valley would be the natural haven of those who were lucky enough to escape slaughter or the worse horrors of captivity. We must pass over some eight hundred years before we get another definite picture; but the events which the valley is now to recall are the most thrilling and important in its story, and the legend which has sprung from them is one of the most familiar and romantic of the traditions of English history.

It was in the month of May 1464 that the battle of Hexham was fought: that is the name by which it is known to history, though the encounter took place not on the haughs of Tynedale beside that town, as the name would seem to suggest, but here on the banks of the Devilswater, at the spot known as the Linnels. Just below the site of the battle the river is crossed by the Linnels Bridge,—a graceful arch, which was, as an inscription inform us, “belldete of lyme and stone” in the year 1581: here the stream runs between high wooded banks, but above the bridge the valley spreads out to enclose a little saucer-like plain,—a kind of natural amphitheatre of great beauty, with the river brawling through it in a double curve like a huge S; and it was here beside the Devilswater that the cause of the Red Rose became a lost cause at last, at least until the battle of Bosworth restored it.

The history of this portion of the Wars of the Roses is very obscure, but it seems probable that the position of affairs in the early part of the year 1464 was as follows. The Lancastrians held the castles of Bamburgh, Dunstanburgh, and Alnwick, King Henry himself being at the last named stronghold: they were expecting to receive aid from Scotland, and it was vitally necessary to keep their communications with that country open, in order to afford the king a place of refuge if matters went from bad to worse. Suddenly, however, we find

those communications cut by Lord Montagu at the head of a powerful force, though we cannot tell whether his success was due to a rapid march from the south (Edward was at York), or whether he reached Berwick by sea and thence moved south. In either case he must have used the old Roman road which ran from Berwick to the neighbourhood of Corbridge and is now called the Devil's Causeway; and whether he came from north or south, he seems to have established himself on Hedgeley Moor, which that road crosses,—a position admirably suited for preventing any of the three castles we have mentioned from communicating with Scotland, and a base from which he could threaten all three simultaneously without disclosing the real object of his attack till the last moment before it was delivered.

King Henry was at Alnwick, less than twelve miles distant from his enemies, and the direct road to Scotland was barred. The capture of the king meant the ruin of his cause; and it was therefore necessary to take him to Scotland by some more circuitous route. The chroniclers record that Sir Ralph Percy attacked Montagu on Hedgeley Moor, was basely deserted by Lords Hungerford and Ross, and after a gallant struggle against desperate odds "*comme home fuit occise*," as the Norman French account puts it,—he died like a man, declaring that "he had saved the bird in his breast."

Various writers have explained Percy's dying words in various ways; but a reference to the map will enable us to set forth a new or at least a modified theory, and perhaps to rehabilitate the bespattered characters of Ross and Hungerford. Was not the battle of Hedgeley Moor in reality a rearguard action, and the bird in Percy's breast a promise which he must have given to check the advance of Montagu even at the cost of his life, while Henry was escaping into Scotland? Nobly he fulfilled his promise, if our suggestion be correct, though not altogether effectually, as we shall presently

discover: he remained to die upon the field, while Ross and Hungerford, after making a demonstration of support in accordance with a prearranged plan, retreated swiftly to Alnwick to escort Henry in his flight. No doubt they would cross the Coquet at Weldon, and there join the Devil's Causeway: that road would bring them to the Dere Street a few miles north of Corbridge; and it was probably their intention to make their way westward, either by the Tyne valley or by the Roman military road beside the Wall, and so by the Maiden Way and the West Marches into Liddesdale.

But if that were so, the plan failed. Percy had done his best, but he could not delay Montagu's advance for many hours, and before long the Yorkist general was in hot pursuit: he may even have detached some of his lighter troops to seize positions on the supposed line of Henry's flight; for such a conjecture explains the fact that the Lancastrians made no attempt to break away westward, but retreated to the best position they could find, and there turned to bay. That position was on the Linnels in the Valley of Lost Causes.

We know little of the details of the battle that followed; but it is probable that after a desperate struggle superior numbers and the moral effect of a previous victory won the day. The nature of the ground made an orderly retreat impossible, and the battle ended in the complete rout of the Lancastrians, great numbers of whom were slain or captured, while the rest took to the woods and denes which had sheltered so many survivors of earlier lost causes. King Henry himself seems to have been a spectator of the battle, but it is probable that as soon as the day began to go against his party, he was hurried from the field. "He fled so fast," says Hall, "that no man could overtake hymm, and yet he was so nere pursued that certain of his henxmen or folowers wer taken, their horses being trapped in blew velvet; wherof one of them had on his head the said King Henrie's healmet, some say his

high cap of estate, called abococket, garnished with twoo riche crounes." The Norman French account corroborates the story, and we may therefore conclude that, like his grandfather at Shrewsbury, "the King had many masking in his coats," or at any rate in his hats.

Henry escaped into Lancashire, and eventually made his way into Scotland, but many of his principal supporters were not so fortunate. The Duke of Somerset, himself a descendant of John of Gaunt and the brother of Lady Margaret Beaufort, was taken prisoner: he had changed sides more than once during the war, and not long before this battle he had been specially pardoned by Edward, so that "of verray gentilnes and the noble honour that oweth to be grounded in every gentelman he shuld have been stablished in ferme feith and trouth unto his highnes"; but he had "rered werre ayenst our seyde soverayne lord," and there was no mercy for him now; he was taken from the field and beheaded at Hexham, where his bones still fill some nameless grave in the abbey church. Many other lords, as well as knights and esquires, suffered the same fate, and lost their heads at Hexham or Newcastle; and even of the few who escaped death or immediate capture most were hunted down and beheaded at a later date. But these closing scenes of the tragedy do not belong to the dale of the Devilswater: the river

"with blood of Englishmen
Whose stream was deeply dy'd in that most cruel war,"

soon ran fresh and clear as ever, and the rich grasses of the Linnels soon swallowed up the bones of the fallen.

Tradition has planted the romantic figure of Margaret of Anjou so firmly in the neighbourhood of the battle-field of Hexham, that even the ruthless pen of historical criticism cannot wholly dispossess the place of its picturesque legend; and we have already plunged so

deeply in the pleasing waters of fantasy that we may certainly be pardoned if we refuse to return to the dry land of proved facts. The Queen,—so the story runs,—fled from the battle with her son Prince Edward, and took refuge in the neighbouring woods: after narrowly escaping from one band of outlaws, the fugitives fell into the hands of another robber, and it was only Queen Margaret's prompt appeal to the man's generosity that saved them from plunder and ill-treatment. "To your loyalty," she said, as with a proud gesture she pointed to her boy, "I entrust the son of your king"; and the appeal was not made in vain: the robber sheltered the queen and prince in his cave, and eventually enabled them to make their escape from the country.

There is a little cave in the long narrow dene of Dipton Burn, which the tradition of the countryside has fixed upon as the place where Margaret and her son were concealed; and if there be any truth in the story, it is not remarkable that her refuge was never discovered: even at the present day, with a guide-book to direct the explorer, it is a matter of some difficulty to hit upon the exact spot. The cave lies at the foot of a precipitous rock,—one of the walls of a deep narrow ravine, and its mouth is masked by a heap of stones and rubbish which the centuries have weathered from the cliff above: the dene is full of trees and under-wood,—stunted oaks, tangled alders and ashes, and on the higher banks the tall brown-stemmed sombre-headed pines, which stand out so gloriously when the evening sun looks eastward along the dene and gives even to grey limestone the radiance of golden-tinted marble; and down in the twilight below runs Dipton Burn, presenting an indescribable succession of little pictures, each different from the last, but each composed of the same elements,—cool, clear water, leafy branches, green turf, and mossy stones.

A lovely spot it must have been on that fatal spring day more than four hundred years ago: the trees would

then be attired in the tender and delicate gold and green of newly born foliage, and the latest primroses would not have vanished from the rough slopes of the gorge. Surely, in spite of all doubts and denials, we can see the whole picture as clearly as though we ourselves were hiding amongst the hazel bushes and spying upon the fugitives, as they rest there in the last of the evening light. There is a little fire burning close by the foot of the overhanging cliff, so that the smoke may spread and lose itself as it crawls upward against the rock. One of the robbers (tradition mentions no more than one, but we must supply him with a comrade or perhaps a son) attends to the cooking of the rude supper which is thus at short notice to be transformed into a royal banquet; let it be venison stolen from the Prior of Hexham's park at Dotland, or good beef lifted from the richer pastures of Tynedale: on a mossy stone beside the burn sits the Outlaw of tradition, a stout, brown-bearded ruffian, clad in hose and jerkin of well worn leather; and on the strip of green turf at his feet, with his elbows on the ground and his chin propped on the palms of his hands, lies the young prince, or rather what was and will be the prince. For this brief period of happiness he is a prince no longer, and his rough host is regaling him with wilder and stranger histories than princes usually hear at first hand. In outward appearance he is still a gentle delicate boy of eleven, with a handsome face, long fair curls, and blue eyes which open wider at each astounding tale; but in his own imagination he is sometimes a sturdy bowman of Hexhamshire, sometimes a dashing reiver of North Tynedale, but most often a noble knight fighting by Percy's side at Chevy Chase (the outlaw's grandfather may have taken part in the battle), rescuing his leader from captivity with his own unaided sword, and finally driving the Scotch in headlong flight over the border: that is how his young imagination corrects the unsatisfactory episodes of history.

And here on the mound before the mouth of the cave sits Queen Margaret herself, gazing with wistful eyes now at the boy whose young life embodies her political ambitions as well as her motherly affection, and now at the pine-crowned rock to the eastward, which the last glory of the setting sun has illumined with such mellow and pathetic light. Darkness will soon be falling, and all that loveliness will have faded to shadow in a few moments: her own hopes and prospects were once as bright, and upon them the night of ruin and defeat has fallen already. But day will dawn upon crag and pine-tree: shall not a new day dawn for the cause which has set, as it seems, for ever in that red carnage on the Devilswater haughs? That is surely the keynote of Margaret's life and character. Everything seems to be lost: her king and husband has fled, and she cannot tell whether his flight has carried him beyond the pursuit of his enemies; she herself and her son depend for life and freedom on the faith and chivalry of a lawless and possibly murderous outlaw: but still she hopes; still, like the Hope of a famous painting, she thrums expectantly on the one loose string of her crazy lyre, and still she hears from its voiceless quivering a prelude strain of the grand triumphal music which is to welcome Henry and herself, as they once more enter into undisputed possession of their own. It is hope sublime, hope unquenchable,—but hope that is fated never to find fruition.

Queen Margaret is the most striking but not the last representative of the lost causes with which the dale of the Devilswater has been connected. Seventy years later the suppression of the lesser monasteries roused the north of England to a rebellion, and there must have been some who sought safety in the old refuge-places on that March morning when the Duke of Norfolk rode into Hexham to take possession of the Priory and receive the submission of those whose offences had not

put them beyond the reach of pardon. It was to Hexham that the leaders of the rising of the North first retreated on the sudden collapse of their rebellion; and though the two rebel earls escaped into Scotland, we may imagine that some at least of their misguided followers hid themselves where so many had been hidden before. Hexham is said to have been the place where the Scotch army first drew blood against King Charles, and no doubt that invasion would for a while repeople these quiet woods and gorges; but to speak generally, Tynedale was a backwater in the great stream of the Civil War, and it was not until the cause of the Stuarts was lost for ever that the valley of the Devilswater came to be intimately associated with it.

It was to Dilston,—to the manor house which then nestled beside the gaunt grey tower of our earliest picture,—that the third Earl of Derwentwater brought his Countess in the autumn of 1714, and here he lived and perhaps plotted during the months which followed his home-coming. He was rich, young, handsome, and popular; he possessed every personal quality needful to make him the leader of his neighbours and the idol of his dependents: but he was a papist and a Jacobite, an adherent of a lost cause in religion and a lost cause in politics.

However, the lost cause has not yet shed all its vitality, and in August of the following year matters came to a crisis. The Pretender landed in Scotland and was proclaimed King: the Earl's political sympathies were no secret, and in order to prevent his position and influence from being used in support of the rebellion, the government issued a warrant for his arrest. But the warrant came too late: the Earl received warning of his danger; he fled from Dilston, and tradition has naturally given him a hiding place in the valley which opened out behind his home.

Whether that hiding place were near the Linnels, as tradition declares, or in some remoter and more secluded

recess, we need not stop to consider: at any rate the quiet drowsiness of the dale was soon broken by the stir of preparation and the sough of the coming storm. It is probable that many of the leading Jacobites of the neighbourhood followed the Earl's example; and between the hidden conspirators and their unhidden adherents constant communication was maintained. Not far from the site of the battle of Hexham, on the long sloping flank of our valley, stands a huge holly bush,—it must have been still huger in those days,—and close beside it is a little stretch of an ancient road, which recalls Macaulay's description of the roads of 1685, and is probably in much the same condition nowadays as it was when horsemen in laced coats and full-bottomed wigs rode splashing through its quagmires. This holly bush is reputed to have been the Post Office where the secret emissaries of the conspirators concealed their letters and received their replies.

There is a certain air of burlesque about the whole proceeding; for the government does not appear to have made any serious effort to discover the Earl's whereabouts, and in any case the system was decidedly happy-go-lucky and hazardous. But the story is a pretty one, more especially as many of the emissaries (so it is said) were ladies of birth and (let us imagine) beauty, and it may be that they were often driven to use all the subtleties of feminine address and fascination before they could collect or deposit their letters without being observed. Let us imagine a susceptible young gentleman of a somewhat romantic nature, and send him riding casually into the dale of the Devilswater, where he shall encounter my lady emissary, as she hastens, masked and mysterious, towards the holly bush above the Linnels. What a fencing match they will make of it, especially if my lady be not too bigoted a politician, and the cavalier sufficiently attractive to take her fancy! Somehow we cannot help feeling confident that she will not reject the offer of his escort and company: she will

tease him vivaciously, and perhaps make subtle attempts to inveigle him into treason ; for of course we must add to the dramatic qualities of the situation by making our hero an ardent Whig. Presently she will invent some trifling errand or service to keep his eyes occupied while she visits the holly bush, and the next day she will meet him in her undisguised person, and chaff him mercilessly about the fair unknown upon whom he was so eager to press his intentions.

Beyond the Linnels is Nunsbrough, a wooded horse-shoe ravine which is one of the wonders of the north ; and here tradition has planted another story of the unfortunate Earl. Here, it is said, as he walked in the dusk of the evening, to relieve the weariness of his seclusion, he was met by a weird grey figure, which warned him that he ought already to be in arms for his king, and gave him a crucifix which was to protect him against sword and bullet. Nor is there any inherent improbability in the story, if we except the suggested ghostliness of the apparition. It is well known that the Earl was most reluctant to commit his fortune and friends to the miseries of civil war : what could have been more natural than that some enthusiastic Jacobite should devise this masquerade to cure him of his hesitation ? But whether that be so, or whether the final impulse came from his wife, who (as the story runs) taunted him with his backwardness, flung her fan at his feet, and demanded in exchange the sword that he was so loth to draw, his reluctance was overcome at last, and the 6th of October saw him in open rebellion. He and his retainers rode away by Corbridge and the Dere Street to join their partizans from the northern districts of the county, and when he returned to Dilston a few days later, the lost cause was lost once more : the rebels had failed to surprise Newcastle, and they merely paused here before beginning that ill-ordered and circuitous march which ended so disastrously at Preston.

That ends the valley's history as the Valley of Lost Causes, unless it happened that in 1745, when General Wade was struggling to drag his artillery up Tynedale, some of the Pretender's avowed adherents found it wise to conceal themselves in the old places. Yet once since then the dale was nearly called upon to resume its familiar office. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when the country was alarmed by the prospect of a French invasion, organised arrangements were made for transporting the women and children of the districts near the sea to Alston at the head of the South Tyne valley; and no doubt, if the emergency had ever arisen, the dale of the Devilswater would also have served as a place of refuge and concealment. But happily the cause of England was no lost cause, and if God help us it never shall be. The wilder period of Northumbrian history is, we trust, closed for ever; and the Valley of Lost Causes is a place of pilgrimage for those who love natural beauty and romantic association, rather than a haven of refuge for those who fly from battle, murder, and sudden death.

R. H. F.



TO CHLOE, ASKING A POEM.

CHLOE, had I but Ovid's power of song,
 Wherewith to hymn your beauty and your grace,
To all posterity you should belong,
 And men should praise the memory of your face.

Had Horace but bequeathed his lyric skill
 To me, to sing of wine and Venus' sport,
A pleasing task right gladly I'd fulfil,
 And trace your lustre as a poet ought.

Or if that gay divine, dear Herrick, chose
 To waft me inspiration from his lyre,
And grant me power to speak, do you suppose
 I would not frame a song at your desire?

Nay, Chloe, ask me not for dainty strains:
 Had I the power, the pen I'd quickly seize.
Alas! my better judgement now refrains—
 Apply to Mr Austin, if you please.

But these poor lines may solace you withal
 (I may not say "a poem"—merely "verse");
Lines, penned by me, resemble each and all
 The sombre movement of a tardy hearse.



THE COMMEMORATION SERMON.

St. LUKE xxii. 25 *He said unto them : The kings of the Gentiles exercise lordship over them, and they that exercise authority upon them are called benefactors. But ye shall not be so ; but he that is greatest among you let him be as the younger, and he that is chief as he that doth serve.*

THE titles of "benefactor" and "saviour" were much affected by the Greek kings of Syria and of Egypt, and are to be seen upon their coins. Gentile flattery and servility, says our Lord, often accorded these titles to mere despots. In the new society it should not be so. There, supremacy and its titles should be based upon service. With good cause, then, do we give to those whom we commemorate to-day the name of "benefactors," for they have rendered us the service of calling us, as a College, into existence. All that the College is, has been, or yet may be,—the lives of research, of learning and of teaching, the lives of prayer and meditation that have been spent in it, the great or useful careers the foundation of which was laid here, the friendships that have been formed within its walls, all are due to our foundress and our benefactors.

"Let us praise famous men," so begins the proper lesson.* We cannot praise our own "famous men" without, in so doing, praising the foundress and benefactors to whom we owe them. You praise the man who planted the tree when you descant on the luxuriance

* Ecclus. XLIV, 1-16.

of its foliage, or the excellence of its fruit. And, of all praise, this, could they hear it, would be the most pleasing to our benefactors. What greater satisfaction can we conceive them as having than the knowledge that their gifts have borne the fruit they designed them to bear? Every College does well to have its greatest men in remembrance, and may be proud to possess permanent memorials of them. Who can walk unmoved in that noble Walhalla, the ante-chapel of Trinity, where "deep-browed Verulam" is for ever seated, and where, as Wordsworth sings,

"the statue stands
Of Newton with his prism and silent face,
The marble index of a mind for ever
Voyaging through strange seas of thought alone"?*

And besides its "famous men," who by great deeds or by immortal writings or discoveries have made it illustrious, every College owes an inestimable debt to those lesser-known, who, by devoted service or by nobility or charm of character, have raised the ideal of life, of work or of intercourse in the place that knew them. But those to whom we are to do honour to-day, whatever else they may have been or may have done, have this as their common and as their special claim upon our gratitude, that without them we should not have been: they are "our fathers that begat us."

Many, indeed, upon our roll of benefactors are also upon the roll of fame, as having played some notable part in the history of their time: others, were it only for some 'one event' in their lives, should be more than mere names to us. Thus, not to speak of men so famous as Cecil or Archbishop Williams, Sir Marmaduke

* *Prelude*, Book III. "Upon entering the chapel of Trinity the Queen was delighted to observe six Trinity noblemen holding torches round the statue of Newton. It is a great thing that even six of the peerage should be fit to hold a candle to that immortal astronomer." Letter from Charles Merivale dated Oct. 26, 1843. *Autobiography*, 1899. p. 160.

Constable, the only benefactor upon our list to-day who was "famoused for fight," served in France under Edward IV and Henry VII and, "accompanied with his seemly sons," fought the Scots at Flodden.

John Barwick, who declined a bishopric at the Restoration, had in 1642 "outmanœuvred"* Cromwell (who lay in wait for him at "Lowler† hedges") and conveyed a large sum in money and College plate to the King at Nottingham. John Knewstub, at the Hampton Court Conference in 1604, stoutly opposed conformity; while, at the Savoy Conference in 1661, Peter Gunning, our Master (who, it is said, was specially pitted against Richard Baxter), opposed with equal vigour all concession to the Nonconformists.

In defence of the privileges of the University which were assailed by James II in 1687, Thomas Smoult (with John Billers, also a Johnian, at his side) withstood the furious Jeffreys to the face, when "Peachell (the Vice-Chancellor) faltered, and Isaac Newton was silent."‡ In the following year, Francis Turner (Gunning's successor, both as Master of the College, and also as Bishop of Ely) was one of the "Seven Bishops"§—three of whom were Johnians—who resisted the King's policy of indulgence to the Dissenters; while Thomas Watson, Bishop of St David's, the friend of Baker, both favoured that policy (surely a wise and right one in itself, however wrong under the circumstances) and

* To be exact, was one of those who did so. See *Dictionary of National Biography*. Barnabas Oley of Clare, who (it is said) 'knew all the highways and byeways between Cambridge and Nottingham,' led the party. See *D. N. B.* and Mr Wardale's *Clare College*, p. 129.

† So Baker writes it. An old man who has lived at Lolworth for ninety years well knows the name and spot. Another *Johnianum* is connected with 'Lowler.' Henry Martyn was curate here from 1803 till April 7, 1805. See *H.M., Saint and Scholar* by George Smith (1892), pp. 35, 74.

‡ See Mr Mullinger's *St John's College*, p. 190.

§ But for an accident Wm. Lloyd of Norwich would have been a fourth Johnian among the protesting bishops. *ib.* p. 192. The arms of the four may be seen side by side in the north oriel window in the Hall.

ardently promoted the reading of the King's declaration throughout his diocese; yet, as appears from his bearing under William and Mary, from no mere subservience to power. Condemned by a sentence of doubtful justice, he died, deprived and excommunicate, in 1717.*

In Soulden Lawrence we have the upright judge who, in 1814, left by his will a sum of money to compensate a suitor who, through his misdirection of the jury, had lost his cause.† Perhaps of all our benefactors the most accomplished and many-sided was Thomas Linacre, scholar, physician, and divine, the tutor of princes, the friend and medical counsellor of Erasmus, Colet, and More, and in a great measure founder of the Royal College of Physicians. A saying of his, spoken in his later years, may well be pondered still. After reading afresh the Sermon on the Mount, he said: "either this is not the Gospel, or we are not Christians"? One of the most beautiful and saintly characters among our benefactors was Thomas Whytehead, the scholar- and poet-missionary, whose short life of twenty-eight years fell in the first half of the century that has passed away. After a short curacy at Freshwater, he went out to join Bishop Selwyn in New Zealand, and would have become, had he lived, the president of a new St John's College near Auckland. Dying in March 1843 he left us nearly all

* Watson died at Great Wilbraham, where, in 1683, he had bought the estate and house known as *the Temple*. Having been deposed on a charge of simony, he was excommunicated for contumacy May 4, 1701. "He was buried (says *D. N. B.*) in the chancel of the parish church under the south wall, but without any service, as he was still excommunicated." There is nothing to mark the spot and the Vicar, the Rev. T. W. Hutchinson, informs me that there is no reference in the parish records to this singular burial. The Bishop is, however, several times mentioned in a long Latin epitaph setting forth the merits of his faithful secretary, John Ward. Ward married his patron's niece Joanna. Their son, grandson and greatgrandson bore the name of Thomas Watson Ward. They seem to have lived at *the Temple* and were buried at Great Wilbraham. *The Temple* (adds Mr Hutchinson) was sold to the Rev. James Hicks in 1788. Watson's arms are in the same window as those of the four.

† See *D.N.B.* and Mr. Torry's *Benefactors*, p. 84.

his books, having previously given us, out of one year's income from the fellowship his tenure of which was so brief, the "eagle-desk" from which the lessons have been read in Chapel since June 1842. To the English-speaking Church he has bequeathed, what is so rare, a hymn of deep religious feeling and of great poetic beauty, "Sabbath of the saints of old." Almost his last act was to translate this together with Bishop Ken's evening hymn into rhymed Maori verse.* In the storied ceiling above our heads he stands, side by side with Dr James Wood, with Wordsworth, Wilberforce, and Henry Martyn, a fifth among the Johnian worthies of the XIXth Century.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive." If we ask why and how it is so, Aristotle supplies an answer. He is enquiring, as though it were something extraordinary, why it is that benefactors take more interest in the welfare of those whom they have benefited than the benefited take in theirs.† Dismissing, as inadequate though human enough, the explanation that it is because benefactors look for a return, and therefore desire the prosperity of those to whom they may fairly look for one, he assigns what he calls *αἴτιον φυσικώτερον*, "a cause that lies deeper in our nature." "Benefactors (he says) love those whom they benefit as the artist loves his work." *τὸ εἶναι πᾶσι φιλητόν*, "existence is dear to all"; *ἔσμεν δὲ ἐνεργεῖα*, "now our being consists in conscious activity." And whereas the recipient may be passive and even unconscious of the benefit, the benefactor is consciously

* So *D.N.B.* Mr Torry and the late Dean Howson speak only of Ken's hymn. In *A and M* (which retains the metre of the original) the first line is *Resting from his work to-day*. The poem, like R. Baxter's well known *Lord, it belongs not to my care*, was not written as a hymn, but is the last of a series on the days of Creation. It will be found at pp. 243-5 of T.W.'s *Poetical Remains and Letters* with a preface by the Dean of Chester (1877). The book is in the College Library.

† *Eth. Nicom.* IX, 7.

active. "Furthermore, the benefactor associates with the recipient the idea of the noble; the recipient on the other hand associates with his benefactor the idea of the profitable, and this is a less loveable idea." But he also points to *αἷτιον φυσικώτατον* (as we might call it), a cause still more deeply seated in our nature. "Moreover," he says, "all love more that which is effected by labour and travail. Now to receive benefits is easy, to confer them is hard. And for this reason mothers love their children more (more, that is, than their fathers do); for the act of giving birth is painful."

It may seem out of place to speak of 'labour and travail' in connexion with our benefactors. To give money, when one has it to give, seems so easy. Our benefactors, however, were, I believe, for the most part men of moderate or of modest fortune. Nor can we estimate how much careful thought and self-denial may have gone with their gifts. Certainly Bishop Fisher had 'labour and travail' on our behalf in abundance. Bishop Fisher was no millionaire freely and amid general applause doing what he would with his own. The Lady Margaret dying without having given effect to her wish in our regard, it was left to Fisher, as one of her executors and the original inspirer of her wish, to carry that wish into effect as best he might. This (in some measure) he only did, as Baker expresses it, "after much solicitation and long delay, after a tedious process at Rome, at Court and at Ely, under an imperious Pope, a forbidding prince (who had 'no very strong inclination to favour a design that must swallow up a part of his inheritance') and under a mercenary prelate, with great application and industry and at an equal expense."*

The College was not ungrateful. Upon the fall of their father and friend and patron, "the Society" (continues our historian) "was not wanting to him. He

* Professor Mayor's Baker, i. pp. 62, 66. He is speaking of the dissolution of the old house, Jan. 20, 1510.

"was several times attended by the Master and some of the Fellows during his imprisonment. Above all, there is a noble letter from them wherein, as they profess to owe everything to his bounty, all that they enjoy, and all that they know, so they offer and devote themselves, and all they are masters of, to his service, and beg of him to use it as his own."*

Of all forms of giving one of the noblest and that most truly "blesses him that gives and him that takes" is that which aims at the furtherance, by material means, of some ideal end. When the last century was young, Mr Sidney Cooper, 'the English Paul Potter,' who is still with us, was a poor boy at Canterbury, who used to sketch the cathedral, or the country round, upon his slate. An artist (Cattermole) who saw him at work, gave him paper and pencils. Having no penknife, the boy one day asked a kind-looking old clergyman to cut his pencils for him. The old clergyman, who proved to be Dr Manners-Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury, both sharpened the pencils and also, adds Mr Cooper, "gave me £5 for my childish drawing." He speaks of this as the beginning of his career.† In 1833 the Princess Victoria, our late beloved Queen, having become interested in an Arctic expedition then being fitted out to search for the Rosses, contributed to its equipment a set of mathematical instruments and a pocket-compass. The President of the Royal Geographical Society states that "the gift proved extremely useful. In the estuary of the Fish River, where there was great disagreement in the other needles in denoting magnetic north, that of the Princess could alone be relied upon. It almost seemed like an emblem or fore-cast of the excellent steadfastness to duty of the great Queen, 'true as the needle to the pole!'"‡

* *ib.* p. 102.

† *My Life*, by T. Sidney Cooper, R.A., 1890. i., pp. 45. 6. ii. p. 54.

‡ *St. James's Gazette*.

The benefactor of a College, such as our own, seeks to render the like service, to furnish the like equipment to a society, and in view of a far-stretching future. If we ask what spirit he is of, the answer must be that, besides his love for "religion, learning, education and research" and for the place that is (or is to be) their home* and where he naturally desires to be held in remembrance,† it is a spirit of faith and hope. It is quite true that some of our benefactors shewed a certain distrust of new developments. Their ideals were, in some cases, those of their own, or of an earlier day. "Dr James Wood," writes the late Dean Merivale, his younger contemporary, "with St John's College at his back, had strenuously resisted the establishment of 'the Classical Tripos . . . The older men continued to 'harbour deep jealousy of the new lights they could 'not exclude.'"‡ Even as regards Mathematics, "St John's College," he tells us, "lagged behind or 'offered passive resistance (*i.e.* to the introduction of 'analytic methods). Old Dr Wood, our Master, had 'been a leading geometer of the elder generation, and 'his College still bound itself at the wheels of Wood's 'Algebra and Wood's Mechanics, till the younger 'Tutors found that their men were at a great disadvantage."§ Yet Dr Wood, thus doubly defeated, both as regards the new Tripos and as regards the new method, nevertheless cherished that hopefulness and that faith in the future by which he became one of the most munificent of all our benefactors.

The life of a College or of a University is like a stream. The stream may at times run low or run

* Statute XVII.

† *e.g.* by dirge, obit, collect, speech, or sermon.

‡ *Autobiography*, p. 84.

§ *ib.* p. 60. He adds: "I remember one of the London newspapers having a leader on the subject which ended with 'Geometry has had its day; and a long day too, from Archimedes to Dr Wood.'"

turbid, yet deep in its bed it still flows on, and the sources that feed it are not dried up. There have been times of unproductiveness, times even of indolence and self-indulgence in our Universities. Much of the eighteenth and part of the nineteenth century were such times. Adam Smith, who was at Oxford from 1740 to 1747, tells us that "in the University of Oxford the greater part of the Professors have for these many years given up altogether the pretence of teaching."* The poet Gray, who lived at Cambridge for the most part from 1734 to 1771, speaks in a letter to Wharton of "our Sovereign Lady and Mistress, the President of Presidents and Head of Heads (if I may be permitted to pronounce her name, that ineffable octogrammaton), the Power of Laziness."† William Wilberforce, who came into residence here in 1776, writes with great severity of those of the Fellows with whom he was intimate. "Their object," he says, "seemed to be to make and keep me idle. If ever I appeared studious, they would say to me, 'Why in the world should a man of your fortune trouble yourself with fagging?' I was a good classic, and acquitted myself well in the College examinations, but Mathematics, which my mind greatly needed, I almost entirely neglected, and was told that I was too clever to require them."‡ C. Merivale, whose Cambridge life extended from 1826 to 1848, calls that time "a period of slack water," and speaks of the Universities as having "entirely forfeited the lead in the teaching of the nation at large, if indeed they had ever possessed it."§

While we most gratefully acknowledge the revival of

* *Wealth of Nations*, v, 3, 2.

† Tovey's *Letters of Thomas Gray*, LX.

‡ *Life of Wm. Wilberforce by his Sons*, 1838. i, 11.

§ *Autobiography*, pp. 85, 6. "The moment of my first entrance into Cambridge life was just the fag end of an academic movement of some force, which began with the conclusion of the great revolutionary war." *ib.* p. 82.

activity of various kinds in our Universities, yet let us note that, even as regards the past, much may be set against the testimonies just quoted. In 1765, under the sway of "Laziness," our own Master and benefactor, William Samuel Powell, established annual examinations in the College, a thing unheard of before; and in the same year, under the growing influence of the Royal Society, of which he was a member, set up an observatory in College, some sixty years before the erection of the University Observatory. Whatever we may think of Wm. Wilberforce's testimony, let it never be forgotten that it was a University prize, won in 1785 by Wilberforce's contemporary, Thos. Clarkson, for an essay on slavery, that led, through the indomitable perseverance of Clarkson himself, aided by the exertions of Wilberforce in Parliament, first to the restriction, then to the abolition of the slave trade, and finally, in 1833, to the abolition of slavery itself in the British dominions. Lastly, Charles Merivale's "period of slack water," which, after all, says the historian of *The Romans under the Empire*, "suited me best," saw the rise of more than one new Tripos, while the Natural Sciences Tripos was to come into being only three years later; saw also the beginnings of the lifework of Cardale Babington, of Cayley, and of Adams.

The author of the Epistle to the *Hebrews* conceives himself and his readers as "encompassed by a great cloud of witnesses," the heroes of faith in the remote and in the recent past, intent upon the issue of the struggle upon earth. In the XVIIIth *Paradiso*, the poet, now in the sixth sphere, sees a multitude of beatified spirits that group themselves into flaming letters and spell out sentences from the Latin Bible. So we might conceive the spirits of our generous and loving benefactors as tracing, for our admonition, such sentences as these: *δωρεὰν ἐλάβετε δωρεὰν δότε*, "freely ye have received, freely give;" *ὃ παρέθεντο πολὺ περισσότερον αἰτήσουσιν αὐτόν*, "to whom men have

committed much, of him they will ask the more ;”
lastly, and, while they spell out this sentence, we must
picture them as glowing and sparkling (as do Dante’s
spirits for greater emphasis) with an intenser brilliance :
ἡ φιλαδελφία μενέτω, “let love of the brotherhood,
let brotherly love continue.”

W. A. C.



ON THE FRINGE OF THE EMPIRE.

ABOUT twenty miles off Cape York, the extreme north-eastern point of Australia, lies Thursday Island, a spot in which people of all colours and from all parts of the earth (or most of them) do congregate for the gathering of the pearl-shell oysters. It is a port of call for the British India and other steamers, and I fancy that, as the genuine globe-trotter approaches it, he feels that he is getting pretty near to the edge of the world, and is confusedly reminded of Robinson Crusoe and cannibals, and probably takes a private peep at the revolver hidden in his cabin-trunk. One hundred and twenty miles to the north-east of Thursday Island three small volcanoes, of which the fires have long been extinct, form the group known as the Murray Islands. From their summits one may see on a clear day the Pacific rollers breaking upon the Great Barrier Reef, within the extreme northern end of which they lie sheltered. On these islands three members of the Cambridge Anthropological Expedition of 1897-98 spent several months making the acquaintance of the natives, and the following pages are extracted from letters sent home by one of them.

Darnley Island,
May 7th.

We sailed for this place from Thursday Island on Monday last in a 60-ton pilot schooner, which the Queensland Government very kindly put at our disposal for those few days. Our schooner is too large a boat to venture among the reefs which lie between this and

Murray Island, and so we have landed here to take passage across thirty miles of coral sea in a smaller boat.

This island is only one hundred and twenty miles from Thursday Island and yet, owing to unfavourable weather, we have been five days on the schooner. At this time of year the wet windy season of the N.W. monsoon gives place to the fine weather of the S.E. trade-winds which prevail from May until November. The fair S.E. weather has not yet settled itself, being unusually late this year, and so the winds are still strong, irregular and showery.

Starting in the afternoon of Monday we anchored early under the lee of a coral islet and had a very quiet night. On Tuesday we raced along to windward at ten knots an hour, and our captain determined to go on through the night instead of anchoring as usual, so that we might reach Darnley Island early in the morning. About 11 p.m. we were wakened by a rending, grating noise that seemed to shake the whole ship. We rushed on deck and found ourselves hard and fast on a coral reef and the tide falling. She would not come off, so we fixed a small anchor far astern and waited for the next tide. As the tide fell the schooner lay over on her side or bilge (in nautical phrase), and it was a novel experience to make one's bed in the angle between the bulwark and the deck that sloped up at 45° under a fitful moon and driving misty clouds. When the tide rose in the morning we got her off by dint of much hauling on windlasses, and with the loss of three anchors. This gave us a late start, and as tide and wind were against us we had to anchor under an islet ten miles from Darnley. On Thursday we reached here and anchored in the afternoon. Two stalwart handsome Kanakas or South-Sea boys came off to us. These men have settled here in numbers, though they are natives of islands far out in the South East Pacific. We arranged with them to take us on to Murray in

their lugger for thirty shillings. Friday morning they came alongside in a smart 7-ton lugger to take off our heavy gear, but said it was too blowy to start for Murray. As they came alongside we heaved them a rope which fell short, and then the whole crew of about eight men and boys (except the captain, who sat calm and collected on his heels holding the tiller) shouted at one another to jump overboard and catch it, until one did jump and the excitement reached a climax. We lay at anchor all day, and in the night the wind rose again and we had another mild excitement—the anchor dragged and we had to get up sail and cruise about till daybreak. Now we have come ashore and settled ourselves till Monday in the court-house, because it is still too blowy to sail, and the natives may not and dare not sail on Sunday. They observe the Sabbath as strictly as the Scotch, so we must loafe here two days.

May 8th Sunday. This morning the weather seems at last to be set fair. The sea is as blue and purple and green and as flecked with white as on the Cornish coast sometimes; the sky is blue, with white cumuli on the horizon. The court-house, our abode, is a low thatched cottage of one long room. The walls are of bamboo covered with wattle and whitewash, with numerous square holes for windows—the floor of concrete. It stands, with about a dozen native houses among coco-palms, at the edge of a curved beach of yellow sand, the middle of a pretty rock-bound bay. All round the village are gardens, full of bananas, yams, melons, etc., and behind the land slopes up to six hundred feet, covered with woods and patches of palms and open grassy ground.

The people here are a very mixed lot since the pearl-fishing industry, which is carried on all round about, has introduced Kanakas, Malays, Manillamen and even negroes. They live in pious harmony together and are ruled partly by the "mammoos" with two underlings, *i. e.* a headman and two native policemen, and partly by an

old Englishman, Captain B. Besides the latter there is only one white man on the Island, a beach-comber, Dirty Johnson by name. The people live in bamboo and thatch houses at the edges of the beach all round the coast. They are all Christian converts, but Captain B. gives them a bad name for laziness, selfishness and general unreliability. They have been spoilt by much contact with the pearl-fishers, some of whom are always to be found loafing about—they come in to get water, yams, bananas etc.

Captain B. is perhaps the most remarkable feature of the Island. He is a little withered sun-dried man of sixty-five with a stern face, dressed in a tattered cotton shirt and patched cotton trousers, his feet bare and spread out like a native's from long disuse of shoes. He is the son of an English Army Captain, and was well educated at the College of ———. He has travelled much and is widely read, especially in classical French authors, and remembers the music of most of the well known Italian Operas and all the famous singers of the middle of the century. He ran away to sea, and at twenty-four became a ship's-master and then for nearly thirty years commanded large vessels of every kind, and during that time saved a competence, on which he retired to a country-house. After three years bank-failures left him penniless; all his fortune was gone, just as his father's had gone years before. So, feeling disgusted with the methods of civilisation, and too proud to live on his well-to-do relatives, he set sail for Australia. There he killed rabbits officially for some time, and then, finding Western Australia too civilised, he set sail for New Guinea to find the rich gold-fields that are believed to exist there. He settled among a savage tribe on the banks of one of the rivers and made himself a home and garden. But after some years he had to shoot a native, and escaped down the river on a raft with many adventures and thrilling incidents. Then he came to Thursday Island and served as signalman on the look-

out station for some time; but again civilisation jarred and he sailed to Darnley Island. There, on a promontory above the native village, he has made himself a bamboo house and a sufficient garden from which, by regular labour, he secures a vegetarian diet. He has been recognised by the Hon. John Douglas, the autocrat of Torres Straits, as an assistant magistrate and registrar, and receives a small salary. And so he has his courthouse and there he rules with a rod of iron and gives the rascals "gyp." The people all respect and fear him, but often for more than a week he speaks no word to anyone. All day he delves, and at sundown he lights his lamp, climbs on to his mattress and reads till ten. He says he is happy and will never move again from this place. He offered to sell me the title to his house and garden, for he does not expect to last more than a few years. I said I would think it over, and not decide till I shall have seen more of the Islands of the Straits. (At a later date it was my privilege to nurse Captain B. through a sharp illness, and the week I spent on the Island was one of the most enjoyable, so that I was only prevented from accepting the renewed offer of his freehold by an exaggerated sense of my own importance).

Murray Island, May 13th. We packed ourselves on board our seven-ton half-decked lugger on Monday morning last soon after day-break and started in bright sunlight to beat to Murray, thirty miles to windward, against a stiff breeze. Behold us then seated all three on our ton of baggage and boxes, piled in the middle of the boat, while on the strip of deck at the stern our South-Sea skipper squats on his heels holding the tiller—on the fore-deck a dark Islander, well built, muscular and ugly; and halfway up the windward stays of the foremast hangs or sways or dangles on a single cross-piece or ratline, a very long, black Islander with huge prognathous face, and beetling brow-ridges and retreating cranium, an awe-inspiring figure: yet every time we catch his eye he bows a gracious bow and exposes

a good six inches of huge teeth in a really genial smile. All over the boat from the top of the masts to the end of the bowsprit swarm four boys, of all sorts and sizes, dark cross-breeds of various kinds. Under the fore-deck, over a small wood fire in a large iron plate, squats a wizened Manilla-man the ship's cook, and he like all the others grins affably at us and speaks a little pigeon-English. The breeze is strong and the lugger dips her lee bulwarks,—the sea is short and choppy and she jumps at each wave with a smack and sends the spray flying across the decks and us. The sailing is done in a very happy-go-lucky manner. The men do not care to haul tight the sheets each time we go about, and leave it to the boys who do not even know how to make fast the sheets, so that, although the lugger is a smart boat by build, she goes hardly at all to windward and all day long we race to and fro across the wind, Darnley on the one side and the dim outline of Murray on the other, and though Darnley recedes a little Murray comes no nearer. Here and there a yellow sand-bank lies on the blue water, and here and there the water is a bright patchy green in colour where the coral-reefs lie close to the surface. These spots our savage crew know well and we dodge in and out amongst them safely enough. Every four hours we produce our one loaf of bread and small tin of potted meat and drink a coco-nut, and all day long the crew eats long yards of sugar-cane, and the sound of their munching fills the boat. At sundown comes a heavy shower of rain and everything and everybody becomes damp and chilly, and still the wind blows strongly from Murray and jets of spray shoot across us from time to time. And now it is dark and all the crew creeps round the fire to sleep, except our lanky friend with the cavernous face. He sits cross-legged and silent by the helm, and as the old moon rises above the leaping waves he becomes a grotesque and fearful thing, an abysmal blackness on the silvery light. I don't think he knows why we beat

to and fro across the wind, he only knows that he has done it before and that sometimes he has arrived at his goal. The other two settle down to sleep as best they may on the wet rugs, and I sit moody and anxious on the damp deck ready to let fly the foresail if a gust should come too strongly or the boat should strike a reef, and think of sharks and other cheering topics. About three times every hour through that long, long night that gruesome black thing puts down the helm and the lugger swings round while I do all I can to haul tight the sheets, until, just as a blessed glimmer of light appears on the eastern sky, we come under the shelter of Murray and I fall asleep dead-tired. At sunrise the falling of the anchor wakens me to find that we have come to rest some fifty yards from the yellow sandy beach. The beach is fringed with coco-palms, and among them stand the native houses singly or in little groups. Behind the palms the land rises steeply, at first covered with flowering bushes and then open and grassy to a height of some hundreds of feet. There is no sound from the land, for everyone is still asleep. The stillness is only broken by the leaping of millions of small fish and the rushing of the larger fish that pursue them, rippling the surface of the water. We have gone from purgatory to paradise. The change from the dreadful night to this lovely peaceful scene is to me so sudden that I have to pinch myself to make sure I am awake. But the greatest performance by our crew is yet to come. Our skipper emerges refreshed by his night's sleep and, no doubt, dimly conscious of a gross neglect of duty. He wears his hair short and black except for one tuft of frizzly bleached hair that makes him look like a frivolous cockatoo. Now it behoves him to shew us, before we leave his ship, that he is a smart sailor, that he has sailed in English ships and knows the ways of Englishmen. He rushes wildly along the bulwark, reaches the fore-deck with a hazardous spring and there dances wildly, swearing at

all the crew, especially the grinning boys, in pigeon-English "You bl**dy monkey, why you stand there! why you think I keep you long of this ship you bl**dy monkey?! You think I keep you eat and sleep, make fast, make fast, make fast." There is nothing much to be done but he intends that it shall be done in style. Then they all shout and bellow to wake the people on the land, and presently an old grey man pushes off in a canoe, a great hollowed trunk with large outrigger on either side and a bamboo platform amidships.

Solemnly and silently he sets us ashore, and we find Jack Bruce the only white man of the Island taking his morning tub.

Bruce has installed us in the old mission house here, disused since the missionaries left the Island some years ago, thinking they had completed the conversion of the people and driven out all "devil-devil." It is a wooden house of one storey, with three large rooms and a wide verandah, and several small rooms behind. It is somewhat dilapidated, but is just large enough to hold us comfortably, and as there are several tables and chairs left in it we have, with our own camp furniture, a luxurious abode. We sleep in our camp beds on the verandah, each man in a small world of his own, shut off from the rest of the universe, especially the mosquitoes, by a fine white curtain. The house stands on a steep hill-side about one hundred feet above the beach and the native houses, so that we look out across the tops of the tall coco-palms to a wide expanse of sea with Darnley Island on the horizon. It is a beautifully coloured sea, for the water is perfectly clear, and as the tide falls the coral-reefs begin to shew up on the blue as patches of the most vivid luminous greens of every kind. Just now the weather is perfect. There is a constant breeze that carries masses of fair weather clouds away towards the North West horizon, and keeps our verandah moderately cool.

W. McD.

[*To be continued.*]



WITH THE YEOMANRY HOSPITAL AT PRETORIA.

LAST year I found myself among those who had decided that khaki's the only wear, and at five days' notice started for the Cape to take part in the formation of an Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria. Owing to the strain on the resources of the Army Medical Department, we started without the services of a military Commandant, and consequently without the slightest knowledge of military routine I had to discharge the duties of that officer. Truly a pleasant predicament in the Bay of Biscay. We had eighty orderlies on board who had been selected on various grounds, but very few of them for actual experience of hospital work. Indeed, at that stage of the war trained orderlies were almost impossible to obtain. One of my first tasks was to select non-commissioned officers, and to try and reduce this motley crew of old soldiers and civilians to some semblance of discipline. Our troubles began at Madeira. Here some of the men went ashore without leave, got drunk and then had a quarrel with the police. A rescue was attempted, and in a moment the police drew their cutlasses. One of the men fell close to me with his head cut open. He was a Seaforth Highlander, and if the policeman had possessed the physique of his victim the blow would have been fatal. To add to the confusion the steamer began whistling for us to go on board, and the British Consul could not be found.

The shipping agent undertook to deliver my hasty note to him, and then we had to leave the men to their fate and the tender mercies of the Portuguese.

But this incident had a somewhat sobering effect on the remainder, which process was hastened by inoculating them against enteric fever. I was inoculated myself and found it decidedly sobering in its influence. We also gave them instruction in stretcher drill, and in the elements of nursing. Gradually we found out the kind of work each man was suited for, and on our arrival at Capetown they proceeded to the Yeomanry Base Hospital at Deelfontein, where they were trained in their allotted departments while our arrangements were being completed.

Our first view of Capetown was most depressing; everything was veiled in fog, so that of the vaunted beauties of Table Bay we could see nothing. It seemed unnecessary to travel six thousand miles for a Scotch mist! But our chief anxiety on getting news from the shore was lest the war should be over. Perhaps my readers will not be surprised to hear that we found the war was still going on.

There is no need for me to add to the many descriptions of Capetown. As soon as it was feasible we started for the North by a night train, and next morning woke to find ourselves among the beautiful Hex River mountains still tipped with winter snows. The fresh air blowing across the veldt recalled the words of the late G. W. Steevens; "there is nothing else in existence clear enough with which to compare it. You feel that hitherto you had been breathing mud and looking out on the world through fog. This at last was air, was ether." By mid-day we had reached the edge of the Karroo, the great table-land desert. To readers of Olive Schreiner the Karroo is invested with mystery and beauty. At first sight these are signally lacking in a wide expanse of red earth covered with scattered rocks and scrubby bushes, raised here and there into

small kopjes. Sometimes it takes the form of long waves of this everlasting red, sometimes it is a plain surrounded by a ring of table mountains. You may travel a hundred miles and never see a tree or a stream, On and on goes the train—surely round this corner there will be something fresh; but no—more veldt, more kopjes, more thorny mimosa, more scrubby bushes. Truly it is a country of magnificent distances. At intervals we see an ostrich farm with its vindictive-looking birds enclosed behind a barbed wire fence; with heads nodding at each step they are following a solitary wayfarer, who plods along the baked road that stretches like a red scar across the veldt. Where did they learn that look of concentrated malignity? Does even the ostrich feel towards us as Paul Krüger did in that distressful country?

This is the first impression; the mystery and beauty of the Karroo are not revealed to the casual observer.

At high noon the landscape swims in mirage in every direction. A kopje juts out like a cape into a shimmering sea, the ant heaps look like children's castles on the beach. But we draw nearer, and the sea mockingly flees before us, resolving itself into the heat haze that rises from the baked Karroo.

Towards sunset a subtle change is seen. The hard outlines soften; the dull reds and green become touched with richer hues, the sky flames with gold. The smoke rising from a Kaffir kraal is turned into a golden cloud; every moment the colours are changing like a kaleidoscope.

The sun dips below the horizon which is now dyed a rich, rose-pink hue all round. Soon this rose-pink curtain rolls up and leaves a deep blue behind. The blue fades to grey, the grey fades to black, and while we are watching the night has come swiftly upon us. And with the night, the cold, a piercing dry cold. The sky is spangled with stars; and as the moon rises, throwing its magic light over the veldt already sparkling

with hoar frost, the grey leaves of the thorn-bushes become pure silver, the rocky boulders assume new and fantastic shapes. Who that has seen this happen can deny to the Karroo its mystery and beauty?

Deelfontein, the Yeomanry Base Hospital, is situated on the Karroo near De Aar Junction. Here we halted for a time while arrangements were going forward. This gave us the opportunity of learning many things, for the hospital, under Col. Sloggett's able administration, was a noteworthy success.

Where formerly there was nothing but a railway siding and a store, a miniature town of iron huts and tents had arisen—a hospital of a thousand beds with an operating theatre as fully equipped as if in London, a church of its own, a steam laundry and even a bacteriological laboratory. Here we were joined by Surgeon-Major Kilkelly, who had been appointed our military commandant, and I left with him to go to Bloemfontein. No longer was this the "tented city of pestilence" it had been, but a pleasant little country town. We were encamped on the veldt beyond the Residency behind which was the "flowery spring" from which the town takes its name. Here I saw what a "donga" really meant. Going across the level veldt we suddenly encountered a deep trench cut by tropical rains in sandy soil. Now quite dry it could easily contain and completely hide hundreds of men. Yet from the conformation of the surrounding country, its existence would never be suspected.

Military law was strictly enforced at Bloemfontein. All civilians had to be indoors at eight o'clock, and after that time one had to be prepared for the sentry's challenge. At Deelfontein this had been but a farce, for a friend of mine in response to the challenge, "Halt, who goes there?" once said "Kruger." The sentry rose to the occasion and replied, "Pass Kruger, and all's well"! But a flippant answer at Bloemfontein would have made him acquainted with the guard room.

I spent nine days at Bloemfontein acting merely as a forwarding agent. At home a medical man may devote himself to the stethoscope or the scalpel; in Africa, everyone had to become a business man. The buying of stores, the drawing of rations, and the arrangements for transport formed part of his routine.

South of this point the journey had presented no special difficulties, but from this point on the obstacles were considerable. The principal one was of course De Wet. The heavily loaded trains were not allowed to travel through the dangerous zone at night; the officers travelled in wretched little carriages captured from the Boers, or in covered cattle trucks, the men on the top of trucks which were loaded high up with stores. Even travelling on the South Eastern seemed quick in comparison, for it took two and a half days to get from Bloemfontein to Pretoria. And we were lucky. One officer who had to go to Pretoria passed a hospital train on a siding—he saw some nurses looking tired and dishevelled. On his return a few days later he said he saw the same train on the same siding; and the nurses were then looking rather more tired and a good deal more dishevelled.

One of the most striking facts on this journey was that all the way we were scarcely ever out of sight of a dead horse or mule. It brought home the enormous mortality that war means for these animals. Such sights as the station at Roodeval riddled with bullets, the burnt trains, the long line of veldt fires, the broken bridges, and the ruined farms represented the inglorious side of war, a side which in this campaign has not been lacking.

At last the long wished for sight of the Pretoria Forts greeted our eyes. Two of these guard the southern entrance to Pretoria. It will not surprise my readers, though it apparently greatly surprised the Boers, that Lord Roberts did not enter Pretoria that way. Lying in a hollow between the surrounding hills, Pretoria is

a picturesque town. To a Cambridge man, the little conduits running along the roadside bore a familiar aspect. The villas are pretty, often artistic and embowered in roses. When we arrived, Pretoria was pink with peach blossom. We were quartered in the district called Arcadia, and the name is not inappropriate. The pretty stream that enters the town from Fountain Grove fringed with weeping willows, and with the nests of weaver birds hanging over its edge is indeed a refreshing sight. To the eyes of a traveller wearied with the veldt, the town is an oasis in the desert. Of its buildings, of the buildings where our men were imprisoned, of Winston Churchill's map drawn on the walls of the Model School with the stages of Lord Roberts' advance mysteriously marked upon it I need say nothing; these are by now familiar facts to all.

We secured for our hospital a fine country house on the hill side about two miles outside Pretoria. It had belonged to an Englishman who was believed to have sold ammunition to the Boers, and it was acquired by the simple method of "commandeering." The owner appeared to have been ready for any contingency as he had both Union Jack and a Transvaal flag on the premises. The upper floor of the house was turned into wards for sick officers, the ground floor into offices and wards for men. A large conservatory at the back formed a charming mess-room. But all told the house would only hold about fifty invalids. The remaining three hundred and fifty had to be accommodated in tents which were placed in the grounds. When complete the hospital was excellently equipped, an operating theatre that commanded the admiration of the Hospital Commission, large kitchens, stores, bathrooms, and a supply of the most modern drugs. But it was not thus at the beginning, as may be easily imagined when it is remembered that all the equipment had to be brought up a thousand miles of single rail which was constantly being cut. In spite of all these difficulties, we were

able to open the Hospital at Pretoria just one calendar month after the advance guard landed at Capetown. Of our lavish supply of drugs we at first only possessed a box of seidlitz powders and a bottle of quinine pills. Lights were a great difficulty—paraffin could not be obtained in anything like sufficient quantity, and the army allowance of candles and matches was very scanty. "When is *the* match going to be lit?" was the usual question after breakfast. We discovered some colza, which by cautious admixture with our precious paraffin was induced to lend a flickering light. But before long our difficulties were brought to an end by the skill of Captain Dumaresq R.E., who rapidly installed an excellent service of electric light, the motive force being supplied by an old traction engine.

Milk was very scarce, and in the train we had to depend on condensed milk, keeping the fresh for those cases where it was essential. Eggs cost sixpence each and were mostly bad.

While speaking of diet, I may say how much the addition of jam to the rations has been appreciated. I believe this innovation was due to a suggestion made by my colleague, Dr Sandwith, of Cairo, in the Soudan campaign. Of him it may be said, as of Sir Christopher Wren, "*si monumentum quæris, circumspice*," for South Africa is literally strewn with jam-pots.

Clothes presented another problem. The man came in from the veldt in clothes which were quite unfit for human beings to wear; yet, if they were destroyed how could they be replaced? We had plenty of pyjama suits, and our convalescents at first used to promenade in these. The weather was beginning to get warm, and this attire was cool and consequently popular, though the effect produced was a little quaint. But when the stores came up we were able to fit out everyone leaving the hospital. The British public have been most generous in supplying comforts, and in some cases undue advantage has been taken of this by enterprising

.

Tommies. I heard of one man who managed to secure for himself from one source or another twenty-three pyjama suits! and I fear this was not an isolated instance.

August 18th saw our hospital formally opened. The place was swept and garnished, the band of the 2nd Lincolns was in attendance, and punctually at the time appointed Lady Roberts drove up, accompanied by the Commander-in-chief. The presence of Lord Roberts was in itself sufficient to guarantee the success of the opening ceremony, and we concluded our day's work with much mutual congratulation. The next day saw our first patient admitted, who promptly sampled the seidlitz powders and the quinine pills. The day after that we took in a few more, and on August 21st a convoy of a hundred sick and wounded arrived at half-past ten at night. Some of them had spent three days in bullock waggons, and a few were delirious or unconscious. The oxen that drew the convoy were so worn out that many of them fell asleep while still yoked to the waggons; the rest seemed to huddle together for mutual support. Amid the flickering light from swinging lanterns the work of drafting off the patients to their respective wards went on. Mere novices as we were at the work, we felt some pride in accomplishing this in three-quarters of an hour. By that space of time every man had been got to bed and given a good draught of milk or beef tea.

From that time forward our hospital was in full swing. We soon raised our accommodation to 400, and this was rapidly utilised. Difficulties were gradually overcome, and the hospital proved so successful that it is now the only one still supported by private enterprise.

Of the political side of the war I have thought it best to say nothing. Everybody has made up his mind one way or the other, and facts can produce but little effect in modifying opinions. But I had

the opportunity of talking to the secretary of Joubert's election committee, who had been a member of the Volksraad himself. Some of his information may be of interest. He told me of an interview he had had with Krüger, in the course of which the President said, "Why do you always oppose me, why do you hate me so?"

"I do not hate you, President," he replied, "but I hate your Hollander policy, and I know that sooner or later it will lead to war with England." He told me that the armament scheme had been proposed before the raid, and this occurrence simply gagged the opposition to it. He had an interesting conversation with Joubert after the famous election in which it was believed, with reason, that Joubert had the majority of the votes, but that Krüger had the advantage of counting them. He urged Joubert to fight it out, saying that if he did not he would never get the support of the burghers again. "I thought you would have understood," said Joubert, "Paul Krüger would never allow me to be President: he would have civil war first."

Another man I met had been station master at a town near Capetown, notorious for its Afrikaner sympathies. Some months before the war he felt suspicious about some large cases consigned to a prominent member of the Bond in the town. On his own responsibility he opened them—they contained Mauser rifles and ammunition. Any idea of a Dutch conspiracy has been indignantly repudiated; for what "big game" could they have been intended? We made the interesting discovery in a shop at Pretoria of a number of little plaster busts of Krüger, labelled "President of Cape Colony." This throws an interesting side-light on the popular aspirations of a people, who occupied the northern part of Cape Colony for "purely strategic reasons!"

There has been pessimism enough and to spare over this war, and that not without reason: let me conclude

with some words of hope. For the agricultural development of the country enormous sums would have to be spent in constructing reservoirs and irrigation works ; on the other hand only the fringe of the mineral resources has been touched. At Middelburg there is iron on one side of the line and coal on the other, both close to the surface ; there is reason to believe that Pretoria is as rich in gold as Johannesburg.

When I was at Ladysmith kindly nature was doing her best to cover the rents that men had torn in her garment. The Spring was making all things new ; life was in the ascendant once more, even in that tortured town. And the sight seemed to tell of hope in the future for South Africa, a not impossible dream of the Pax Britannica.

W. LANGDON BROWN.



THE GYMNAST.

I, LONG years loitering in the study
Of old Greek classics and divinity,
Sought but such pastimes (like a cuddy)
As had a smack of femininity—
Golfing and bowling; and the issue
Was masses of superfluous tissue.

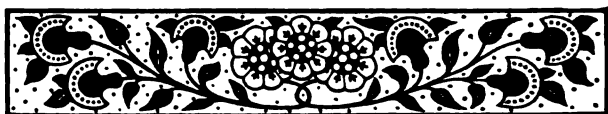
A full-orbed, globular Adonis,
I greatly spurned such toil as cricketin';
The links I haunted with my cronies,
As redolent as I of nicotine—
A jolly life! but yet a blunder,
I grew rotunder and rotunder.

But lo! a young Greek god is seen
From out the starry heights of Ulster—
As unto Dido once, I ween,
Ere Trojan histories convulsed her,
Came Mercury on fluttering pinion,
A marvel to the Carthaginian.

"Behold!" he cried, "O perfect spherity!
Behold my figure lithe and plastic.
I speak the sober words of verity,
By use judicious of gymnastic,
You shall attain, O far too succulent!
Like beauty, right and tight and truculent."

'Twas true the tale. Each day resplendent
In shirt of white and snowy breeches
I lift the weight and swing suspending,
Exactly as my Mentor teaches,
And hope (nor is my hope chimerical)
I shall be soon not quite so spherical.

QUIS TERETIOR?



ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Vereeniging,
9 March 1901.

Dear —,

We have had rather a poor time here the last few days, as it is not playing the game at all, and has rained the greater part of the last four days, although the rainy season is nearly over, and they seldom get rain for more than a day at a time. Our tents stood all right, but one section had two or three down. As we seemed likely to be here for some time we got a Pecoana grammar the other day; some people say it is the pure Zulu language, others say it is Basuto, but whatever it is the Basutos can understand a good deal of it. We got a couple here last night, and tried to get the pronunciation from them. We would say a word, pronounced according to the instructions, as far as we could make it out; a blank look would come over their faces, this would suddenly turn into a broad grin, ending in roars of laughter, as it dawned on them what it was we were trying to say, and then they would say it for us in a very different way to ours. The best thing is their numerals; six is literally "crossing over," because you have used up the fingers of the left hand, and cross over to begin the right. The plurals are also sometimes peculiar, and the singular does not give much hint of what they will be (*lekoto* = a leg, plural *maota*).

March 12th. Rain stopped for a bit this morning I am glad to say, so started to dry things, but have not been able to finish as rain has come on again. Yesterday I had a poor time, as I got about seven hours'

sentry in the rain. During the night before the rain soaked through the earth which forms the roof of the block-house, and started dropping inside. The result was my blankets got fairly soaked; luckily I managed to borrow one for last night, or I should have been in a bad way.

March 14th. Had two dry days and got fairly into shape again; I should think we ought to have done with rain here now, as I hear a wire came to-day to say we were to start down South in a week. I have had enough of pickets, about one night in four for about a month. I hear my brother has had two months' hard work down below, fighting nearly every day; when last heard of he was still all right. He seems to have caught me in weight at last, as he says he is eleven stone, and I only did eleven stone and a pound or two with my clothes on the other day; legs all gone to pot.

Yours truly,

* * *

Simmer and Jack's Mine,
Elandsfontein,
Transvaal,

28 March 1901.

Dear —,

We left Vereeniging on the 22nd to come here, a matter of about 40 miles. We left about 3 p.m., but did not manage till 8 next morning here. We had got about half-way when we met some down traffic, and by means of muddling up the whole show they did not get away before dark, and so had to stop the night. From the station we moved out about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile East. After getting settled there we were shifted over here to relieve the Manchesters. About 5.30 on the 25th orders came for 30 men to move at once. So off we started in what we thought was the right direction; a good many men carrying both blanket and overcoat as they could not all go on the cab that took over one

of the officers. We kept fairly good line, and did not break our necks, thanks to there being a good moon; once, however, we found it getting soft and wet under foot, and found we were just walking into a dam. Finally we got across all right, and most of us slept in a room which is the dining hall for the mine people. The Manchesters kicked up the very dickens of a row, and kept it up long after 'lights out.' At 4 30 a.m. they kicked us out to relieve their outposts. Later in the day the rest of the Company came over and they cleared out. The post I got to was a very good one by day, although at night, according to all accounts, it is not extra safe. There are, so far as I know, no Boers about, but close by is a detail camp of Imperial Yeomanry, and apparently some of them are very keen to shoot something, or else rather nervous, as every now and again they let drive. One of our men saw them drilling yesterday, and one of them ran his bayonet into his hand and had to retire. When I got back here, on being relieved at night I found the first three sections were quartered in the big room, and we were in groups of four in the rooms the mine men live in. There is electric light in the big place, which has a good kitchen attached, and in some of the rooms. About 50 yards away are some big tanks which make a first-class swimming bath, and up the road is a sort of Club. There are two "pool" tables, but the cloth is cut up all over the place and the cues have no tips: in addition there seemed to be nothing but pool balls, etc., which makes it rather confusing when both red and white and red and spot is brown; it helps to pass the time, however, when off duty. Behind there is a big room which has been used as a gymnasium; the horizontal bar is all right and there are some mattresses; the vaulting horse and spring board are all in good order, but we have not been able to keep them from sliding about, which makes your final landing place a matter of doubt when you land full flight on the steed

and he skids away. The parallels have not got the stand for the bars as far as we have been able to find out. We are here in the middle of the mine, which is, I believe, the biggest gold mine in the world, employing 900 whites and 1000 Kaffirs. All round are shafts and machinery covering a good many acres. I haven't seen any of the engines yet, but hope to soon, especially the pumps. They are working more or less, putting down new railways and getting out the water; one shaft has, I think, 350 feet in it. They say, however, that if the war finished to-morrow they would not get started under three months, there are so many things to put right. The place looks quite deserted now, but it must fairly hum when everything is running. To-day they started a new arrangement by which two sections are always away on detached post, but keep moving round to keep things fair. This is the best place.

Yours truly,

* * *

[These two letters complete the series from our Contributor who has returned from the front.]

[Letters from members of the College who have recently volunteered in the Imperial Yeomanry, give cheerful accounts of their experiences so far. Lieut. G. W. Williams writes from Springfontein within a few hours of entraining for the front, where he has been appointed to a vacancy in the fighting line.

Trooper N. S. Hoare, in a letter from Honing Spruit dated April 24, writes as follows]:—

“We have arrived at this rather out of the way spot, and have just joined General Broadwood's column. Unfortunately coming out here Palmer and Henslow were separated from Chell and myself, and we have just joined Palmer about two days ago. He has just come out of hospital at Kroonstadt, and I am sorry to say Henslow has just gone there with sunstroke I believe, and we have heard no news how he is. We

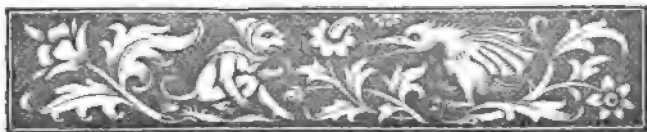
had a very good voyage out, with only one death on board, although one has died since from heat apoplexy contracted at sea. We had two more who had various complaints from the heat, and went wrong in the head.

We landed at Durban and went through Natal, *via* Colenso, Ladysmith, and Majuba Hill to Elandsfontein in the Transvaal. Nothing of any note occurred there, and after stopping there for a week we went on to Kroonstadt—and this was a place full of danger as far as I was concerned, for here they provided us with horses, and I got a buck-jumper However, I weathered that storm and came on here.

The Boers are all about, but do not trouble the garrison here much. The other night we were all sitting round the fire when a shot hit the ground about two yards from where we were. Later on one of our sentries was shot in the thigh, and that is the only time we have been under fire. However, we are going on a three months' trek *via* Standerton and Lindley, and we are certain to see some fighting shortly. Last night our pom-pom, which the Artillery have with them, opened fire on a body of horsemen, who afterwards rode into camp and seemed very annoyed because they belonged to our party.

At present the only way the Company to which I belong has distinguished itself, is by having one of its men shot as a spy. He was caught in a Boer house giving information to the Boers. At Kroonstadt I saw the 'Varsity Volunteers on their way home, and Oakeley, of course, was looking very fit.

The hardships are nothing like so severe as I expected, as the commissariat department has got into better working order and, although life out here is not like one's rooms at Cambridge, I enjoy it immensely. If I could run home for the week-end I should be very happy indeed We have an awfully good time, and it is far nicer than waiting for the result of the 'Little Go'"



L'AMOUR ET L'AMITIÉ.

IF Love be Friendship, from itself decoy'd,
Friendship is Love's pure essence unalloy'd.

L. HORTON-SMITH.

CONSTANT ONLY IN INCONSTANCY.

(Words importing the masculine gender shall include the feminine!)
Interpretation Act, 1889.)

How like is man to butterfly,
That tastes each passing flow'r;
He loves to sip; then—flutter by:
A fresh sweet every hour!

L. HORTON-SMITH.

A CHALLENGE.



MEMBER of the College who has recently devoted considerable attention to the subject of cipher writing, believes that he has devised and matured three different systems of secret communication suitable for general use, and especially for Government requirements.

These three ciphers have all of them, it is believed and claimed, a distinct advantage over any cipher (including Wheatstone's Cryptograph) of which the inventor has seen any account. The systems are all readily worked by a more or less simple apparatus, and the enciphering and deciphering processes are expeditious. Their special excellence consists in their singular inscrutability and their security under conditions in which an ordinary cipher altogether breaks down. This supposed inscrutability the inventor now wishes to put to the test.

With this object specimens of the three modes of cipher writing with translations of each specimen, and also untranslated specimens of each mode are given below. No word occurs in the untranslated specimen which does not occur in the corresponding translated specimen.

The inventor makes the following spirited offer:— If on or before the first day of July next a correct translation done by some member of the College of all three pieces is received by him from the Senior Editor of *The Eagle*, the inventor will send the sum of £50 to The Boat House Fund. If by that date translations of two pieces are received, the sum of £25, and if by the same date the translation of one piece is received, the sum of £10 will be sent for the same object.

Solutions marked "Cipher Challenge" should be sent to The Senior Editor of *The Eagle*, and should reach him by the twenty-ninth day of June.

CIPHER A.

A A F O D U C T J P T C O Z Q J Y C A R P F G E
O X U M F T J X Z D K N R F U C G Z O L U R D C
I M K S C Q D L Z T Z X U V D M S K P I A Z X Z
P C H N D S F K A C K O Y N F K I R F K D L J K
Y H K Y C G J B V G K K Y B U P X Z K U W B
W I T P K I X I Y K N L Y U Q W H J M G N Q L
O J X I X E B W M S X T F H D S M P D U M I B C
B K H Z L M O A B H W J Y V N J R V R K V M Y
W M C S K H C O Q W B C

Translation of above:—Please remember that the Dutch hold possession of Holland. You will not call black white, nor white black, nor say yea when you mean nay, nor say nay when you mean yea. Bear in mind that whatever is is, and that eleven times eleven are a hundred and twenty one. Now, Sir, good-bye. Mark.

A A N Y G O D P L P I D F Z G Z I L B W R V O F
L I S R L X S E L G S J R T V O N A H M O R J V
T Z R V B E Z M K B G G X R L O Z A K M G Q A
P V P Q M P M L O V U W U K M E Z O E F R N J
S O P N W B A J P O W Q P F S K Q A E D W R C
S F P V T Q T C Y T T O J B Q W M U O P J Y O X
G I G B J W Q V Y G J G J H B I G K A G V H A Y
D X O R I F K N L R X E V C H W B A A O J U Q
F V L K I W W X X Y S F B N R Z C J V Z I O Y
R H K

CIPHER B.

O R P N E 5 8 I F J G H X P A K 1 Q Z O 3 4 M 2 9
C W U B V T L R N S 7 D Y 6 2 E O 5 D 6 K S P C
5 7 9 L J Z E G 6 6 5 R 3 C V L U Y Z M 4 6 X Z W 5
D O T 8 N 8 6 K H I M K 9 1 S 7 U 6 B 2 B 6 Z D T 8
G U U O G 4 7 1 Q F G I 2 L 2 J O P 2 E Y M 6 F U
N O M J X J 9 0 J L Y D G K T T 2 Z C F 1 X Z 9 G
T D 1 J H O H B 9 H 2 J M 1 T 3 D J M G 7 1 Y
W T P 6 Z F V 2 M R V I 3 S U X 4 D Q N D P H E
Y 1 8 I I O D 8 Y T 1 X K L H 1 A T 1 6 D L A
R H 3 G 6 F J L 6 F O 4 G O D O

Translation of above:—Please remember that the Dutch hold possession of Holland. You will not call black white, nor white black, nor say yea when you mean nay, nor say nay when you mean yea. Bear in mind that whatever is is, and that relatives are related. Now, good-bye, Sir.

N G J 4 X I Y C 1 A U 2 8 S 0 N 6 V B G Z 3 Q H
 7 9 J 8 R D K L F W T E 4 P M U F 1 S Y 1 2 P
 M W R W L L P 7 C P 6 2 D A Y 3 L L D O J X T 3
 Y Q N 6 6 4 Q L C X A 7 C Q 9 P C 7 X L H K J 9
 T Y P Q 2 W J D 4 1 H H 8 X Y 3 L R F S K H S
 7 9 2 V R 1 A A Y E 5 Y B U L 1 P W Q 1 1 E O 9
 Z E A X 3 B S C U 4 M P Z 8 D A X H T V G I G S
 8 F 5 N H V J F K P 3 7 L P O H W 1 5 W O I N J
 6 R 8 Z I 9 3 6 0 1 3 B G 9 A K Y J N Z E X 9 R E
 5 E R K 4 Z D 4 W 4 1 Z 2 Z X H 4 W 8 A 7 Z 6 6
 E Y Y U U Q T 5 6 K 0

CIPHER C.

M D M F H J Y S W G R Q I X N L K T A E B Z V
 O C P U C G M R W S P Q R T Y J K B O X K Y E
 A M N D S G B F C R B J W O H Y Y H V A M S J
 T L T S V N G M T V C O F G S R H O K R P F M P
 A Q J V C B U L Y M D Y R V L M T P D M W L M
 H E T V A C U V K C O K L C N P U W J C M H G
 E F M B M Q I T I N C L T S I W N Y Z P H S M Q
 I N U C G Q L Q Z P N C R F Y E E G W W S E K
 P A T Z C Z O T H F A S Y G D

*Translation of above :—*The Boers have again appeared on the railway ;
 but it is doubtful if De Wet is with them. What is to be our next move ?
 The war drags on. When it will end, who knows ? We keep our powder
 dry, but that is not everything. Will write.

N Q O L E A J C Z K G B V X P R N T W D Y I S
 M H F U A C A G U G L Y R F K B Q Q T I V G
 U R F P B L X M L N V P E E S I F X A Y M D A O
 H M M X N N T W L Y S A N P W S U B O Z E N R
 B J L U C D Y P M B N W D G M I D Q Z R E Z E G
 W A C E L T L X R B D U I F V Y K X U W X H T
 B U B V Z Y L R Q V U P X G Y Z C R O V G S S J
 T P K W E P Q R Q S M H P P I R G L K Z M A I
 Z N S L I E C D V A N M C R



PORTRAIT OF PROFESSOR LIVEING.

At a meeting held in College on the 27th of April, under the presidency of the Master, it was resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of securing a portrait of Professor Liveing as a mark of personal regard and in recognition of his valuable services to science and to the University, Town, and County. Professor Liveing graduated in 1850, and he has since then been continuously engaged in teaching in the University. He was the first to open a laboratory available for Cambridge Students. He has taken an active part in University affairs, and has long acted as the University Secretary to the late and to the present Chancellor. He is also a Magistrate for both the Town and the County, and with rare generosity devotes much time and money to many organisations for furthering the well-being of the people.

Professors Lewis and Thomson and Mr R. F. Scott were appointed joint Secretaries and Treasurers. Gentlemen desirous of joining the General Committee are requested to send their names to one or other of the Secretaries.

It has been determined not to fix any limit to the subscriptions. The names only of the Contributors will be published, and not the amount given.

The destination of the portrait is reserved for the determination of the subscribers.

We take the following account of the proceedings at the meeting in College from *The Cambridge Chronicle* of 3 May 1901.

"In opening the proceedings, the Rev Dr Taylor said he need not explain at any length how the meeting came to be held.

A letter requesting him to convene a meeting was circulated, and was largely and influentially signed. The Chancellor of the University had written, 'I am very glad to hear of the movement for the recognition of Professor Liveing's services, and hope that you will be so good as to add my name to its supporters.' Some of the many who had expressed a desire to have a meeting had written to say they were unable to attend. Sir John Gorst M.P. wrote that he would be very glad to promote, in any way in his power, the object for which the meeting was to be held. The Master of Caius College wrote that he would gladly co-operate with any movement to recognise Professor Liveing's services to the University. The Master of Jesus wrote expressing regret at being unable to attend the meeting, and joined with others in the proposal to make some acknowledgment to Professor Liveing—one of the very oldest friends he had in Cambridge. Professor A. Newton, Professor T. McKenny Hughes, Professor Clifford Allbutt, Professor F. W. Maitland, Professor Hudson, Dr H. Jackson, Mr T. Andrews, Mr F. J. H. Jenkinson (the Librarian), and others had also written. Dr Sandys suggested Mr Brock's name if it was decided to paint a portrait. Continuing, the Master of St John's said he would at once call upon the proposer and seconder of the first resolution, but although it was not for him to speak about Professor Liveing's claim to recognition, for that was the business of others, it had occurred to him to remark that this was a remarkable year—an epoch-making year—in the progress of science in the University.

"Science in the old times was represented by the Professorship of Physic, founded by Henry VIII., and at a later date by the Professorship of Chemistry, founded in 1702, two years before the publication of Newton's Optics, and two years after the appointment of Bentley to the Mastership of Trinity College. But science as it was now in the University, in its large development, was the growth of exactly 50 years, for if they looked back into their records in the University Calendar, under the heading of Natural Sciences Tripos, they would find that the first examination was held in 1851. In the first class there were then four names (that of Professor Liveing being first), and in the second two, making six altogether. Looking to the fiftieth examination, in 1900, in the first class instead of four names there were 40, and in the whole of the Tripos 122, or a greater number than in the Classical Tripos, and nearly double the

number in the diminishing Mathematical Tripos. In the first year the examination did not admit to a degree, and not until 1861 did the examination qualify for the B.A. degree. Two years from the first Natural Sciences Tripos the chemical laboratory in St John's College was being built, and Professor Liveing was, in 1854, appointed the first superintendent of it. In 1861 he was elected to the Professorship of Chemistry which he had ever since held. Thus he was very fitly a representative of science in the University during the whole of what might be called its modern period—exactly 50 years. Professor Liveing also took a very important part in the general business of the University. He had lived under three sets of College and University statutes, and had taken his full share in the framing of two of them. Altogether, they might say he was not only a representative of science, but of modern education generally in the University, and that there was no one living who had taken a larger share in those movements and changes which had transformed their ancient University into what it now is. [Applause.]

“Dr J. Peile (Master of Christ's) proposed the following resolution:—‘That as a mark of our personal regard for Professor Liveing, and in recognition of his valuable services to science and to the University, Town, and County, a testimonial be presented to him; and that it consist of a portrait of him, to be painted by an artist selected by a Committee in conjunction with Professor Liveing; the destination of the portrait to be determined by the subscribers.’ He felt he was unduly honoured in being asked to propose the resolution, and said no one was less qualified than himself to estimate the merits of a man of science. But he did not know that it needed special knowledge to appreciate the beauty and the worth of a life given to honest work, and as a very old friend of Professor Liveing he felt he could not refuse when he was asked to propose the resolution. The Master of St John's, he said, had already pointed out that it was 50 years ago since Professor Liveing began his teaching. During that time the change in Cambridge had been something remarkable. It was not till about ten years after he became a Professor that the Colleges began to promote the study of natural science at Cambridge, by the establishment of entrance scholarships for science. Since then there had been an enormous extension. The face of Cambridge was being covered over with

museums, laboratories, and lecture rooms, and as one walked along Downing Street, one perhaps felt—he did—a shudder at the havoc caused by the advance of science. [Laughter.] He did not doubt it was necessary, but it was painful, and to him, he confessed that in these days of unnecessary destruction in all parts of Cambridge it was a real source of pleasure to think that the building of the chemical laboratory did not involve the sacrifice of a single large tree. [Laughter.] The chemical laboratory would always be Professor Liveing's best memorial at Cambridge. Everyone who was concerned with the work knew the care and the thought which Professor Liveing gave to every detail of it. No detail was too small to be carefully considered if only he thought it would conduce to make the laboratory one of the best in Europe. As to the work done in that laboratory, it was not for him to speak, but it would be recorded as an evidence of the value of the work that in each of the last five years one, he believed, of Professor Liveing's old pupils had become a Fellow of the Royal Society for original research. [Applause.] Professor Liveing was a man whose opinion was always listened to with respect; it was always sensible, and given calmly and fairly, not pushed, and on that ground he thought it gained in influence. He could remember Professor Liveing as Chairman of the ill-fated Cavendish College, which if it failed, was no fault of his. For long time he had been on the Council of Girton College, and was connected with various trusts in which he displayed a vast knowledge of details and the best way in which funds could be employed. His fairness seemed to be quite remarkable, and it was no doubt the appreciation of that quality—that he was prepared to give any amount of pains to a thing and to the sense of his absolute fairness, which had led to the recognition he had so often received from outside, and particularly in recent years. At the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Professor Liveing assisted in making a report upon the grants given to University Colleges throughout England. Of late years he had rendered signal service to the University by organising classes and preparing and developing the way for agricultural science before the department had blossomed out into full success with ample funds and an able Professor. The conception which Professor Liveing had always held of his duty as the head of his scientific department in Cambridge

was a point which had always struck him (Dr Peile). In the old days the relation of a Professor towards the University was quite different to what it is at present. Each scientific Professor then received a salary, by no means a large one, and was expected to run his department on it. Professor Liveing was anxious that the work done in the department should be thoroughly good and stinted in no way, and he also held that it was a matter private to himself, the University trusting him and placing a certain business in his hands which he was to carry out. He never cared to give any account of it, and naturally, when the number of students and fees increased, a certain amount of comment was caused which gave rise to a slight misunderstanding. A conversation with Professor Liveing revealed the fact that for many years the fund was totally inadequate to pay the expenses of the department, and that he, himself, had paid the money out of his own pocket to do whatever was necessary to keep the department up to its fullest efficiency without saying a word to anyone. [Applause] One word should be said in esteem of Professor Liveing of the way in which he discharged a very peculiar trust. It was a matter of common knowledge in Cambridge that for many years, both in the time of the late Chancellor and the present one, he had been a sort of University secretary to the Chancellor in order that the Chancellor might be properly informed of any matter which the head of the University ought or wished to know. In the late Duke's time, he believed that Professor Liveing used constantly to write him letters giving him the information he desired. Such a fact seemed to speak very much for the parties to it—the Chancellor, who was so eager to be thoroughly informed on the state of the University, and Professor Liveing, as the man he chose who, by his knowledge and fairness, could be depended upon to give the proper sort of information, and no more. He thought Professor Liveing must have struck most men as a man of clearly marked individuality, a man singularly fairminded, singularly single-hearted, very thorough in all his work, anxious simply to do what he regarded as his duty in any matter to make his work thoroughly efficient. The words in which James Russell Lowell described Abraham Lincoln were by no means inappropriate to Professor Liveing—‘The kindly-earnest, brave, fore-seeing man; sagacious, patient, dreading praise, not blame.’ [Applause.] He was

not 'the new birth of a new soil' as Abraham Lincoln was, but rather his very virtues were those which they might believe had been fostered and developed by the very old soil of Cambridge. [Applause.]

Professor Dewar, in seconding the motion, referred to Professor Liveing's conscientious thoroughness and honest labours. His work, quite independently of any co-operative work with himself, which he had carried on with Professor Liveing for twenty-five years, was marked by thoroughness and absolute reliability, yet with no desire of publicity or notoriety. He had stamped his character on the school of chemistry, and one of his greatest memorials would be the men whom he had seen developing under his eyes, and largely by his own influence and generosity of heart. The personal services he had given not only to the University, and in the maintenance of the laboratory out of his own pocket, but to the encouragement of men of ability, was only known to a few. His generosity of heart had been rewarded by seeing a large number of his own pupils advance into positions important in the scientific world. In that sense his labours ought to be recognised, and that had been a feeling, which he was bound to say, had permeated a large number of the members of the scientific world for many years. Lord Kelvin had authorised him to state that if there was anything he could do to support the movement he gave it his most hearty support. [Applause.] Dr Ludwig Mond had said that he would render any help which they might want, because there was no man for whom he had a higher respect than Professor Liveing. After all these years of work Professor Liveing was still as active minded as he was twenty-five years ago, and was equally as responsive to any new development, whether it was in relation to agriculture, medicine, or the extension of the teaching of pharmaceutical chemistry. They could only hope that he would continue encouraging youth, for it was by a belief in that that advancement would be made. [Applause.]

"The Registry (Mr J. W. Clark), in supporting the motion, said he would like to feel he had taken part in promoting the admirable object of finding some means of commemorating Professor Liveing's life-long work amongst them. He referred to his close attention to detail in connection with the building of the new museums, and said Professor Liveing was always in

the front of the battle and ready to give his help. He was acquainted with everything that was done in the laboratory, and when he worked in the old miserable, inadequate, ill-erected building that was quite unfit for use, he succeeded somehow or other in teaching chemistry. Professor Liveing was a man of uniform kindness, always putting himself in the background, and the University to the fore. In addition he was a man of extraordinary kindness and generosity; and there must be many who would be thankful for an opportunity of recognising this. [Applause.]

The motion was unanimously carried.

"The Mayor of Cambridge (Mr H. M. Taylor) said if he had not at once accepted the invitation of Professor Lewis to be present that day he would have shirked what was really the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the town to take an interest in any movement organised for the purpose of doing honour to a man who really deserved honour from all its inhabitants. [Hear, hear.] A great deal had been said with regard to the scientific attainments of Professor Liveing and to the work he had done in connection with the University. He looked upon Professor Liveing as one of those products of, he might say, the old soil of St John's—men of ability, men of modesty and retirement, men who were never happy unless they were hard at work, and whose ambition it was to do their duty and to be useful to their fellow men, men of the type of Henry Martyn, of John Couch Adams, who fully deserved all the honour that could be given them. Those modest men did a great deal of work that was never known. A great deal more was behind the work of Professor Liveing than that which had been mentioned. For 17 years, he (the Mayor) had lived in the same parish with Professor Liveing, and he knew the trouble which he took in raising a fund annually for the benefit of the parish, and the money came out of his own pocket if the sum collected was not sufficient. For 30 years Professor Liveing had been one of the Borough Bench, and was regarded there as a very valuable Magistrate. He went regularly to the Brewster Sessions, and knew the law of licensing very well. For more than 10 years Professor Liveing had been one of the County Bench attending at the Shire Hall, and there he was a most active magistrate. Though he (the Mayor) had been there but a few times, he had seen enough of Professor Liveing as a magistrate to know the

care with which he watched the interests of a prisoner on trial. He took an interest in all persons in distress, and had been for a long time a member of the Board of Visitors to the Prison, and was now Chairman. He did a lot of work on the Standing Joint Committee, and was a very valuable colleague to the members of that Board. In conclusion, the Mayor said it gave him great pleasure to move:—‘That the General Committee consist of the gentlemen who have signed the letter to the Master of St John’s College, which was circulated by Professors Lewis and Thomson and that the Executive consist of the Masters of Christ’s and St John’s Colleges, Professors Dewar and Somerville, Messrs Fenton, Sell, and W. Aldis Wright, with Professors Lewis and Thomson, and Mr R. F. Scott as joint secretaries and treasurers, and that both Committees have power to add to their number.’

“Mr Joseph Larmor seconded the proposition. It had been a very great pleasure, he said, to the community of St John’s College to hear that a proposal was on foot for doing honour to Professor Liveing. Of course, Professor Liveing belonged to the University and not to a single College, but he was proud to say that, especially during the last few years, Professor Liveing had been making the College more and more his home. He was personally known to them all, even to the most junior of the community, and he went to a great deal of pains to put himself in a position of easy comradeship with all of them. [Applause] That, he believed, was an illustration of the sense of duty of which they had already heard. Professor Liveing was connected with the College as a Fellow, and laid himself out to spend generally two evenings a week there, and to know all that belonged to it. Professor Liveing made it the rule of his life to place himself absolutely at the disposal of the public to execute whatever duty was assigned to him. He had observed that over and over again. Professor Liveing never put himself forward, and had never been known to refuse to undertake any duty, however arduous. His very great activity and knowledge of business and of academic affairs had been spoken of already. The wonder was that with all the calls upon his time he was able to do anything else. He thought there were very few people who could have discharged such a large amount of business and at the same time have achieved such a high position as a scientific worker. It was a matter of common

knowledge that in the domain of the spectroscope the published work of Professor Liveing carried an authority which was second to none in the world. A few weeks ago, at the end of last term, he contributed a paper to the Philosophical Society, containing a vast amount of results in spectroscopy and relating to the lighter constituents of the atmosphere, which must have involved an enormous amount of labour. Professor Liveing, being a mathematician, had been in a position to teach physical chemistry in the early stages of its development; and it was well known that the subject was in his own quiet way taught by him long before it had come to be included in the course of instruction elsewhere. Thanks were due to Professor Lewis and Professor Thomson for their trouble in undertaking the initial arrangements in connection with the meeting.

“ Professor Mayor said the Master of Trinity had asked him to state how sorry he was he could not be present.

“ The Rev J. F. Buxton thanked the Mayor for the reference he made to Professor Liveing’s generosity in the parish of St Giles. The kindness and gentleness with which Professor Liveing performed such works were beyond praise, and he was very thankful to have the opportunity of expressing his sense of the valuable work he carried on in the parish to which he belonged.

“ The motion was unanimously agreed to.

“ Professor Somerville, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to the Master and Fellows of St John’s College for the use of the Combination Room, said that since coming to Cambridge, he had not only received a great amount of kindness, but had suffered under a great load of indebtedness to the members of St John’s College, and particularly to Professor Liveing, who not only guided the deliberations and gave his support to the movement that resulted in the establishment of an agricultural department, but he also provided a local habitation.

“ Professor Bradbury seconded the proposition, and alluded to the lucid teaching of Professor Liveing. He was the most methodical man he had ever come across and that must account for the great deal of work which he performed in connection with the University. Pupils always asked after him, and spoke in the most affectionate terms of him.

"The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

"The Master of St John's, in acknowledging the thanks, said that St John's College had always taken a great interest in the progress of science, and was very gratified to see one of its members so efficiently and for so long a time representing an important branch of science, and to hear the remarkable testimony of that great and representative meeting to the manner in which he had discharged the duties of that office.

"The proceedings then terminated."

Obituary.

REV EDWARD CHADWICK M.A.

By the death of the Rev Edward Chadwick at Thornhill Lees Vicarage, on Saturday March 16 (the day on which he reached the age of 73), the last of the old incumbents of the Rural Deanery of Dewsbury has been removed.

Mr Chadwick was the son of Mr James Chadwick and of Sarah, daughter of George Murray. He was born in Edinburgh on 16 March 1828. His mother was a Scotchwoman, and he was proud of being half a Scot. He was educated at Wakefield Proprietary School, and Bury Grammar School, and afterwards received private tuition from the Rev R. W. B. Marsh, Vicar of Plaistow. He entered St John's in 1846, and took the B.A. degree in 1850. From 1850 to 1851 he was private tutor to Sir W. Bowyer Smijth. In 1851 he was ordained by the Bishop of Manchester to the curacy of St. George's, Hulme, Manchester, a parish at that time of 30,000 souls: this he held until 1856, when he left to become curate in charge of Castleton, Lancashire. In 1858 he became the first vicar of Thornhill Lees. The parish was even then of considerable population, which has since very greatly increased; and one of the last public appearances of the late vicar was at the consecration last year of a new Church in Savile-town—a rapidly increasing part of the parish. Mr. Chadwick's tenure of the vicarage for forty-three years has been marked by no striking events. It is the record, not so common now as formerly, of an incumbent instituted in comparatively early life to a cure of souls and remaining in the same charge all his life, quietly and faithfully, without seeking or desiring any change. So he worked cheerfully on, till failing health compelled him to relinquish active duty.

He was a loyal and consistent Churchman, holding firmly to the principles of the Prayerbook. He revered the names of Hook and Keble. From the first the services at Thornhill Lees Church were marked by great care and reverence. His love of order and method was conspicuous in everything he did,

no less in his public ministrations than in his ordinary life. In 1890 the Bishop of Wakefield appointed him Rural Dean of Dewsbury, and he held that office till three years ago. No one else commanded in the same way the affection and respect of all the clergy of the deanery. His unvarying kindness and courtesy, his sympathy and hospitality in the exercise of his office were shown to all alike. The transparent goodness and simple piety of his character won the hearts of young and old. The graces of a true Christian spirit told on all with whom he came in contact and made him beloved by all his parishoners and friends. His assistant curates, of whom there have been many, always held him in veneration. He was of too retiring a disposition to have a strong liking for committees and diocesan business, though he scrupulously performed all that was incumbent on him, and on many occasions his experience of affairs and knowledge of the neighbourhood made him a most valuable adviser. It was characteristic of him that the only society in which he took a prominent place was the West Riding Charitable Society for the widows and orphans of the clergy, of which he was one of the oldest stewards in the diocese. In his own family he was regarded with the deepest affection, and he leaves behind him the memory of a holy and consistent life and of single-hearted devotion of duty.

Mr Chadwick was also a Surrogate for the Ripon and Wakefield Dioceses.

Mr Chadwick married in Manchester Cathedral on 20 April 1857, Sarah, daughter of William Bates, who survives him. He also leaves three sons, all members of the University of Cambridge—(i) Rev William Edward Chadwick (of Jesus College, B.A. 1881), Vicar of St Paul's, Sale, Manchester; (ii) Rev James Murray Chadwick (of Trinity College, B.A. 1886; (iii) H. Munro Chadwick (of Clare College, B.A. 1892), and one daughter.

HENRY RALPH FRANCIS M.A.

Some effort has been made to trace the career of Mr Henry Ralph Francis, formerly a Fellow of the College, who died at Pulteney Street, Bath, on 10 June 1900 aged 88. Mr H. R. Francis, who was born 11 July 1811, was the third son of Philip

Francis Esq, a member of the College, and grandson of Sir Philip Francis K.C.B. Mr H. R. Francis was admitted a pensioner of the College 5 November 1829, when he is described as the son of Philip Francis Esq of Fulham, Middlesex, and is stated to have been educated at Brentford School by Dr Morris. Philip Francis his father was admitted a pensioner of the College 4 June 1785, he is stated to have been born in Middlesex, and to have been educated at Harrow School, but his parentage is not given in the College Register. On the other hand from the Register of Lincoln's Inn, we know that Philip Francis of St John's College, Cambridge, only son of Philip Francis of Harley Street, *Armiger*, was admitted a student of that society 20 June 1786. He migrated to the Inner Temple where he was admitted 27 January 1790, and was called to the Bar 23 November 1790. He resided at 16 St James Square, London, and at Ranelagh House, Fulham. Philip Francis of Harley Street was the famous Sir Philip.

Mr Henry Ralph Francis took his degree as a Junior Optime in the Mathematical Tripos of 1833, and was also third Classic in that year. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1835; his fellowship was filled up again in March 1839. He seems to have been Principal of Kingston (proprietary) College, Hull, from about 1839 to about 1843. He was admitted a Student of the Inner Temple 3 June 1844 and was called to the Bar 28 January 1848. He was a District Judge in New South Wales for the Northern District from 1861 to 1869; for the South Western District from 1869 to 1883. He was twice married, first on 11 April 1839 to Beata Lloyd Jones of Plas Madoc, Co Denbigh, and secondly on 11 February 1862 to Anne, daughter of the Rev Joseph Cooke D.D., late of Newark-upon-Trent. Throughout his life Mr H. R. Francis was a writer for the papers and an active journalist. His first contribution to the literature of angling, to which he was destined to be a large contributor, appeared in the 'Cambridge Essays' for 1856, under the title of *The Fly-fisher and his Library*, and is one of the most valued essays on the literary fly-fisher's shelves. After his return to England from Australia, he contributed many articles to the *Field*, *Fishing Gazette*, and other papers on his favourite pursuit of angling. In 1894 he published *Junius Revealed by his surviving grandson*. Without entering on that knotty subject, it may be stated that in the opinion of many,

Mr H. R. Francis was considered to have proved that his grandfather Sir Philip was the author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

A long account of Mr H. R. Francis, by Mr R. Marston, the publisher, appeared in the *Fishing Gazette* for 20 November 1886; this or the major part of it was republished in the same Journal on 16 June 1900. From this we take the following extracts :

"The veteran fly-fisher whose portrait we present to our readers was born on the 11th of July, 1811, and, by a curious coincidence, all the important events of his life have occurred on the 11th of some month. He was, we are told, a precocious child, learning so quickly and easily as almost to illustrate Dogberry's view that "reading and writing come by nature." During his earlier schooldays his holidays were passed either in London or at his father's shooting-box, near Bury St. Edmunds, and his first angling experience was gained in Suffolk ponds. When he was about ten years old the family removed from Upper Berkeley street to Ranelagh House, Fulham, then a quiet country residence, with finely timbered, ornamental grounds, of which the larger portion has been lately added to those of the Hurlingham Club. They included a pretty piece of water, fed from the river by a sluice way, and well stored with tench, roach, and eels, on which he doubtless practised largely. But his favourite fishing haunts were along the river bank and about Putney Bridge, where the roach fishing was then good and barbel were not uncommon. Here, too, he got his first lessons in rowing, and formed an attachment to old Father Thames which appears to have clung to him through life.

"He entered at St John's College, Cambridge, in November 1829, and became a Foundation Scholar in due course. In 1832 he joined a reading party in North Wales, when he read moderately and fished immoderately. In those days it was easy to make good baskets with the spinning minnow, and his success in that line was great; but he also learned to recognise the superior attractions of the fly, and obtained varied practice by lake and river. In 1833 he was startled by finding himself high in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and we have often heard him say that a success gained without due labour made him set to work in earnest. He worked very hard as a private tutor at St John's and had many pupils distinguished in different ways.

"In the long vacations of 1833 and 1834 he revisited his favourite haunts in North Wales with a few pupils, and though his opportunities for fly-fishing were now comparatively few, he seems to have extended his acquaintance with the streams and 'llynys' of the principality. For twenty years afterwards he continued engaged in the work of education—first in a large proprietary school at Hull, which did not long survive his resignation of the headmastership, and afterwards as a private tutor at the beautiful village of Hurley-on-the-Thames, near Marlow. At the former place he became well known on the waters of the Driffild Club, which we believe he still occasionally visits. At the latter he extended his early experience of Thames angling, and was exceptionally successful in the capture of Thames trout. He was also mainly instrumental in establishing the Marlow Angling Association, under whose auspices the trout fishing between Temple and Spade Oak was restored after being for a time almost extinct, and has continued to flourish ever since. Its success was due, in the first place, to the liberal support of the late George Vansittart Esq. afterwards Conservative member for the Eastern Division of Berkshire, and of Col. Williams, long M.P. for Marlow, father of the present Gen. Williams, of Temple House. Both these gentlemen placed their private rights of fishery at the disposal of the association, which was thus enabled to apply an efficient check to the poaching then rampant.

"In his summer vacations Mr Francis found time for a good deal of fly-fishing in various trouting districts of England—on the Teme and its tributaries, and in the neighbouring Herefordshire streams, and elsewhere. Indeed, he maintains that a day at Leintwardine or Downton Castle about the close of August, when the trout are still in condition and the grayling just coming on, is the very ideal of pleasant fly-fishing.

"After the year 1850 he used to combine grouse-shooting with angling, and was led to explore scores of streams, lochs, and tarns in Perthshire and Inverness-shire. In Loch Treig (not in special repute as a trouting loch) he was particularly successful. We have heard him say that on one occasion he basketed close upon two stone in a rough walk from end to end of the lake. Much of his success as a fly-fisher in wild country was doubtless due to his being an indefatigable pedestrian. Lightly built, long-limbed, and sinewy, though not muscular,

he was fresh for an evening cast for trout after a stiff day's grousing. He always refused to ride home, even from the most distant beat, objecting both to the slow pace of a pony along a mountain track and to the cramping of the limbs in the saddle after a wet walk over moor and brae.

"About the end of 1855 he resolved on a new career, and after a pleasant residence with his pupils in the old manor house of Treganwy, near Conway, finally gave up tuition and came to the neighbourhood of London, bent on studying for the Bar, to which he had been formally called some ten years before. He opened his first law book early in 1856, choosing the Chancery Bar as best suited to so late a beginner. He had for many years—indeed, from 1834, when he first broke ground in the *Times*—been a frequent, though irregular, contributor to the periodical press, both on political and general topics. But his first contribution to the literature of angling appeared in the 'Cambridge Essays for 1856,' under the title of 'The Fly Fisher and his Library.' The essay reads like the work of a man whose head was busy with his new studies, while his heart was playing truant among hills and streams. However, he seems to have stuck to his work earnestly, though somewhat *malgré*, writing for the newspapers in the intervals of reading equity and drafting conveyances.

"In little more than two years he formed the bold scheme of shortening his legal probation by making a dash for practice at Sydney, where he landed on the 11th of August 1858. On his voyage out he made his first contribution to a question in which he subsequently took an active part—that of the acclimatisation of British fish in Anstraliasia.

"From 1861 to 1870 Mr Francis was actively engaged as judge, first of the Northern, and then of the South-Western District. Railways were then in their infancy, and his long circuits in the north, performed on horseback, by any roads or no roads, tried his constitution severely. He probably presumed too far on his working energies, for we are told that, in addition to his judicial duties and various contributions to the Sydney Press, he used to conduct the Sunday services at his different circuit towns (in order to give the clergymen an opportunity for visiting the outlying portions of their extensive cures), and would also give frequent lectures and dramatic readings after

long days in court.* These things were not to be done with impunity in a hot climate, and a severe travelling accident, in which a buggy-wheel passed over his bare throat, can hardly have improved the state of his nerves. On returning to Sydney about the end of 1870 his life was found in imminent danger from cerebral exhaustion, and change of climate, with absolute rest from all mental exertion, was strictly enjoined on him. He visited sundry tributaries of the Derwent, in three of which he had the good fortune to take the first trout with the fly.

"After a year in Tasmania he returned to England, and in the intervals of graver occupation he has written, we believe, a good deal for the press. We know that shortly after his return home he contributed to the *Field* a series of articles on Australian field sports, including various experiences in sea and river fishing. More recently he has written two essays for the volumes of the 'Badminton Library' dedicated to fishing, and the readers of the *Fishing Gazette* have seen several articles from his pen.

"The circle of his old Cambridge friends has narrowed sadly during the last few years, but he says the fly-fishers *wear* best, citing, as examples, the Rev J. Chaloner, well known to frequenters of Loch Awe, and the late Rev Joseph Jekyll, long rector of Hawkridge and Withypool, on the Barle, who, though more than ten years his senior when they were fellow-students at St John's, continued up to recent date to be 'bad to beat' on a Devonshire stream.

"Mr Francis is happier than several of his immediate ancestors in having two sons†—both, by the way, successful fly-fishers—and five grandsons to bear his name after him. His father was the only son of Sir Philip Francis, of Junian and political celebrity, who was likewise the only son of Dr Francis, the translator of 'Horace,' who was himself an only son. This series approaches—it could hardly be expected to emulate—the record of another Irish family in which 'it was hereditary to have no children.'

"It may interest American readers of our *Gazette* (some of

* During his travels in the South-West he laid the foundation-stones of two much-needed churches at the remote towns of Deniliquin and Wentworth.

† One of Mr Francis's sons, Mr A. L. Francis M.A., is headmaster of Blundell's School, Tiverton.

whom have received Mr Francis's contributions with special favour) to know that the elder branch of his house have been citizens—and not undistinguished ones—of the Great Republic. Col. Francis, long a senator (for Rhode Island if our memory does not mislead us), was always recognised by his far-off English cousins as the head of the family.

REV EDMUND DAVYS, M.A.

The Rev Edmund Davys, B.A. (of St John's College, Cambridge), 16th Wrangler in 1845, died on the 9th of March at Lee-on-the-Solent at the age of 77. The eldest son of the Rt. Rev. George Davys, Bishop of Peterborough, he was ordained Deacon in 1845 and Priest in 1846 by his father, and licensed to the Curacy of Uppingham. From thence he was promoted to the important post of Vicar of St John the Baptist, Peterborough, where during a ministry of fifteen years he was instrumental in the building of two churches and bore the main burden of building a school necessitated by the growing population of the place. But the immediately spiritual part of the clergyman's duty was most to his taste. His earnest loving way of presenting the great truths of the gospel filled the huge church with a devout congregation, and made his ministry a power for good. In 1865 he became Vicar of Holy Trinity, Leicester, and in 1876 he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, and worked for five years at his own expense in Hong Kong. There for six years he did much useful work among English residents and others, and then returned to work at West Hampstead, where he became Curate, and eventually Vicar of Emmanuel Church until 1893, when, the needs of the rapidly growing population having become more than his strength could cope with, he retired to Lee-on-the-Solent. There to the last he helped the Vicar at a little Mission Church, and "there it was," writes A.G. in the *Record* (to whose obituary notice the present writer is much indebted) "he entered into rest, leaving behind him in many hearts thankful memories of much help gained from the teaching and influence of his faithful ministry and simple guileless life." It may be added that one of the first duties of his successor, the Rev E. N. Sharpe, was to raise funds for the

building of a new church for Emmanuel parish, as the accommodation in the little original Church was quite inadequate for the rapidly increasing population. The new Emmanuel Church (or at least as much of it as Funds would allow) was consecrated by the Bishop (Creighton) of London on the 8th October 1898, and as it is often inconveniently crowded an effort is being made to raise sufficient funds to complete the architect's original design.

J. F. BATEMAN.

REV CANON CHARLES COLSON, M.A.

With the death on 25 April 1901, at Cuxton Rectory near Rochester, of the Rev Canon Colson, one of the most beloved and respected clergymen in the diocese of Rochester, passed to his rest.

Mr Colson, who was born at Dulwich 11 March 1818, was the son of Edward Colson and Elizabeth Hewitt his wife. Edward Colson was a London merchant, as had been his father, grandfather and greatgrandfather, all of good standing and cultivated men. Elizabeth Hewitt came of a Norfolk family. Mr Colson's grandmother (on the Colson side), Elizabeth Brereton, was of an old Cheshire family of that name. Her grandfather, Mr Brereton, married a niece of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, so that Mr Colson was remotely connected with the Marshams (Earl Romney) one of whom married Sir Cloudesley Shovel's daughter, and Mr Colson was greatly interested to know that he was thus distantly connected with Dr Pusey.

Charles Colson was educated at Dedham School in Essex under Dr George Taylor, whose daughter he afterwards married. He preached the sermon at the tercentenary festival of his old school 19 July 1871. The school at that time was very successful and in 1839 not only counted Mr Colson (the third wrangler) as one of its successes, but also Philip Freeman of Trinity, the Senior Classic of his year, afterwards Archdeacon of Exeter, and Mr Barnard Smith of Peterhouse the twenty-eighth wrangler, afterwards a Fellow of his College. The Rev Henry Russell, formerly Fellow of the College, now Rector of Layham, was also at Dedham with Mr Colson. He entered the College as a Pensioner 12 May 1835 and was elected a scholar next year.

He read partly with Mr Charles Pritchard, afterwards Savilian Professor at Oxford, but chiefly with the Rev. W. N. Griffin, the Senior Wrangler of 1837. To the teaching of the latter he attributed his place in the Tripos. It was a great year for St John's; B. M. Cowie afterwards Dean of Exeter was Senior Wrangler, Percival Frost, many years a successful 'coach' at Cambridge, being second, Mr Colson was third and G. F. Reyner afterwards Senior Bursar and Rector of Staplehurst was fourth. Mr Colson is the last survivor of the quartette. Among his College friends and contemporaries were the late Dr Atlay, Bishop of Hereford, who was a pupil of Colson's, the Rev Sidney Smith, Rector of Brampton Ash and Prebendary of Hereford, and the Rev Edward Brumell, Rector of Holt in Norfolk.

During his residence in Cambridge the aesthetic and anti-quarian side of the Church movement was beginning to be felt. In 1839 Mr Colson formed a friendship with Benjamin Webb and John Mason Neale of Trinity. With these and others he helped to found the Cambridge Camden Society, he was a member of the original committee in 1839, and one of the secretaries for the year 1839-40. The first published Part of the Transactions of the Society contains a paper *On an expedition to Little Gidding* by Charles Colson. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 7 April 1840 and was ordained at Ely, Deacon in 1841, Priest in the following year. He was for some time curate of St Giles' in Cambridge under the Rev. H. H. Swinney, afterwards Principal of Cuddesdon College. His stay in Cambridge was however short. He became Perpetual Curate of Hoddesdon, Herts, in 1842; and on 15 June of that year married Emma Mary Taylor, eldest daughter of his former headmaster at Dedham. On 8 September 1842 he was presented by the College to the Vicarage of Great Hornead, Herts, where he remained until 1874; his wife died there in 1859. He was for some time Rural Dean of Buntingford. In 1874 Bishop Claughton gave him the Rectory of Cuxton on the bank of the Medway above Rochester, with an honorary canonry in Rochester Cathedral. He was also Rural Dean of Rochester from 1874 to 1889 and examining Chaplain to Bishop Thorold from 1887 to 1891. While at Hornead Mr Colson took in hand the restoration of his church. The Nave and Aisles were re-seated by private gift from a parishioner. A new Chancel, Organ Chamber and South Porch were built, the work being

carried out in the year 1872-3, the architect being Mr A. W. Blomfield. The total cost of the restoration was £2300, raised partly by subscriptions from landowners and others in the parish, partly from members of St John's College (who subscribed £286) and partly from private friends. The work must have involved an immense amount of correspondence and unwearied patience, the result is a fitting memorial to him who was laid there to rest.

Mr Colson's College tutor was the Rev H. H. Hughes afterwards Rector of Layham in Suffolk, and he remained on intimate terms with him all his life, visiting him at Layham once a year. By his will Mr Hughes appointed Canon Colson his executor and residuary legatee. Mr Colson shewed great self-denial and generosity in this position. Mr Hughes' will had been made some years before his death, and Mr Colson believed that if the will were strictly interpreted he would benefit to a greater extent than the testator had perhaps meant him to do. The extent of his self-denial was probably known only to himself. But it is believed that he treated several rough memoranda, which he found among the papers of his deceased friend, practically as codicils to the will bequeathing further legacies. And even after thus diminishing the residuary estate, to which he was in every sense entitled, he spent further sums on such objects as he thought might have commended themselves to Mr Hughes. He founded 'The Hughes Exhibition' at St John's for Ecclesiastical History; he placed a handsome window in the College Library to the memory of his friend; further he placed oak benches in the Chancel of Layham Church, gave to it a handsome oak pulpit by Kett of Cambridge and built a house for the parish schoolmistress. His was an example of generosity and self-denial, which if not unprecedented, must be exceedingly rare. Two of Mr Colson's sons are members of the University: Charles George Colson, of Clare College, 15th wrangler in 1871, and Francis Henry Colson, 4th classic in 1880 and sometime Fellow of St John's. This brief and inadequate notice of a singularly good and unselfish man may fitly close with an extract from a notice of him which appeared in *The Guardian* of May 8, written, we believe, by Archdeacon Cheetham of Rochester.

"At Cuxton he died, and was laid to rest on April 30 in the churchyard of Great Hornead, where his wife had been

interred in 1859. One who witnessed the demeanour of the villagers at the funeral of their old pastor said it was indeed a home-bringing.

"It will be seen that he passed his life in the quiet labours of a village clergyman. Both at Hormead and at Cuxton the church was daily opened for matins, and he continued this duty without help until a month before his death. It is worth recording that he never preached an old sermon, and that he began on Monday his preparation for the following Sunday. He never failed to visit the school twice a day until the last year of his life, when he contented himself with one visit. No one of his little flock was ever neglected or treated roughly. No wonder that wherever he was he was loved and trusted.

"He was so perfectly simple and humble in all his ways that probably his rustic parishioners were hardly aware that their clergyman was a man of great intellectual distinction. But so it was; not only was he distinguished in early days but his mental activity and love of knowledge never ceased. He was eager to read all new books of importance, and in the clerical gatherings of his neighbourhood no one did more to promote animated discussion or contributed more original thought; and, it may be added, no one was so tolerant of the opinions of others, however different from his own. His temper was always unruffled. It is impossible to characterise him by any of the usual partisan epithets. At the bottom he was always an Evangelical in the true sense of the word; but the teachers whom he most valued in his later days was Canon Liddon and Canon Gore, especially the latter. His chief recreation was chess, in which he was a formidable opponent. Socially he had great charm from his quiet humour and perfect simplicity, and many will deeply regret the cessation of the Monday gatherings at Cuxton rectory, in the garden or the drawing-room, according to the season. Charles Colson was in truth an admirable specimen of a type peculiarly English; a man whose ability might have adorned a higher sphere, devoting himself with single hearted devotion to unobtrusive labours and the pleasant cares of a family, and finding the fullest satisfaction in those labours. While inferior men thought themselves injured in that they were not promoted to great honour he was content to labour unremittingly in the field where God had placed him, caring only to please his Master."



THE JOHNIAN DINNER, 1901.

The Dinner was held this year at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, April 17.

The Toast List was as follows:—*The King*; *The College*, proposed by the Chairman, replied to by Mr R. F. Scott and Mr J. Bigwood M.P.; *The Guests*, proposed by Mr J. J. Lister, replied to by Mr W. H. Eyre of the London Rowing Club; *The Chairman*, proposed by the Rev A. G. Cane.

The following is a list of those present :

Chairman— Sir William Lee-Warner K.C.S.I.

Rev W. F. Aston	T. E. Forster	Rev J. G. McCormick
Walter Bailly	H. S. Foxwell	J. Bass Mullinger
Talbot Baines	Rev Courtenay Gale	Rev Canon Newton
Rev J. F. Bateman	R. A. Gillespie	E. Prescott
Rev W. L. Benthall	T. L. Harrison	E. J. Rapson
James Bigwood M.P.	J. T. Hathornthwaite	Rev A. J. Robertson
J. Brooksmith	F. C. Heath	Rev E. J. S. Rudd
Rev W. A. Bryan	F. W. Hill	R. F. Scott
G. J. M. Burnett	A. B. Holmes	Rev A. Simmonds
L. H. K. Bushe-Fox	R. Horton-Smith K.C.	R. C. Smith Carington
Rev A. W. Callis	P. Horton-Smith	Rev J. Snowdon
Rev A. G. Cane	L. Horton-Smith	E. J. Soares M.P.
Rev J. S. ff. Chamberlain	Prof W. H. H. Hudson	W. H. Spragge
Rev K. Clarke	Rev H. Jamblin	Rev W. H. Hornby Steer
Rev J. S. Clementson	H. P. Jones	Rev J. E. Symms
J. Ratcliffe Cousins	Rev H. A. King	Rev J. F. Tarleton
G. E. Cruickshank	J. J. Lister	Rev C. E. Thorpe
Rev H. P. Davies	C. D. Lord	G. J. Turner
S. H. D. Dew	J. Lupton	Rev A. T. Wallis
R. H. Forster	(C. G. Botting)	Rev Benjamin West
(W. H. Eyre)	R. Marrack	(A. T. Walmisley)
	P. L. May	P. T. Wrigley



OUR CHRONICLE.

May Term 1901.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev Prebendary W. H. Barlow D.D. (B.A. 1857), Vicar of Islington, to the Deanery of Peterborough.

The *Eagle* may be pardoned if it records this appointment with peculiar satisfaction. The new Dean of Peterborough was the first Secretary of the Editorial Committee of the *Eagle* (see *Eagle*, xv, 322), and, as successive Editors have known, has ever since taken a friendly interest in its career.

The *Times* for May 27th has the following note on Dean Barlow's career:

"The appointment of Prebendary Barlow to the deanery of Peterborough will be taken as a recognition by the Crown of the claims of a clergyman who has long been great in the councils of the Evangelical party. From the circumstances of his position and its associations, any Vicar of Islington is important in that respect. He convenes the Islington clerical meeting in January, which under Dr Barlow's guidance has outgrown the Wilson Memorial Hall, has now passed to the Mildmay Conference Hall, and has become a notable gathering of some 700 or 800 clergy from all parts of the country. As Vicar of Islington for the last 14 years, Dr Barlow has had much to do with the appointment of the clergy in that vast rural deanery, part of the patronage falling to him as Vicar, and much also as trustee of the various trust livings. As Rural Dean he has set himself with considerable success to bring the clergy together in ruridecanal conferences and monthly clerical meetings, and he has been the means of establishing a number of endowed curacies, to the relief both of the incumbents and of the various clerical aid societies. He was one of the rare cases in which clergy, who under the old system were *ex-officio* chairmen of vestries, were re-elected by the new vestries as formed under the Local Government Act, and he thus became a J.P. for the County of London. Dr Barlow was formerly Scholar and Exhibitioner of St John's College, Cambridge, and took honours in the Mathematical, Theological, and Moral Science Triposes, winning also the Carus Greek Testament Prize. He was ordained to the Curacy of St James's, Bristol, in 1858, became Vicar of St

Bartholomew's, Bristol, in 1861, and Rector of St Ebbe's, Oxford, in 1873. In 1875 the Church Missionary Society appointed him Principal of their College at Islington; in 1882 he accepted the Vicarage of St James's, Clapham, returning to Islington as Vicar of St Mary's in 1887. He received the prebend of Holborn in St Paul's Cathedral from Bishop Creighton in 1898. Dr Barlow has also been active in various projects for the training of the clergy and for education on Church lines. He was one of the original promoters of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, and Ridley Hall, Cambridge. He is on the council of the Midland Clergy College, Birmingham, and has recently become president of St John's Hall, Highbury. He is chairman of the council of Westfield College for Women, and is a director of the Church Schools Company. He will bring to the performance of his duties as head of the Peterborough Chapter the business-like methods and the shrewd judgment that such a position requires."

Dr H. H. Tooth (B.A. 1877), of the Portland Hospital, has received the C.M.G. for his services in South Africa.

The Right Hon Sir John E. Gorst (B.A. 1857) F.R.S., Honorary Fellow of the College, will be the President of Section L (Educational Science) at the Glasgow meeting of the British Association to be held next September.

Mr Muhammad Rafique (B.A. 1884) has been appointed a Fellow of the University of Allahabad, by the Chancellor of that University. Mr Rafique, who is a Barrister of the Middle Temple, is Judge of the Small Cause Court at Lucknow.

Mr D. Kikuchi (B.A. 1877) has been appointed Minister of Education in the new Japanese Cabinet formed by the Viscount Katsura.

Dr L. E. Shore (B.A. 1885) has been elected Junior Bursar of the College in succession to Mr Heitland, who has retired after fifteen years' tenure of the office.

Mr T. R. Glover (B.A. 1891), formerly Fellow of the College, and lately Professor of Latin at the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, has been appointed Classical Lecturer of the College.

Dr E. T. Sweeting, our Organist, has been appointed Music Master at Winchester College.

Dr William Hunter, Fellow Commoner of the College, and formerly John Lucas Walker student, has been appointed Examiner in Medicine at the University of Glasgow.

The following members of the College have been appointed External Examiners in the University of Birmingham: Mr G. F. Stout (B.A. 1883) in Philosophy, Professor A. Macalister (M.D. 1884) in Anatomy, and Dr D. MacAlister (B.A. 1877) in Medicine.

Dr W. Jethro Brown (B.A. 1880) has been appointed Professor of Roman Law and Jurisprudence at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith.

Mr A. W. Flux (B.A. 1887), who has been for some time Professor of Political Economy in the Owens College, Manchester, has been appointed Professor of Economics in McGill University, Montreal.

Mr G. E. Iles (B.A. 1898) has been appointed to a magisterial post in the Soudan. Mr Iles came from Pockington School and studied for the Oriental Languages Tripos. This was followed up by colloquial experience as temporary Market Inspector at Cairo, and later as a Superintendent of native labourers in the irrigation works. Within three years of his degree therefore he finds himself installed in fezzed dignity as Cadi of Omdurman.

The Rev T. Nicklin (B.A. 1890) has been appointed a Master at Ros-al School.

Mr Reginald Thomas Smith (B.A. 1892), who was for some time Professor of Applied Mathematics and Experimental Physics at the South African College, Cape Town, and has been latterly Master of the Mathematics and Physics Department of the Goldsmiths' Institute at New Cross, has been appointed Principal of the Northern Polytechnic Institute.

Ds L. Lewton-Brain (B.A. 1899), Scholar of the College, has been appointed assistant to the Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh for the summer session of 1901.

Ds T. A. Moxon (B.A. 1899) has been appointed a Classical Master at the Edinburgh Academy.

Mr E. A. Avory Jones (B.A. 1896) has been appointed an Assistant Native Commissioner in North-East Rhodesia.

Ds A. Howard (B.A. 1899) has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to be Mycologist to the Imperial Agricultural Department for the West Indies.

Ds M. Alexander (B.A. 1900) was admitted an Advocate of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope 15 November 1900.

Major J. E. Nicholson (resided 1898-99) R.A.M.C. has been appointed Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer of the Eighth Division in the South African field force, and Civil and Military Sanitary Officer for the Harrismith District, Orange River Colony.

J. Sterndale Bennett, who was gazetted a Second Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Worcestershire Regiment 23 May 1900, has been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

Mr A. E. English I.C.S. has been transferred from Maubin to Katha, Burma, as officiating Deputy Commissioner.

Mr E. A. Kendall I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Gonda, has been appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of that district.

Mr C. Morgan Webb (B.A. 1894) I.C.S. has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner and is posted to the Harrawaddy district.

Mr C. G. Leftwich (B.A. 1894) I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Betul, Central Provinces, India.

Mr P. S. Patuck (B.A. 1898) I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Wardha, has been transferred to Raipur, Central Provinces, India.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians held on April 25th, the following members of St John's, having conformed to the bye laws and regulations, and passed the required examinations, had licence to practice physic granted to them:— B. L. T. Barnett (B.A. 1896), St George's Hospital; H. M. Leathes (B.A. 1892), St Thomas's Hospital; and F. E. Murray (B.A. 1897), St Bartholomew's Hospital.

At the ordinary quarterly meeting of the Royal College of Physicians of London held on April 25th, Dr John Hannah Drysdale (B.A. 1884) was elected to the Fellowship of the College; Mr. C. H. Reissmann (B.A. 1895) L.R.C.P. was admitted a Member of the College.

Dr Walter Edwards (B.A. 1872) F.R.C.S. has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Tottenham Hospital, South Tottenham.

Dr H. D. Rolleston (B.A. 1886), formerly Fellow, has gone to take principal charge of the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital at Pretoria, in relief of Dr Washbourn.

Mr A. Thatcher (B.A. 1897) has been elected to the MacMahon Law Studentship vacated by the admission of Mr J. E. R. de Villiers to a Fellowship.

Ds J. H. A. Hart (B.A. 1898), Scholar and Naden Divinity Student of the College, was on March 15 elected to the Allen University Scholarship of £250 a year.

The (University) Porson Prize for Greek Iambic Verse has been awarded to Gilbert Norwood, scholar of the College.

S. Horowitz, scholar of the College, was honourably mentioned for the Powis Medal.

Mr H. L. Pass (B.A. 1898) has been awarded the first Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship and also the Mason (University) Prize for Biblical Hebrew. Ds C A L. Senior (B.A. 1900) passed the examination for the Tyrwhitt Hebrew Scholarship with credit and was awarded a gratuity of £20.

J. C. H. How, Scholar and Choral Student of the College, was on 16 May last elected to one of the (University) Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships for Hebrew.

An open (University) Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music has been awarded to R. Sterndale Bennett.

M. I. Tractenberg of Latymer Upper School Hammersmith, has been elected to the Exhibition of £30 for two years offered by the College to the first boy in Mathematics in the Senior Local Examinations of the University held in December last.

J. F. Spink of Cranleigh School has been elected to a Choral Scholarship of £40.

The College continues to be strongly represented in the University Union Society; Mr F. W. Armstrong has been elected President for the October Term, and at a poll held on May 28 Mr P. B. Haigh was elected Secretary and Mr A. C. A. Latif a member of the Standing Committee.

Sermons have been preached in the College Chapel this Term by Mr A. W. Greenup, Principal of St John's Hall, Highbury (April 28); Mr W. A. Cox, Commemoration Sermon (May 6); Mr G. H. Whitaker, Honorary Canon of Truro (May 12); Mr A. J. Stevens (June 2).

Among the pictures exhibited at the Royal Academy in the present year is No. 521 "St John's and the Cam, from Trinity Lawn, Cambridge" by J. Buxton Knight. It is the familiar view of the Chapel Tower seen through the trees.

It may be convenient for candidates for Fellowships at the election for 1901 to know that the following dates have been fixed: Candidates to inform the Master of the subject of their Dissertation not later than May 23; Dissertation to be sent in to the Master not later than August 24. The examination will be held in the Combination Room on Saturday October 19. The election will take place on Monday November 4th.

The following members of the College were ordained on Sunday March 3:—*Deacon*, W. E. Robinson (B.A. 1900), licensed Curate of St Mary's Plaistow; *Priest*, G. S. Whitaker (B.A. 1897), both by the Bishop of St Albans in the Parish Church of St Luke, Victoria Docks.

The Ven. Thompson Phillips (B.A. 1856), Vicar of St George's, Barrow in Furness and Archdeacon of Furness, has been appointed a Canon residentiary of Carlisle Cathedral.

At the Statutory anniversary of Sion College, London April 30, the Rev P. Clementi-Smith, Rector of St Andrew by the Wardrobe London was elected an Assistant of the College.

The Rev W. H. Whiting (B.A. 1884), Inspector in Chief for the Lincoln Diocesan Board of Education, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln Vicar of St Matthews, Sutton Bridge, Wisbeach.

The Rev J. Carnegie Brown (B.A. 1885), Vicar of St Paul's Brixton, has been appointed Head of the Jerusalem Mission of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews. Mr Brown is to enter on his new work in the autumn.

The Rev A. P. McNeile (B.A. 1895) was appointed in March last Superintendent Chaplain to the Home of the National Incorporated Society for the Recovery of Waif Children, otherwise known as Dr Barnardo's Homes, and also Chaplain to His Majesty's Hospital, Stepney.

The following Ecclesiastical appointments are announced :

<i>Name.</i>	<i>B.A.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To be</i>
Newbery, H. C.	(1888)	C. Tynemouth Priory	P. C. Beltingham w Henshaw Northumberland
Poulton, W. H.	(1856)	Warden of Queens' College, Birmingham	R. Arley, near Coventry
Davies, F. C.	(1879)	V. St Stephen's, Norwich	V. Reigate
Standring, T. M.	(1893)	C. Wallesey, Cheshire	P. C. St Jude's, Tilstone, Tarporley
Stopford, J. B.	(1883)	C. Rochdale	V. St Thomas, Leesfield, Oldham
Bach, C.	(1890)	V. Christ Church, Northampton	R. Overstone, Northampton
Roughton, Q. E.	(1878)	C. Snettisham, Norfolk	R. Westerfield, Suffolk
Simpson, R. J.	(1878)	V. St John's, Rounhay	P. C. St Mary's Etal, Northumberland
Prior, A. H.	(1880)	V. St Andrew's Derby	V. Horsley, Derby
Banham, H. F.	(1869)	V. Tudenham St Martin	V. Assington, Colchester
McCormick, J. G.	(1896)	C. Great Yarmouth	V. St Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool
Taylor, Frank	(1889)	C. Breewood, Staffs.	V. St Paul's Hamstead Birmingham

The following University appointments of members of the College have been made since our last issue :—Mr A. C. Seward to be a member of a Syndicate to superintend the erection of the new buildings for the Department of Botany; Dr Watson and Mr G. H. Whitaker to be Examiners for the Theological Tripos in the Easter Term 1902; Dr D. Mac Alister to be a member of a Syndicate to consider whether official recognition

and support should be given to the University Appointments Association, and also to be a member of a Syndicate to superintend the erection of the new Medical School; Mr W. Bateson to be deputy for Professor Newton during the ensuing academic year; Professor A. Macalister to be an Examiner in Human Anatomy for Medical Degrees.

The following books by members of the College are announced:—*The working Constitution of the United Kingdom and its Outgrowth*, by the Rt. Hon. Leonard Courtney (Dent); *The Morphology of the Brain*, by G. Elliot Smith (Arnold); *A treatise on elementary Statics*, by W. J. Dobbs (Black); *A treatise on Determinants*, by R. F. Scott, new edition by G. B. Mathews F.R.S. (University Press); *Zoology*, by Prof. E. W. MacBride and another (University Press); *Fossil Plants vol ii*, by A. C. Seward, F.R.S., (University Press); *Charles Lyell and Modern Geology*, by Dr T. G. Bonney, F.R.S. (Cassell); *Text Book of Arithmetic*, by R. Hargreaves (Clarendon Press); *Evangelical Doctrine, Bible Truths*, by Rev C. Anderson Scott, Kensington Presbyterian Church (Holder and Stoughton); *Pernicious Anaemia. Its pathology, infective nature, symptoms, diagnosis and treatment, including investigations on the physiology of haemolysis*, by William Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E. (Griffin); *Before the great Pillage, with other Miscellanies*, by Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (Fisher Unwin); *The History of the Legislation concerning Real and Personal Property in England during the Reign of Queen Victoria*, Yorke Prize Essay, by J. E. R. de Villiers (University Press); *Down by the River, a Rowing Man's Miscellany*, by R. H. Forster (E. Johnson, Cambridge); *The causation of functional cardiac murmurs*, by Dr W. A. Foxwell (Cornish).

A former member of the College, Clarence Esme Stuart, Esq., of Addington House, Reading, having noticed in our Librarian's recent History of the College that the copy of Complutensian Polyglot bequeathed to it by George Day, our former Master, had disappeared, has most kindly presented the College with a fine copy in his possession, complete in six volumes folio, handsomely bound and in mahogany case. Of this famous edition (the earliest of the Polyglots), printed at Alcalá in 1514-17 at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, Darling, in his *Cyclopaedia Bibliographica* writes, "Copies of this great work are of very rare occurrence. The impression was limited to 600. Dr Whitaker's copy in calf, sold for £67 at Sotheby's 1857." Quaritch's catalogue of sales in 1899 shews a copy as selling for £88.

The Library has also recently acquired by purchase the original manuscript of John Sergeant's account of his own literary career and writings. Sergeant, who graduated B.A. in 1643, was admitted a sub-sizar of the College in 1639. Through the recommendation of Dr Beale, Master of the

College, he was appointed secretary to the eminent Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham; and it is said that it was while he was under the Bishop's roof that his conversion to Catholicism took place. He subsequently became an assiduous and vehement assertor of the doctrines which he had embraced. His controversial treatises have, however, long ago ceased to attract attention; but the late Professor Chandler of Pembroke College, Oxford, held his metaphysical writings in high esteem. The manuscript above referred to,—a small 4to of 159 pages, written in a neat and legible hand,—was edited and published by Dr John Kirk under the title of "The Literary Life of John Sergeant. Written by Himself in Paris, 1700, at the request of the Duke of Perth," London, 1816. Among those whom Sergeant attacked with his pen were Stillingfleet and Tillotson, and in his diary he writes: "Yet though neither *Dr Stillingfleet* nor *Dr Tillotson* did think it in their interest to reply, yet we cannot but judge it grated upon their spirits and stirr'd them to revenge their defeat. A little time after K. Charles 2 put up a Proclamation for all priests to be gone out of England by an appointed day; I then went for a Dr of Physick, and living in the part of the Towne where I thought my self unknowne, I resolv'd to hazard to stay two days before that time allow'd was elapst. *Mr Langhorne* of the Temple, went to Dr Waring, then dean of the chapter, and told him that an honest Protestant, a good friend of his, desir'd him if he knew one *Serjeant*, who went by the name of *Dr Smith*, to acquaint him that *Dr Tillotson* and *Dr Stillingfleet* had got knowledge of his lodging and resolv'd to have him taken up (and prosecuted as a priest) the very next morning after the time of the Proclamation was elapst. Dr Waring heard this at night, and the next morning before day, sent to give me notice of it. So I left my lodging at an hour's warning, and the next morning run away to France."

A biographical sketch of the career of one of the most eminent of the Old Catholics, Professor Franz Heinrich Reus of Bonn (1825-1900) is dedicated to Professor J. E. B. Mayor by the author, Professor Goetz, in the following terms:

VIRO DOCTISSIMO
DE LITTERIS OPTIME MERITO
STVDIORVM NOSTRORVM FAUTORI BENEVOLO
JOANNI MAYOR
QVI VT HIC LIBER DE AMICI SVI VITA SCRIBERETVR
PRIMVS SVASIT
SALVTEM DICIT PLVRIMAM
LEOPOLDVS CAROLVS GOETZ

ADAMS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The Committee formed in 1892 for placing a memorial to the late Professor John Couch Adams in Westminster Abbey

has handed over to St John's College the sum of £174 8s. This is the balance remaining in the hands of the Treasurer, Professor Liveing, after paying for the memorial and for the presentation of copies of Professor Adams' collected papers to the principal Observatories and many other institutions in various parts of the world. This sum has been accepted by the College for the purpose of founding a prize to bear Professor Adams name. It has been invested in the purchase of £200, London County Council $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock. The following scheme for adjudging the Prize has been drawn up by the Council of the College.

There will be adjudged in the Michaelmas Term of each year a prize for an essay on a mathematical subject. The prize will consist of a copy of the Collected Works of Professor J. C. Adams, together with about £4 in money or books at the choice of the recipient.

The competition is open to all undergraduates of the College who have not entered on their seventh term of residence at the time when the essay is sent in.

The competition is intended to promote independent study of original authorities, and to encourage practice in compact and systematic exposition. Originality in the treatment of the subject is not essential, but freshness and precision will carry weight; the length of the essay is limited to about 3000 words.

The essay, marked "Adams Memorial Prize," should be sent to the Senior Bursar before the end of September.

For the present year the essay is to be on one of the following subjects:

(i) A logical discussion of the elementary operations of the Infinitesimal Calculus.

(ii) The Theory of the differential equation of the hypergeometric series.

(iii) The principles of the theory of the gravitational Potential.

(iv) The dynamics of Steady Motion.

The following authorities may be consulted on the essay subjects:

(i) Harnack's Calculus; Harkness and Morley, Introduction to Analytic Functions; Jordan's Cours d'Analyse; Dini's Functions of a real variable.

(ii) Picard's Traité d'Analyse; Klein's Lectures on the hypergeometric function; the references to Gauss, Kummer, Schwarz, Gouat in Forsyth's Differential Equations.

(iii) Green's Papers; Larmor's Aether and Matter, appendix; Poincaré's Potential Newtonien.

(iv) Routh's Rigid Dynamics; Routh's Stability of Motion; Hertz's Principles of Mechanics; Thomson and Tait's Natural Philosophy; Maxwell, on Governors (Collected Papers Vol 2).

COLLEGE ENGLISH ESSAY PRIZES.

The following are the subjects for the College Essay Prizes :

For Students in their

First Year.

Second Year.

Third Year.

Subject :

Benvenuto Cellini.

Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*.

"The art of the pen is to rouse the inward vision . . . because our flying minds cannot contain a protracted description." (George Meredith).

The Essays are to be sent to the Master on or before the 16th October.

JOHNIANA.

[The following extract from Cole's *Athenae Cantabrigienses* (Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5882), with regard to John Torkington, Master of Clare Hall, is a characteristic example of the style of that chronicler with "a gossip's ear and a tatter's pen." Torkington had been appointed Master in 1781. In 1782 he stood for the office of Vice-Chancellor, but was defeated by Dr Richard Beadon, originally of St John's, but then Master of Jesus College. The votes being, for Beadon 55, for Torkington 10. John Torkington was the son of the Rev James Torkington (of St John's, B.A. 1717), Rector of Little Stukeley, Hunts, and his wife Dorothy, daughter of Philip Sherard, second Earl of Harborough. The Dr Torkington mentioned by Cole, was Dr James Torkington (of St John's, M.A. 1750, LL.D. 1769) who was a Prebendary of Worcester. The family had a property in the parish of Great Stukeley near Huntingdon, and were lessees of the St John's estate in that parish. St John's was their hereditary College, between 1668 and 1717 there were nine Cambridge graduates of the name all of St John's. The Master of Clare was the first of the family to take a degree elsewhere. It appears from Cole's account that the cause of the break in the connexion was the commonplace one of a quarrel about money. The Bursar of St John's who is mentioned was William Craven, afterwards Master. As Cole died at Milton on 16 December 1782, this entry must have been among the last made by him.]

Torkington. B.D. Fellow of Clare Hall.

Son of a Mr Torkington, a clergyman in Hunts, who married, I think, a daughter of the Earl of Harborough. Mr Jebbe, the socinian, now Dr Jebbe and a physician, married his sister. He was chosen Master of Clare Hall, Thursday, All Saints, 1 November 1781, on a warm contest between him and Mr Gould, when Dr Cair was present, though unactive, and hoped to come in through the division. Dr C. calling here, Tuesday, 16 November 1781, said that Mr Gould dining in the Hall the day after the election, Mr Clark, one of the Fellows, said publicly, That if there was one Fool in the College, he was almost sure to be elected Master. I hope the new Master was not present, who it seems was not of Doctor's standing. Dr Gooch calling here on his way to the Audit at Ely, Saturday 20 November 1782, said that Dr Beadon, his son-in-law, meeting last week in Cambridge Streets, Dr Torkington, the elder brother of the new Master, with whom he was acquainted at St John's and now Prebendary of Worcester, The Vice Chancellor pulled off his cap to him, and asked him how he did. Upon which the Dr drew himself up and wondered that he had the assurance to speak to him after using his family so ill. The Vice-Chancellor disclaimed using his family ill. The Dr then said, not his family, but himself, in throwing such a disgrace on his brother. The Vice-Chancellor said it was none of his doing, but if the University, without his interfering, had thought proper to elect him in preference to his brother, he could make no objection to their act. The Dr then bounced and said That all connections and acquaintances with him were

at an end. To which the Vice-Chancellor replied That that was as he thought proper and so took his leave.

He further added that Mr Boice one of the Fellows of Clare Hall, being applied to by the Earl of Denbigh to vote for Mr Torkington, at the request of the Earl of Sandwich, Mr Boice told his Lordship, That he was infinitely concerned, that he was not able to oblige his Lordship to whom he should have been most happy to have returned the many favours that he had received at his Lordship's hands, but that this man was too much below par and utterly ignorant, that it would be a disgrace to the College to elect him; yet if his Lordship had a butler or coachman tolerably qualified, and could get interest to get degrees and Orders he would give him his vote with pleasure.

It was added, that desiring to know how this man came to be admitted of Clare Hall, when his brother was of St John's, this was the solution. When the father, or Dr Torkington came to renew a lease of St John's, he enquired of the Bursar, what was to be the fine. The answer was, £500. Dr Torkington replied that the last fine was only £150. The Bursar told him, that it would have continued so still, had he renewed at seven years end, but now he stayed till seventeen years, the fine was raised proportionably. Upon this the Doctor flew out and said, That none of his family should ever be admitted at St John's College for the future. The Bursar told him, That might be as he pleased, for it was not their custom to solicit for admissions.

I was told the week before, by a person who knew very well, that when Mr Torkington stood for a Fellowship at Clare Hall, he solicited his Tutor, Mr Cair, for his vote, who told him plainly, That as to his morals and temper he had little exception, but knowing his qualifications in every other respect he must try to be excused.

It was no small disappointment, for the same person told me who lived much in Dr Goddard's family, that Mr Torkington hired Dr Goddard's cook, who had been employed all the summer to make conserves and sweetmeats against his Vice Chancellorship. And so sure he thought himself of it, that Dr G. told me, he had the morning of the election, ordered cakes and wine etc. to be sent into the Combination as usual, for the entertainment of the Heads and given orders that the Fellow Commoners should not be admitted. In short the University was ashamed to elect such an ignoramus only 8 or 10 voted for him and 55 for Dr Beadon, and only one of his own College.

It was evident that his interest to be chosen Master was from his family connections. Mr Hicks, who had promised another person to vote for him, was gained over by Mr Greaves of Fulbourne, formerly Fellow of the College and an eternal factionist, by letting him marry his niece daughter of Col. Townley of Belfield, exactly at that time, when also Lord Harborough gave him a living in Hunts. In short they were all ab-entees or out-lyers, who brought him in, under an influence of preferment from Lord Harborough's and other patronage; and none liked Mr Gould.

Dr Ch. calling on me on Sunday, 24 November 1782, thought his usage very hard, as did Dr Smith of Caius. They allowed his insufficiency, but said look round among those who have served the office and see if they cannot find an example of as great insufficiency. No doubt they alluded to Dr Plumtre of Queens'. They affirmed that Dr Beadon's ambition was at the bottom, who had cajoled many, though unasked and had wrote 3 or 4 letters to Town in order to have them shewn to Bishops, complaining of the heavy load of his office, which he only undertook at the desire of the University. They say that he had an eye to an Address for the Peace, when the Vice-Chancellor is looked on as the only considerable person. It no doubt carried Dr Farmer to Canterbury.

[The following note on Thomas Watson, Bishop of St David's, is taken from Cole's MSS. vol XL, Brit. Mus. Addl. MSS. 5841, p. 15. Thomas Watson was consecrated Bishop of St David's at Lambeth 26 June 1687, he was deprived for simony 3 August 1699. Opinions as to the justice of his sentence vary greatly. Bishop Burnet, on the one hand describing him as

"one of the worst men in all respects that ever I knew in holy orders, passionate, covetous and false." While others, including Thomas Baker, the historian, seem to have believed that he was the victim of political persecution, chiefly on account of his Jacobite opinions. The advowsons Bishop Watson gave to the College were those of Brinkley and Fulbourn St Vigors in Cambridgeshire, and Brandesbuiton in Yorkshire. He was Rector of Borough Green, but did not give that living to the College as stated by Cole.]

Bishop Watson was the son, as I have been informed, of a sea-faring family of Hull: was educated at St John's College, where he was an eminent Pupilmonger, and where he laid up no small part of his fortune, as it has ever been usual in that large and flourishing society. To which College he gave the Rectories of Brinkley and Burgh Green in Cambridgeshire. On his promotion to the See of St David's it was proper for him to have an Episcopal Seal and consequently a coat of arms. But as he had none that he knew of, he applied to a gentleman of his name of East Hague in Yorkshire, for leave to bear those of his family. Accordingly that gentleman sent his leave with the following letter, sealed with these arms: viz. On a chevron engrailed inter 3 Martlets, 3 crescents. Crest a Griffin's head erased. I copied this letter of Mr Edmund Watson, who was 36 years old in 1666, from the original, which I had in the family and is thus directed: "For the Right Revd Thomas Lord Bishop of St David's. To be left at the Iron Balcone in Leicester Feilds with Dr Johnson, who is desired to send it as above directed."

Hague, Aug. 1, 1687.

My Lord

I have herewith sent your Lordship the pedigree of the Watsons, which you may see was entered the 7 April 1666, with the allowance of Mr Dugdale: the coat my son gave you an account of, and am very willing your Lordship should make use of it, if you please, and shall be very glad I can serve your Lordship in any thing, who am your Lordships

most humble servant
E. WATSON.

I have observed that the Bishop gave 2 or 3 livings to St John's College, and was disposed to have been a much more considerable benefactor had not the Society disoblighd him by not electing Dr Lambert, of St Peter's College, Fellow of their Society. Dr Lambert I was with at Bath two or three days before his death, where he died of a jaundice. The Bishop lived hospitably and beloved by his neighbours at Wilbraham, after his deprivation: as I had occasion to observe in a diary kept by one of them Mr Clenche of Botesham, who afterwards married one of his nieces, the widow of Mr Ward. Yet notwithstanding his living constantly in the country and among his tenants, such was the spirit of faction and party, that being excommunicated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose officers fees he would not pay, that on his death as I was informed by Mr Walter Serocold of Cherry Hinton, my father's particular friend and acquaintance, who was at the funeral, having married one of his nieces, the family was obliged to carry him out by stealth and privately at midnight and to bury him, though in a church of his own patronage, without service, attended by his own servants and tenants, for fear of an opposition from disorderly and riotous people. He died June 3, 1717 at Great Wilbraham, and was put in the ground the night following in the Chancel under the South wall, close to it, and within the rails of the Altar. When I was there in 1748, there was nothing over the grave but the common bricks; but his great-nephew told me he designed to lay a handsome marble over him.

On his coffin was put:

T. W. B. st D. aged 80
died the 3 of June 1717.

We take the following from the *Emmanuel College Magazine* for the Lent Term 1901:

"THOMAS SMART HUGHES. [1786—1847]. Mr W. Aldis Wright, Vice-Master of Trinity College, has lately presented to our College Library some manuscripts of Thomas Smart Hughes, sometime Fellow of the College. The manuscripts are (1) Remarks on the Turkish or Ottoman Empire, (2) Belshazzar's Feast—a poem with which Mr Hughes won the Seatonian Prize, (3) A long letter to the *Times* on Paiga, and (4) Notes to Belshazzar's Feast.

Mr Hughes was originally a member of St John's College. He won the Latin Ode in 1806, the Greek Ode in 1807, and the Members' Latin Essay Prize in 1809 and 1810. He was elected Fellow of St John's in 1811, and about that time travelled in Italy, Greece, Albania and Sicily, publishing a volume of Travels in 1820. He was Assistant-Tutor of St John's in 1815, was soon after elected Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, and 1818 became Fellow of Emmanuel, where he was also Dean and Greek Lecturer until 1823, when he was married and became Curate of Chesterton.

In later life he held various preferments in the Church, and was also a prolific Author, his most important work being the Continuation of Hume and Smollett's *History of England*."

[To this may be added the following notes: Mr Hughes was married in Peterborough Cathedral 30 April 1823, to Ann, daughter of the Rev John Foster. He was sometime incumbent of All Saints, Cambridge, and Perpetual Curate of Edgware, Middlesex. He died at Edgware 11 August 1847.]

CRICKET CLUB.

Matches played 18. Won 4. Lost 0. Drawn 14.

There has been a marked improvement in every department since last year, but the fielding still leaves a good deal to be desired. No matches were lost, and most of those left drawn were decidedly in our favour.

Batting Averages.

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest score.	Times not out.	Average.
W. Stradling	10	408	84	0	40.8
E. Booker	15	478	111*	3	39.83
H. Addison	15	477	80*	3	39.75
J. H. Franklin	6	198	103*	1	39.6
S. M. Douglas	9	294	150*	1	36.75
D. C. A. Morrison ..	14	358	85*	3	32.54
C. H. T. Hayman	15	422	72	0	28.36
H. H. H. Hockey	12	172	41*	5	24.57
R. McC. Linnell	10	165	31	2	20.62
J. W. Linnell	7	48	12*	1	8
R. T. Race	4	9	4	0	2.25

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. W. Linnell	587	26	22.56
E. Booker	486	19	25.57
H. H. H. Hockey	528	20	26.4
R. McC. Linnell	465	15	31
R. T. Race	386	14	27.61
C. H. T. Hayman	414	11	37.63

Characters of the XI.:

- W. Stradling* (Capt.)—Has unfortunately not been able to play regularly this season, but has scored pretty consistently when he has. Has done much to improve the fielding of the team by his own energy at cover-point.
- C. H. T. Hayman*—Very sound and stylish bat, though at times over anxious to score fast. Has lost some of his bowling form of last year. Fine field in the slips.
- J. H. Franklin*—Has not played much this term; very useful bat. Slow in the field, but usually safe.
- D. C. A. Morrison*—Though starting badly at the beginning of the season, batted in the later matches better than he has ever done before. Is a good and very keen field.
- S. M. Douglas*—Fast scoring and very useful bat. Unfortunately for the side, was not able to play much this term. Excellent point.
- R. T. Race*—Left-handed fast bowler; erratic on the whole, but good on his day. Much improved field.
- H. Addison*—Very fine hitter, who rarely failed to get runs this year; quite above the average as a wicket-keeper.
- E. Booker*—Good bat, though unfortunate at the beginning of the season. Medium pace bowler, who keeps a good length and nearly always gets wickets. Very sound field.
- H. H. H. Hockey*—Very fast right-handed bowler; distinctly above the average. Very fair bat and field.
- J. W. Linnell*—Right-handed slow bowler; breaks both ways and keeps a good length as a rule; on some days seemed almost unplayable, Poor field.
- R. McC. Linnell*—Decidedly useful change bowler, keeping a good length. Occasionally also made runs. Slow and uncertain in the field.

Matches.

- v. Jesus.* Drawn. St John's 210 for 6 wickets (H. Addison 80 not out). Jesus 217 for 6 wickets.
- v. Christ's.* Drawn. St John's 162 for 7 wickets (C. H. T. Hayman 63). Christ's 220 for 8 wickets.
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. St John's 226 for 6 wickets (H. Addison 74 not out, C. H. T. Hayman 58). Emmanuel 231 for 8 wickets.
- v. Pembroke.* Drawn. St John's 258 (W. Stradling 84, H. Addison 53). Pembroke 199 for 4 wickets.
- v. Exeter, Oxford (at Oxford).* Drawn. St John's 208 (W. Stradling 75). Exeter 172 for 2 wickets.
- v. Clare.* Drawn. St John's 292 (W. Stradling 77, H. Addison 66). Clare 151 for 5 wickets.
- v. Trinity.* Drawn. Trinity 206 for 4 wickets. Rain stopped play.
- v. Sidney.* Won. St John's 145 for 4 wickets (D. C. A. Morrison 57). Sidney 127.
- v. Trinity Hall.* Drawn. St John's 153 for 3 wickets (E. Booker 51 not out). Trinity Hall 243 for 8 wickets (J. W. Linnell 5 wickets for 48).
- v. Emmanuel.* Drawn. St John's 343 (D. C. A. Morrison 85 not out, E. Booker 69). Emmanuel 179 and 303 for 7 wickets.
- v. Clare.* Drawn. St John's 325 for 4 wickets (S. M. Douglas 150 not out, C. H. T. Hayman 72). Clare 178 for 9 wickets.

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 141 for 4 wickets (E. Booker 56 not out). Caius 278 for 5 wickets.

v. Sidney. Won. St John's 182 for 7 wickets (W. Stradling 54). Sidney 145.

v. Caius. Drawn. St John's 195 (D. C. A. Morrison 66). Caius 173 for 3 wickets.

v. Trinity Hall. Won. St John's 146. Trinity Hall 60 (H. H. H. Hockey 3 wickets for 39, J. W. Linnell 4 wickets for 15).

v. Queens'. Drawn. St John's 140. Queens' 120 for 8 wickets.

v. Magdalene. Won. St John's 237 for 1 wicket (E. Booker 111 not out, J. H. Franklin 103 not out). Magdalene 142.

v. Christ's. Drawn. St John's 225 (W. Stradling 72). Christ's 113 for 7 wickets.

LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

President—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox. *Treasurer*—Mr R. F. Scott. *Captain*—G. A. Ticehurst. *2nd Captain*—J. H. Towle. *Secretary*—H. Sanger. *Junior Treasurer*—J. M. Gaskell. *Lent Captains*—P. B. Haigh, M. C. Cooper, S. Barradell-Smith, W. H. Roseveare.

This term has been full of incident so far as the L.M.B.C. is concerned. In the first place, the new boathouse is a reality and no longer a dream. The Club has been in occupation of its new home since the beginning of term, and has found the comfort a delightful change. The boathouse is completely finished as regards its interior, and the outside now requires only the finishing touches.

Another occasion for excitement was provided by a new light ship. It had been felt for some time that the boat, which had been used since 1894, was too large for the crews we have had lately. Particularly was this the case this term, when we had not one man over 12 stone in weight. Mr Bushe-Fox, having watched the Oxford crew at practice in their short boat designed by Dr Warre, decided to have one built for our crew this year on almost the same lines. The result was a complete success, and after a few necessary alterations the boat ran beautifully. It was from the first most comfortable to sit in, and took the corners very easily. At the beginning of the term it was evident that our first boat this year would be a very light crew, but they overcame this natural disadvantage to a great extent by keenness and hard work. They were most happily free from any serious illness the whole time of practice, neither they nor the second boat losing a single member. Mr Bushe-Fox is to be congratulated on the crew he has turned out by his skilful and indefatigable coaching. It is gratifying to be able to record success as well for the second boat. They laboured under the disadvantage of having to propel a tub ship, though even a lighter crew than the first. We hope that this dis-

advantage will not exist much longer, but that they are on the upward path towards the reattainment of the First Division and a light ship.

The race for the *Lowe Double Sculls* took place on May 17th. The result was an easy win for B. C. Cox (Trinity Hall) and C. W. H. Taylor (Third Trinity), who beat H. P. Croft (Trinity Hall) and T. Drysdale (Jesus) in the record time of 7mins. 21secs.

The Races.

The races were rowed on June 5th and three following days. The racing generally was interesting. First Trinity were brought down on the first night after having been head of the river since 1898. Quite a new feature was the "lawn" of the Pitt Club just above Grassy Corner. From the social point of view this appears to have been a great success and to have added largely to the attractions of the races.

The results were as follow :—

First Night.—The second boat got a poor start, but were within their distance of Selwyn when the latter made their bump. Our crew rowed over comfortably ahead of the boat behind.

The first boat went off very fast, and were within two feet of Emmanuel I. at Grassy, but failed to bump them.

Second Night.—The second boat got off much better, and, after gaining steadily on Emmanuel II., bumped them just above the Willows in the Long Reach.

The first boat started smartly, and, going up rapidly round the corners, bumped Emmanuel I. in the Plough Reach.

Third Night.—The second boat rowed over, a bump having been made in front of them.

The first boat went off very hard, and gained rapidly on Pembroke I. from the first stroke, making their bump just on Grassy Corner.

Fourth Night.—The second boat were within a length of Jesus II. in fifteen strokes, and bumped them just above Grassy Corner.

The first boat got a good start, and gained about two-thirds of a length on First Trinity I. by First Post Corner. After this, however, First went steadily away, and our crew had to be content with rowing over.

Characters of the Crews :

First Boat.

Bow—Swings straight and long, and for his weight is a splendid worker. When he has learnt to control his slide, and has acquired the watermanship which experience alone can give, he will be an admirable bow.

Two—Always rowed with the greatest vigour and determination, but never got really used to the novelty of the stroke side. His keenness has been a great factor in the success of this crew and of the Club generally during his year of office.

- Three*—A consistently hard worker, who can always be relied upon to do his best. Has learnt the use of his outside hand, but has yet to learn how to grip the water and how to get an easy finish.
- Four*—Slides very well, and is smart with his hands. Shoves hard, but fails to use his strength to the best advantage through not getting his shoulders on at the beginning.
- Five*—Has improved greatly since last year, having practically cured himself of all his old faults except that of not sitting up at the finish. In the races he rowed really well.
- Six*—Is sliding better, but has not yet got the knack of gripping the water smartly, and in consequence is often late. A very hard worker, with good body form.
- Seven*—Filled his place most creditably, and rowed both hard and long, and with more life than in the Lents. Has a tendency to over-reach, and has yet to learn how to acquire an easy finish.
- Stroke*—Is an immensely improved oar, and when he has learnt to steady his swing and slide coming forward he will be an excellent stroke. Has any amount of pluck and dash, and works almost too hard.
- Cox*—Steers excellently. Save for an error of judgment at Grassy on the first night his steering during the races was faultless.

Second Boat.

- Bow*—Always works hard from start to finish, but must learn to hold his slide at the beginning of the stroke, especially when rowing. Is painfully slow with his body and hands at the recovery.
- Two*—Has improved greatly. He still needs, however, to get a firmer and quicker grip of the beginning, which would enable him to keep better time.
- Three*—Rows in an attractive style, which is, however, somewhat marred by his allowing his outside shoulder to drop forward just before the beginning of the stroke. Always takes great pains in the boat.
- Four*—Rowed hard both in practice and the races. Has hardly sufficient control of his slide, and is inclined to bucket at times and to tear at the finish.
- Five*—Has not improved as much as might have been expected. Seems to have great difficulty in keeping his head and eyes steady, and is very heavy handed. Must learn to hold the stroke out longer. Always worked hard.
- Six*—Improved considerably since last term. Is still handicapped by a cramped finish, and as a rule covers his blade too much at the beginning and too little at the finish. Is inclined to be late at times.
- Seven*—Is inclined to be short at the finish. Rows twice as well when he manages to get his shoulders properly on to the stroke. Backed stroke up well, and always tried his hardest.
- Stroke*—Improved much in smartness and rhythm after the first few weeks of the term, but never quite succeeded in covering his blade up to the finish. Rowed very pluckily in the races, and never got flurried.
- Cox*—Steered coolly and well both in practice and the races. Might have made his bump a little sooner on the second night, but this, his only error, was on the side of carefulness.

Names and weights :

<i>First Boat.</i>			<i>Second Boat.</i>		
	<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>st.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
R. R. Walker (<i>bow</i>) ..	9	6	W. J. Jones (<i>bow</i>)	9	10½
2 G. A. Ticehurst	11	0	2 C. H. Stokes	10	1½
3 H. B. Carlyll	10	5	3 F. Worthington	10	11½
4 S. R. Brown.....	11	7½	4 W. Kerry	11	1
5 M. C. Cooper	11	3½	5 H. B. Jenkins	11	5½
6 J. H. Towle	11	6	6 F. Slator	11	3½
7 H. Sanger	10	5	7 W. H. Roseveare ..	11	13½
G. C. Simpson (<i>stroke</i>)..	11	4	J. T. Poole (<i>stroke</i>) ...	10	7
H. C. Sandall (<i>cox</i>)	8	9	A. W. Hayward (<i>cox</i>) ..	8	7½

LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

President—Mr R. F. Scott. *Hon. Treas.*—Mr L. H. K. Bushe-Fox.
Captain—A. Chapple. *Hon. Sec.*—P. U. Lasbrey. *Committee*—J. W. H. Atkins, P. H. Winfield, A. M. Paton.

We have had a fairly successful season, winning twelve matches and losing five doubles and two singles. Unfortunately we have not been able to play a full team in many matches, as Argyle has been playing regularly for the 'Varsity six. The fact that three first year men have got their colours promises well for our success next season. The Second six have also done well, having won five matches and lost three. The following men have received their colours: F. W. Argyle, R. P. Gregory, H. E. Dawes, F. W. Allen, and P. H. Winfield. These, with A. Chapple and P. U. Lasbrey make up the team for this year. The following have also played for the team: J. W. H. Atkins (who is an old colour, but was unable to play regularly), R. W. H. Hudson, M. E. Atlay, and G. H. Ashe.

Matches Played.

April 25.....	Fitzwilliam Hall	Won ...	6—3
" 26.....	Sidney	Lost ...	3—6
" 27.....	Trinity Hall	Lost ...	2—7
" 30.....	Caius	Won ...	5—4
May 1.....	Jesus	Won ...	6—3
" 2.....	Trinity	Lost ...	4—5
" 3.....	Selwyn	Won ...	5—4
" 4.....	Christ's	Won ...	6—3
" 6.....	King's	Won ...	7—2
" 11.....	Mayflies.....	Won ...	8—1
" 13.....	Hertford Coll. (Oxford) ..	Won ...	7—1
" 15.....	Clare	Won ...	5—4
" 16.....	*Christ's	Lost ...	2—7
" 17.....	Peterhouse	Lost ...	3—6
" 18.....	*Jesus	Lost ...	4—5
" 20.....	Caius	Lost ...	4—5
" 22.....	Fitzwilliam Hall	Won ...	9—0
" 23.....	Trinity	Won ...	6—3
" 29.....	Mayflies	Won ...	7—2
" 30.....	*Queens'	Won ...	8—1
June 1.....	Emmanuel.....	Lost ...	3—6
" 4.....	King's	Won ...	5—4
" 6.....	Pembroke	Lost ...	4—5

* Denotes Singles.

Second Six Matches.

April 23	..... Clare	..... Lost	..... 2—7
" 24	..... Emmanuel 2nd VI.	..... Lost	..... 1—8
May 3	..... Westminster College	..... Won	..... 5—4
" 7	..... Caius 2nd VI.	..... Won	..... 5—4
" 14	..... Jesus 2nd VI.	..... Won	..... 5—4
" 21	..... Westminster College	..... Lost	..... 4—5
" 27	..... Caius 2nd VI.	..... Won	..... 5—4
" 28	..... Jesus 2nd VI.	..... Won	..... 7—2

EAGLES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

At a meeting held on Tuesday June 4th the following new members were elected: H. Addison, F. W. Argyle, E. Booker, S. R. Brown, H. B. Carlyll, A. W. E. Hayward, H. H. H. Hockey, H. C. Sandall, G. C. E. Simpson, R. R. Walker.

C.U.R.V.

(G Company).

Officers and N.C.O.'s:—*Captain*—K. C. Browning. *Colour Sergeant*—G. A. Ticehurst. *Sergeants*—A. R. Kidner, D. C. A. Morrison, B. F. Woods. *Corporals*—F. W. Armstrong, J. H. Towle, W. H. Kennett, C. F. Hayman. *Lance Corporals*—C. S. Perkins, C. B. Ticehurst, E. A. Martell, G. R. K. Eratt, C. E. Sidebotham.

The new Company is fast gaining a reputation for keenness and marksmanship. The strength is at present seventy-three; of this number fifty-eight are T.V.'s and fifteen recruits. No less than thirty-five of the T.V.'s have become marksmen, this being a larger number than any other Company. Our recruits also promise well.

The best scores are as follows:—

	T.V.'s			
	200 yds. (Max. 56)		500 & 600 yds. (Max. 56)	Total. (Max. 112)
Sgt. A. R. Kidner.....	47	..	48	95
Pte. N. B. Souper.....	46	..	45	91
Pte. R. F. Brayn	45	..	43	88
Lc.-Cpl. C. B. Ticehurst ..	45	..	43	88
Pte. A. C. Dundas	38	..	50	88
Col.-Sgt. G. A. Ticehurst..	39	..	47	86
Pte. J. R. Bradshaw.....	44	..	42	86
Pte. G. H. Teall	45	..	39	84
Pte. J. B. Irving	41	..	41	82
Pte. V. C. Honeybourne ..	41	..	40	80

Recruits.

Pte. R. McC. Linnell.....	163
Pte. A. G. Walker	160
Pte. F. D. Canham.....	141
Pte. H. A. Browning.....	140

The St John's Cup was won in the Michaelmas Term by Sergeant A. R. Kidner, and in the Lent Term by Private A. C. Dundas.

A. R. Kidner won the Roberts' Cup for the best score in the class firing of Sergeants. He is, of course, shooting in the University team.

G. N. Pocock has also shot for the 'Varsity on two occasions, and we hope he will succeed in getting his Half-Blue next year.

The Company was represented in the Company Medals competition by the following team:—

A. R. Kidner (Capt.).
G. A. Ticehurst.
C. B. Ticehurst.
E. N. Pocock.
R. F. Brayn.
G. H. Bernard.

It was unlucky in having to compete against two exceptionally strong teams, and came in a very creditable third, being a long way ahead of the other three teams.

At the annual camp, which took place at Portsmouth this year owing to want of accommodation at Aldershot, the Company was well represented, taking down one officer, four Sergeants, and forty-two rank and file. We were the only Company to take the full complement of Sergeants. The work done was less interesting perhaps than usual, but we had to mount our own guards, and the Corporals had plenty of opportunities of learning their work. We were quartered in the largest of the three forts, Fort Southwick, together with the Caius and Trinity Companies. The quarters were very comfortable, and everyone appeared to thoroughly enjoy his week's training. Our Fort-Adjutant was especially pleased with our keenness and skill in trench digging, which we tried for the first time.

The weather was not all that could be desired during the early part of the week, but the Sunday was glorious, and nearly everyone took the opportunity of going over to the Isle of Wight after Church parade, where our appearance created a great stir among the inhabitants, most of whom seemed to think we were just off to the Front.

This term the only event of importance has been the Inspection. The Company "fell in" outside the New Court gates after having faced the ordeal of being photographed. The general appearance of the full-dress tunics and the newly-issued slouch hats was very smart.

We are glad to welcome back H. E. H. Oakeley and P. A. Lloyd-Jones among the Volunteer Service Company of the 1st Suffolks.

In conclusion, we appeal to the present first and second years to do their best to maintain the reputation of the Company. This term we shall lose some of our most prominent members, and others must be found to take their places. It is hoped that as many as possible will obtain proficiency certificates, and that many of the present first year and next term's Freshers will join before the end of the Volunteer year in October, so that our strength will not be diminished by the loss of those who are going down this term.

THE COLLEGE MISSION.

President—The Master. *Vice-President*—Mr Mason, Professor Mayor, Mr Graves, Dr Sandys. *Committee, Senior Members*—Mr Cox, Mr Dyson, Dr Shore, Mr Tanner (*Senior Secretary*), Mr Ward, Dr Watson (*Senior Treasurer*). *Junior Members*—J E. Cheese, C Elsee (*Junior Treasurer*), J. R. C. Greenlees, W. H. Roseveare, C. A. L. Senior, B P. Waller, R. P. Gregory, C. E. Sidebotham, C. Coore, H. L. Garrett (*Junior Secretary*), H. C. Sandall, N. B. Souper, E. Booker, J. B. Garle-Browne, and R. P. Walker.

At the Committee meeting held early in the term, J. B. Garle-Browne was elected as a representative of the Freshmen in place of W. Barradell-Smith, resigned.

The experiment of holding small meetings in College rooms in place of the general meeting usually held in the Lent term was, on the whole, very successful. In Mr Tanner's rooms the Senior Missioner, dimly discerned through a cloud of tobacco-smoke, treated of various matters connected with the work at Walworth. In C. Elsee's rooms a meeting was addressed by Mr H. Sneath, the Junior Missioner, and in H. L. Garrett's rooms both Mr Ward and Mr Sneath spoke.

An invitation was sent to the Bishop of Manchester to preach in the College Chapel on behalf of the Mission during the May term, but the Bishop was unfortunately obliged to decline it owing to the pressure of other work.

The Treasurer desires to call the attention of members of the College to the fact that the excursion from Walworth to the College on the last August Bank Holiday, in many ways so successful, cost the General Fund of the Mission something like £20. As the General Fund could not possibly bear this charge every year, it has been suggested that a special Hospitality Fund should be formed for this purpose. At present the College entertains about one hundred of the Walworth people every year, and it would be a most unfortunate thing from every point of view if the expedition had to be given up or the scale of it much reduced. Intending contributors can obtain further information from any of the officers or members of the Committee.

DEBATING SOCIETY.

President—A. C. A. Latif. *Vice-President*—H. L. O. Garrett. *Treasurer*—G. N. Pocock. *Secretary*—J. C. Arnold. *Committee*—T. H. Robinson, S. G. Stewart.

Easter term is never a very enthusiastic one for the Society, as many of its members seem to be more inclined to spend their summer evenings in the coolness of the open air rather than in the heated fervour of debate. However, some very successful meetings have been held, though the attendance has not been all that might be desired, and on more than one occasion the much desiderated quorum could not be formed until the officials had gone forth to the highways and hedges and compelled the

members to come in. We have to congratulate Mr P. B. Haigh (ex-President) on his election to the Secretaryship of the Union, and also Mr A. C. A. Latif (President), who was returned at the head of the poll as member of the Committee. Two other members of the Society, Mr H. L. Garrett and Mr S. H. Robinson, stood for the Union Committee, but though they were unsuccessful we hope to see them having better luck next time.

The following were the Debates held :

April 27th—L. R. B. Garcia moved: "That this House feels a want of confidence in the present Government." H. L. O. Garrett opposed. There also spoke—For the motion, E. P. Hart, S. H. Robinson, J. C. Arnold, and P. B. Haigh; against the motion, F. W. Armstrong and J. H. A. Hart. The motion was carried by one vote.

May 4th—S. H. Robinson moved: "That this House would view with regret any alteration in the Coronation Oath." S. G. Stewart opposed. There also spoke—For the motion, H. L. O. Garrett, C. E. Sidebotham, L. R. B. Garcia, C. Elsee, and G. N. Pocock; against the motion, P. B. Haigh, J. C. Arnold, and E. P. Hart. The motion was carried by one vote.

May 25th—H. R. Crofton moved: "That this House would view with regret the foundation of a Roman Catholic University in Ireland." Mr A. A. Robb opposed. There also spoke—For the motion, S. G. Stewart and W. Barradell-Smith; against the motion, P. B. Haigh, J. C. Arnold, L. R. B. Garcia, J. A. Cunningham, and H. G. Lewis. The motion was lost by six votes.

MUSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr J. E. Sandys. *Treasurer*—Rev A. J. Stevens. *Honorary Secretary*—C. J. F. Jarchow. *Committee*—O. May, W. B. Marshall, H. E. H. Oakeley, G. A. Ticehurst (*Librarian*), H. J. W. Wrenford, J. C. H. How, A. M. C. Nicholl, J. F. L. Southam.

The May Concert, held in the Hall on the evening of June 10th, is acknowledged on all hands to have been a distinct success. The programme was varied and well chosen, and not so long as to make response to "encores" impossible. The performance opened with a fine trio of Haydn by Mr Bracken-

- 5 BOLERO..... "I Vespri Siciliani" *Verdi*
Miss FLORENCE SCHMIDT.
- 6 VOCAL QUARTET.... "Rest, Dearest Rest" *Kücken*
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD,
G. A. TICEHURST, W. H. ROSEVEARE.

PART II.

- 7 PIANOFORTE SOLO..... "Prelude" *Rachmaninoff*
Miss TERESA DEL RIEGO.
- 8 VOCAL DUET "Break, Diviner Light" *Frances Alltisen*
R. H. CROFTON and J. C. H. HOW.
- 9 SONGS (a) "Als die alte Mutter" *Dvorák*
(b) "Bonjour Suzon" *Delibes*
Miss FLORENCE SCHMIDT.
- 10 VOCAL QUARTET.. "A Franklyn's Dogge leped over a style"
A. C. Mackenzie
W. B. MARSHALL, H. J. W. WRENFORD,
G. A. TICEHURST, W. H. ROSEVEARE.
- 11 SONG..... "Walter's Preislied" *Wagner*
(From "The Meistersingers.")
Rev F. G. GIVEN WILSON.
- 12 CHORUS' "Lady Margaret Boating Song" *G. M. Garrett*
"GOD SAVE THE KING."

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The following has been the programme for the term:

May 10th. "Bible Translation, with special reference to the Great Indian Versions," by C. Edmunds M.A., in N. B. Souper's rooms, C, New Court.

May 17th. "The Holy Land and the East," by J. E. Cheese B.A., in F. W. Allen's rooms, H, 1st Court. Election of Officers for the Michaelmas Term 1901.

May 24th. "Monasticism," by the Rev the Junior Dean, in his rooms E, 2nd Court.

SATURDAY NIGHT SERVICES.*In the Ante-Chapel at 10 o'clock.*

Objects :—(i) Intercession for the College Mission ; (ii) Intercession for Foreign Missions ; (iii) Preparation for Holy Communion ; and kindred objects.

The Committee for the Easter Term has been the same as that for the Lent Term, see p. 288.

The following is the list of addresses during the Term :

April	27th.	Mr Ward.
May	4th.	Mr W. L. E. Parsons, Dean and Lecturer at Selwyn College.
"	11th.	Mr N. W. A. Edwards, Assistant College Missioner at Walworth.
"	18th.	Mr J. O. F. Murray, Fellow and Dean of Emmanuel College.
"	25th.	Mr Forbes Robinson, Fellow and Lecturer of Christ's College.
June	1st.	Mr Dyson.

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Donations and Additions to the Library during
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*Clarke (Sir Ernest). Philip Pusey, born June 25, 1799; died July 9, 1855. [A Memoir.] 8vo. Lond. 1900.	} The Author.
— John, Fifteenth Lord Somerville*, born Sept. 21, 1765; died Oct. 5, 1819. [A Memoir.] 8vo. Lond. 1898.	
*Hibbert (F. A.). Bede: a Poem which obtained the Seatonian Prize at Cambridge. 8vo. Camb. 1900.	} The Author.
*Taylor (C.). Hebrew-Greek Cairo Genizah Palimpsests from the Taylor-Schechter Collection, including a Fragment of the Twenty-Second Psalm according to Origen's Hexapla. Edited for the Syndics of the University Press. Large 4to. Camb. 1900. 9. 1.	
*Sayle (C. E.). Early English printed Books in the University Library, Cambridge (1475 to 1640). Vol. I. Caxton to F. Kingston. 8vo. Camb. 1900. . . .	} Syndics of the University Press.
*Sheringham (J. W.). Graiana Elegia (For Tewkesbury Abbey Restoration). 8vo. Gloucester [1901.]	
Cambridge Philosophical Society. Proceedings. Vol. XI. Part i. [Michaelmas Term 1900]. 8vo. Camb. 1901.	} Professor Mayor.
*Roberts (C. M.). A Treatise on the History of Confession until it developed into Auricular Confession A.D. 1215. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 9.38.48.	
*Caldecott (A.). The Philosophy of Religion in England and America. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.15.31.	} The Author.
*Rolleston (H. D.). Jaundice and Diseases of the Liver (Reprinted from the <i>Encyclop. Medica</i>). 8vo.	
Green (A. B.). Amyloid Disease. (Raymond Horton-Smith Prize 1900). 8vo. . . .	} The Author.
Medical Directory for 1900. <i>Reference Table</i> .	
Green (J.). Causes of the War in South Africa from the American Lawyer's Standpoint. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Worcester, Mass., 1900.	} The Author.

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|---|---|
| Official Year Book of the Church of England.
1901. 8vo. Lond. 1901. <i>Reference</i> | } Dr. Sandys. |
| <i>Table</i> | |
| *Colenso (Bp. J. W.). New Testament (in
Zulu). 8vo. Lond. 1897. 9.10.22. . . | } Miss Colenso. |
| —Book of Exodus (in Zulu). 8vo. 1882.
9.10.21. | |
| —Two Books of Samuel (in Zulu). 2nd
edition. 8vo. Maritzburg, 1881. 9.10.20. | |
| —Common Prayer Book (in Zulu). Sm
8vo. Pietermaritzburg, 1896. 11.19.58. . . | |
| Hitchcock (F. H.). Section of Foreign
Markets. 8vo. Washington, 1898. . . | } United States Department
of Agriculture. |
| —Trade of Puerto Rico. 8vo. Washing-
ton, 1898. | |
| —Trade of the Philippine Islands. 8vo.
Washington, 1898. | |
| —Distribution of the Agricultural Exports
of the United States, 1894-1898. 8vo.
Washington, 1899. | |
| —Sources of the Agricultural Imports of
the United States, 1894-1898. 8vo.
Washington, 1900. | |
| —Our Trade with Japan, China, and
Hongkong, 1889-1899. 8vo. Washing-
ton, 1900. | |

Additions.

- Bernoulli (J. J.). Griechische Ikonographie, mit ausschluss Alexanders und der Diadochen. 1er Teil. 8vo. München, 1901.
- British Association Reports. 1891-1898. 8 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1892-99. 6.19.9-16.
- Catalogue général de la Librairie Française. Continuation de l'Ouvrage d'Otto Lorenz. Tome XIV. 2me Fasc. (Boiteux—Contour) 8vo. Paris, 1900.
- Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca. Vol. XIV. Pars i. Joannis Philoponi in Aristotelis Meteorologicorum Librum Primum Commentarium. Edidit M. Hayduck. 8vo. Berolini, 1901.
- Demetrius Cydonius. De Contemnenda Morte Oratio. Ex Codicibus edidit H. Deckelmann. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Dictionary (New English) on historical Principles. Edited by J. A. H. Murray. (Invalid—Jew). 4to. Oxford, 1901.
- Egypt Exploration Fund Grenfell (B. P.), Hunt (A. S.), and Hogarth (D. G.). Fayûm Towns and their Papyri. With a Chapter by J. G. Milne. 4to. Lond. 1900. 9.15.
- Encyclopædia Biblica. Edited by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne and J. S. Black. Vol. II. E to K. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 7.3.
- Favonius Eulogius. Disputatio de Somnio Scipionis. Edidit A. Holder. Teubner Text. 8vo. Lipsiae, 1901.
- Froude (J. A.). Life and Letters of Erasmus. New Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1895. 11.29.38.
- Gardiner (S. R.). History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate 1649-1660. Vol. III. 1654-1656. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 5.37-55.
- Henry Bradshaw Society. Vol. XIX. Three Coronation Orders. Edited by J. Wickham Legg. 8vo. Lond. 1900. 11.16.57.
- Vol. XX. Ordinale Sarum sive Directorium Sacerdotum. Transcribed by the late W. Cooke, and edited from his Papers by C. Wordsworth. Vol. I. 8vo. Lond. 1901. 11.16.58.

- Oxford University Calendar for 1901. *Reference Table.*
 Palæontographical Society. Vol. LIV. Issued for 1900. 4to. Lond. 1900.
 Rolls Series. Calendar of the Close Rolls. Edward I. 1272-1279. 8vo.
 Lond. 1900. 5.40.
 — Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, of the Reign of William and
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 Lond. 1900. 5.3.
 Royal Historical Society. The Cely Papers. Selections from the Correspondence
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 1475-1488. Edited by H. E. Malden. Sm. 4to Lond. 1900. 5.17.168.
 — The Despatches and Correspondence of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire,
 Ambassador to the Court of Catherine II. of Russia 1762-1765.
 Edited by Adelaide d'Arcy Collyer. Vol. I. Sm. 4to. Lond. 1901.
 5.17.170.
 Strutt (J. W.) *Baron Rayleigh*. Scientific Papers. Vol. II. 1881-1887.
 Roy. 8vo. Camb. 1900. 3.41.
 Sturleson (Snorro). The Heimskringla, or Chronicle of the Kings of Norway.
 Translated from the Icelandic by Samuel Laing.* 3 vols. 8vo. Lond.
 1884. 1.7.49-51.
 Tennyson (Alfred, Lord). A Memoir. By his Son. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond.
 1897. 11.21.36, 37.
 Thesaurus Linguae Latinae. Vol. II. Fasc. i. (an-aplūda, adplūda). 4to.
 Lipsiae, 1901.

END OF VOL. XXII.

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1899

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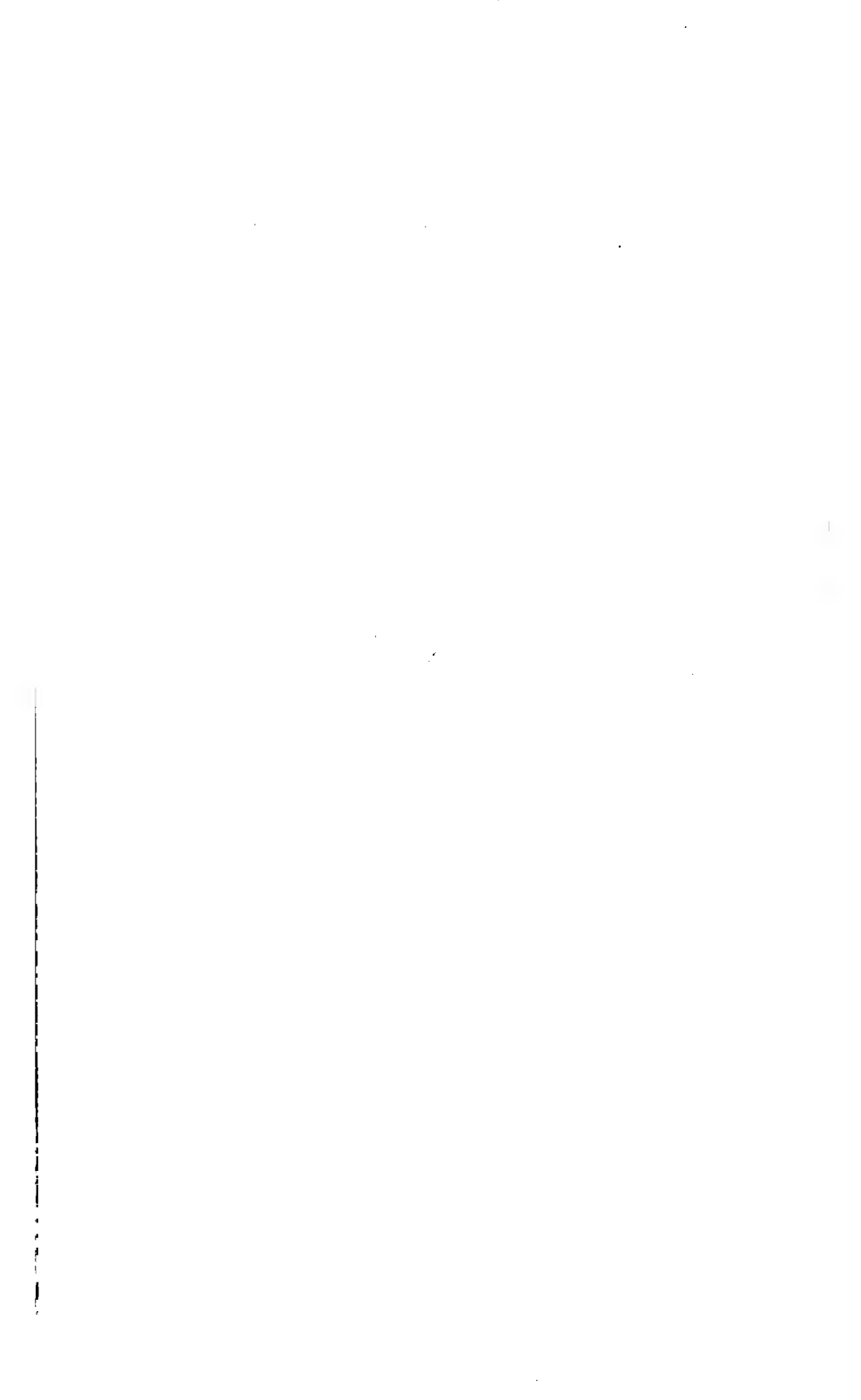
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